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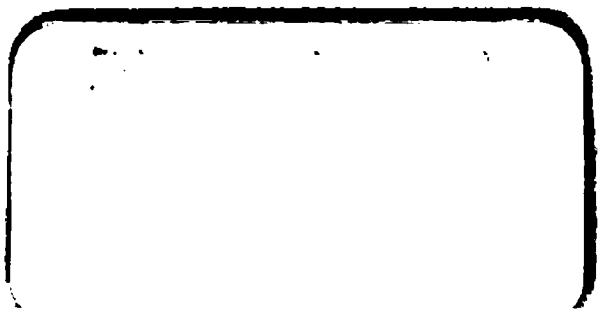

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA.

REUNION OF 1902,

HELD AT DES MOINES, FEB. 12 AND 13, 1902.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:
BERNARD MURPHY, STATE PRINTER
1902.

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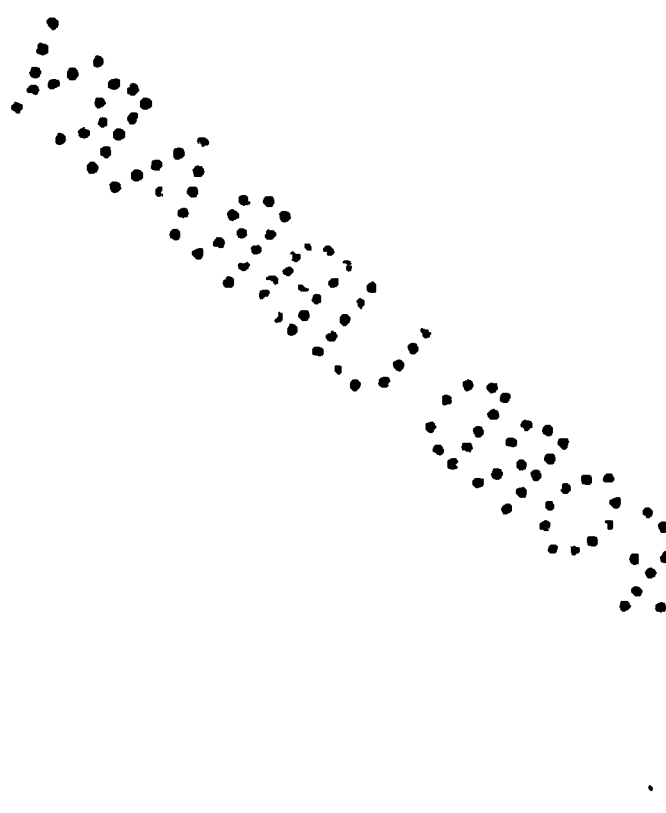

JAMES HARLAN

State superintendent of public instruction 1878; United States senator 1855 to 1873; member of President Lincoln's cabinet in 1865. Died October 5, 1899. An Octogenarian full of honors as of years.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1902-3.

President.—Hon. Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs.
Secretary.—Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.
Assistant Secretary.—E. M. Steadman, Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First.—Wm. Harper, Mediapolis.
Second.—Samuel McNutt, Muscatine.
Third.—Thomas B. Knapp, Iowa Falls.
Fourth.—Wm Larrabee, West Union.
Fifth.—W. B. Thompson, Cedar Rapids.
Sixth.—T. B. Perry, Albia.
Seventh.—John Scott, Des Moines.
Eighth.—W. S. Dungan. Chariton.
Ninth.—L. W. Ross, Council Bluffs.
Tenth.—J. L. Kamarar.
Eleventh.—Rodney A. Smith, Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. B. F. Gue, Des Moines.
Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines.
Col. Geo. L. Godfrey, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa:

Name.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

Who Eligible to Membership.—Its members shall consist of all former state officers, including members and officers of territorial and state legislatures, senators and representatives in congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit, and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys—who served twenty-five years prior to each biennial reunion.

Time of Meeting.—The reunions shall be held at the capital of the state, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the years in which the general assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

Officers.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice-president from each congressional district of the state, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

Election of Officers.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

Inaugural Address.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

Committee on Publication.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of such meetings. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

Enrollment of Members.—At the opening of each session the president shall invit all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present post-office address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

Standing Committees.—The president shall at each session appoint a committee on statistics, consisting of one from each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to prepare a biographical sketch of such members as

may die during the two years intervening between the time of their appointment and the next reunion. It shall be the duty of each member of this committe to prepare biographical sketches of such members as may die in the district in which he resides, all of which shall be reported to the next succeeding reunion for publication.

The following additional committees shall be appointed before the adjournment of the forenoon session of the first day of each reunion.

First.—On nominations for officers, five members.

Second.—On resolutions, five members.

Third.—To visit the Governor and convey to him an invitation to attend the session of the reunion, two members.

Fourth.—To visit each house of the general assembly and extend to them an invitation to meet with the Old Lawmakers, four members, two for each house.

Executive Committee.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make all necessary arrangements for each successive reunion, and to fill all vacancies in offices.

All officers of this Association shall perform the duties ordinarily devolving upon such officers.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Of Iowa.

REUNION OF 1902

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, February 12 and 13, 1902.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT said: The hour having arrived for the opening of the Eighth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers, it becomes my duty as chairman of the executive committee to call the Association to order. I regret to state that our noble president, one of the brainiest men that ever lived in Iowa, Theodore S. Parvin, died June 28, 1901. Upon notice of his death the executive committee was called together, and selected Major Hoyt Sherman to act as president during the remainder of the term. I am sorry to state that another sad affliction has befallen the family of Major Sherman. After he had dedicated his time and energy to make this one of the most pleasant sessions ever held, it becomes my painful duty to state that he will not be able to meet with us. Therefore, I am instructed by the executive committee to call the Hon. Samuel McNutt to preside over us during the fore part of this session.

MR. MCNUTT: I need not say that I feel highly honored to be called upon to preside this afternoon over your deliberations. You have heard the circumstances as stated by Mr. Brandt under which we are met here today, and I will ask your assistance in carrying out the program for this afternoon.

The first on the program is an invocation. I will call on Rev. Dr. Clinton of Iowa City.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr.Clinton.

CHAIRMAN: The next in order is "Address of Welcome," by Gov. A. B. Cummins. Mr. Cummins, for good reasons, is unable to be present with us this morning, and his address will be read by his private secretary, Mr. John Briar:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DES MOINES, Iowa, February 11, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT—It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to be present at the first session of your meeting for 1902. Long before I knew that your meeting was to assemble on that day, I had agreed to deliver an address at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the night of February 12, and in order to fulfill the engagement I must leave Des Moines on the morning of the 12th. You will remember that immediately upon receipt of your letter so kindly inviting me to be present and deliver an address of welcome, I replied, advising you of the imperative engagement that called me from the city. My absence is my misfortune, rather than yours, for it would have afforded me signal pleasure to have taken by the hand the few who remain as the representatives of a period which as we recede from it grows brighter with honor. The state of Iowa has achieved a commanding position in the affairs of the republic, a position most gratifying to every citizen of the commonwealth. We have attained the high place we now occupy through the impulses of a splendid past. The citizenship of Iowa, steady and progressive, is due to the direction those who have preceded us have given to public affairs. The Pioneer Lawmakers were the most potent factors in the development of the spirit that has conferred upon our beloved state the first rank in the procession of commonwealths. I sincerely hope that all of you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your noble and unselfish labors, and that the pleasure of meeting with you, which is now denied me, I may hereafter enjoy. With high regard, I am,

Yours very truly,

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

The next in order will be a response by Hon. S. L. Bestow:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I assure you that I regret, as you regret, the necessity that compelled your honored member, Col. Dungan, to be absent from this meeting. It was Col. Dungan that was to respond, and Col. Dungan has had a large experience with this body. and with political affairs. With me, it is somewhat different. It is true, like you, gentlemen, I have been honored with the confidence of the people of Iowa, but then I am a farmer. I live on the farm. I came to Iowa thirty-one years ago. I moved onto a new farm. I still live on that farm, and expect to. Consequently, what I may say to you will be more formal, and will be not as interesting as it would be if you could have listened to the Colonel. I know that he is detained. I know that it was impossible for him to be present. He has an important case in the court which has once been tried and a verdict rendered in his favor, that set aside for some reason, and he could not get away. But enough of this.

Capitol at Belmond, Wisconsin, where the First session of the Legislature convened on October 25, 1836 and adjourned December 9th, while Iowa was a part of Wisconsin territory.

Now, gentlemen, I want to express my appreciation of the honor of the kind Providence that has spared my life the twenty-five years necessary to make me eligible to membership with this Association. Twenty-five years is a good long period in a lifetime, and when a man has to wait twenty-five years before he can become a member of an organization, it is very uncertain that he will live the twenty-five years; and still we recognize that our lives, our happiness, our all is in the hands of that Supreme Being who does all things well, and whether we live, or whether we die, we live in His care and under His control.

And, another thing, gentlemen. I do not believe there is a citizen present, I do not believe there is a citizen in Iowa, but what is proud of the fact that they live in the grand State of Iowa. [Applause.] I was born in the State of New York. I lived within a short distance of ———————— for forty-seven years. I came to Iowa in 1870, and I have this to say: Having never before moved in my life with a wife and four children, having lived in a village with a farm abutting the corporation line, and all the advantages and privileges of the city, we came to Iowa. I want to say that never have I myself, my wife, or my children seen a homesick day; a day in which they would have returned, though they loved their home; they loved their friends as truly as anyone; still they were so in love with Iowa that they preferred to remain here if they could. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, allow me to say to you, I hardly know how to address myself to this audience. I do not know whether you allow political topics to be brought in for consideration, but I will venture to say, it seems to me, in looking over the territory of our legislative bodies, not only in Iowa, but in our nation, that there is—and I am not criticising, understand, but simply speaking of the situation—that there is not that same sense of responsibility resting upon the individual members as seemed to weigh upon the shoulders of the Pioneer Lawmakers, not only in Iowa, but of every other state. [Applause.] We have become accustomed to this thing, or we have become careless, or perhaps indifferent. But, gentlemen, the same duties, the same responsibilities, the same obligations, rest today and in a greater extent, perhaps, unless you may say the pioneers of every state shaped to a certain extent the history, the destiny of that state, and we know that in Iowa the pioneers laid the foundations deep and strong for a free government that would inure to the benefits of all the people. If it has wavered from that; if it has fallen from that estate, who is to blame? Not the pioneers, not the pioneers. But we see constantly arising great and absorbing questions. We see the people, in a measure, divided. We see interests that are strong and powerful that we are led to believe are not in the interest of all the people; they are for themselves. We see other questions of policy, and, in fact, gentlemen, today we are in a position in these United States that we have never held before. We are having new questions, and new ideas, and new duties to perform. Shall Iowa be found in the front in standing up for the rights and for the welfare of all the people? I believe she will. I believe, my friends, that this body of men, with their influence, testify to me that Iowa is not to take a backward step; that she is still to maintain her integrity as a liberty-loving state. I thank you. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, there is one item on the program which your temporary chairman does not feel able to fill as it

ought to be filled, and that is the announcement of committees, and that will be dispensed with until this afternoon, when Major Sherman may be here.

MR. BRANDT: Our secretary has several letters from gentlemen not able to meet with us to-day. Perhaps it would be well to have them read before we enter into our regular session.

CHAIRMAN: It would be a very good time, indeed, for that. The secretary will please read the letters.

(The secretary read letters from Judge P. M. Casady, Judge Chester C. Cole, Col. Dungan; Louis Case, of Bremer county; Aaron Brown, Mitchellville; Josiah A. Harvey, Perry; Lewis Fordyce, Libertyville; Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Keokuk; with clipping inclosed, "Iowas' two names to go in the Hall of Fame" at the Exposition at St. Louis.)

MR. BRANDT: I move that the matter of the names to be placed in the Hall of Fame be made the special order of this afternoon at 3:30. My object in making the motion is this: As is designated by the writer, there is such a diversity of opinion in relation to who are the truly great men of Iowa that I believe it would be well for this body of old men who have seen the growth of Iowa to discuss that question. It is a matter of interest not only to us here in Iowa, but to the whole Nation, and there are times and periods in each man's life, or in the period of our state that certain men stand first. For instance: Samuel J. Kirkwood during the war. No other man in Iowa stood so high as he during that period. At the organization of our state Robert Lucas stood first, as at another period James W. Grimes, and at another period William B. Allison. So let us take up this question and discuss it at that time.

Motion carried.

(Secretary continued to read letters from absent members. Sen. L. A. Ainsworth; R. D. Kellogg, Lebanon, Mo.; Josiah T. Young, Albia; Col. S. D. Nichols, Panora; Gov. A. B. Cummins; A. B. F. Hildreth, Charles City; E. F. Brockway and L. W. Ross.)

COL. GODFREY: Mr. President. I have just been in telephone communication with our President, Major Sherman, and he wanted I should convey his kind regards and his regrets that he could not be here. On account of sickness in his family he says that he does not feel that he ought to be away from his home.

MR. BRANDT: I wish to state that when Major Sherman sent out statements to various gentlemen in different parts of the state that are eligible to be be members of our organization, the program was not then entirely clear. There were three important matters that were designated as special. One was a tribute to our late president, T. S. Parvin, by the Hon. Charles Aldrich; another would be the Hon. John Pattee, former auditor of state in the fifties, by John M. Davis; then, another special feature, regarding Governor Gear, was assigned to Capt. William H. Fleming. It is expected, also, that every member present will, when we reach that order of business, give items of interest of the General Assembly of which he was a member. Hence, Mr. Knoll, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Fairall, and Mr. Gue, and every other member—Mr. Harper, I believe, is the oldest one—of the Third General Assembly—will be expected to give some general statements of the General Assembly of which they were respectively members. I simply mention this as it was not specifically set forth; and, the Major not being present here to make the statement himself, that you may prepare yourselves for the time when that order of business is reached.

We also have an interesting matter in reference to one member of our organization that is with us to-day. It is his eighty-sixth birthday. He was a member of the Legislature in 1852. As there is nothing special before us now, I would be pleased to hear some remarks from Father Schramm. [Applause.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION—Unused to public speaking, and not expecting to be called upon to address this distinguished body, I came entirely unprepared and feel somewhat abashed in attempting to do so. I can, however, tell you something of myself and how I attained the honor of occupying a seat in your midst.

My ancestors, until about two hundred years ago, resided in Alsace-Lorraine, then called the "Gem of the German Empire." Through treason, cunning devices, and the disloyalty of the house of Hapsburg, then at the head of the empire, this province was wrested from the fatherland. Persecuted by the relentless religious fanaticism of the then French government, a great many Protestants left for countries where they felt sure of finding a welcome. Many fled to Holland, England, and America. My ancestors left their estates near Strasburg, and selected Franconia, in Germany, for a home. From that time they omitted the Von from our name. Franconia was then ruled by a Markgraf; the last of whom was married to a sister of Frederic the Great—sometimes called the Unique. This Markgraf dying childless, Franconia came under the rule of Prussia, of which my father was a loyal subject. After the general pacification following the Napoleonic wars, Franconia was assigned to Bavaria, while Prussia was indemnified by her Rhine provinces. Father, a devoted Prussian and heartily detesting the

Bavarian king on account of his licentuous habits, resolved to come to America.

When in 1835 he had fully determined to emigrate to the United States, I, then about nineteen years of age, was totally opposed to this hazardous step, as I conceived it. Father was measurably well to do, perhaps none more so in our immediate community. Possessed of lands yielding more than enough to supply the wants of his numerous family, he was the first of two successful merchants of the town and surrounding villages. His home was a musical and literary center. He was repeatedly elected as mayor of the town, contrary to his wishes, and could have had that office all the time if he had not absolutely refused.

My chief objections to his leaving the country were: *First*—That it was doubtful expediency to change the known good in possession for the better in anticipation. *Second*—I urged the fact that he was well advanced in years and could not expect to acquire the use of the English language sufficiently to command the respect accorded to him at home. *Third*—It would be a hardship for all, and particularly to him and mother, to give up our German customs and manners. *Fourth*—That I had formed the opinion from my reading that the German was little respected in America—that he was but "hewer of wood and drawer of water." Against this my German pride especially revolted, believing the German to be the peer of the foremost nationality. And last, but not least, he had preached to his sons, seven in number, that the time would surely come when Alsace-Lorraine would be restored to its legitimate owner and that it was the duty of every loyal Teuton to labor toward the fulfillment of this wish.

Nothing daunted by my arguments, father persevered in his efforts to carry out his resolve. Aware that it was necessary to gain my consent, for reasons I will not now attempt to explain, he contrived to introduce me to an intimate friend named Nettleman, a wholesale merchant of Nurenberg, who was a warm admirer and defender of America, its peop e and institutions, as he had spent seven years of his youthful days in America. Addressing me, he said: "Young man, give up your opposition to emigrate to America. It is the most blessed country in the world. Old as I am, I would go there myself were it not for my dear old wife, whom to tear away from her pleasant life-long associations, would be an act of unmitigated cruelty." An interview of about fifteen minutes with this gentleman converted me to father's views.

I at once bought me an English grammar, reader, and dictionary, and commenced the study of this language in earnest. I found it a very pleasant study indeed. Having in my young days studied Greek, Latin, French, and of course the German language. I was surprised to be able to read understandingly whole sentences in my English reader, without having studied it. The German-Anglo Saxon is the basis of that tongue, the others forming, as it were, its spices. My pronunciation was of course very faulty, but my study of English proved very beneficial to me in after years.

It was a wearisome task for father to get permission to emigrate. There were some families living in our neighborhood who got ready and left in three weeks, who no doubt were assisted to leave the country by the government, which put every possible impediment in the way of father, so that it

took nearly two years before he could leave. A number of families who had concluded to share father's fortune desired me to go to Bremen to engage a ship to convey them to America. After nearly three months, mostly storm-tossed, on the Atlantic, we arrived safely at New York.

Father had intended to make straight for St. Louis. Reaching Circleville, Ohio, on a canal boat, just at the beginning of winter, 1837, we were compelled to stop there, as the canal was about freezing over, and the master of the boat could not be induced to go further.

Times were hard then, money was scarce, and almost every business man issued his own shinplasters, which of course had no wide circulation. Exchange on New York ranged from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. It was difficult to get employment. Father's family, however, made hosts of friends, and soon all his sons were engaged by business men. John A. Wolfley, a Pennsylvanian, and an upright, amiable, christian gentleman, offered me a clerkship at $12.50 a month, I boarding myself, although he really did not need any additional help. Though in Germany we thought we entertained republican sentiments, we found in America that we had some notions of priority of station, imbibed in the fatherland. For instance, it was distasteful for me to use a broom, as I never used it in Germany. To use an ax or wheelbarrow was beneath my dignity as a clerk. What was my astonishment, when one beautiful morning I saw Gen. John L. Greene, reputed the foremost criminal lawyer in southern Ohio, attired in spotless garb, pushtng along the sidewalk a wheelbarrow, loaded down with a good-sized box, containing, I afterward learned, books which he had ordered. Being unable to hire a man instantly and anxious to get his books, he undertook the task himself, and no one seemed to take notice of it as singular. I thought to myself that if such a distinguished attorney could do that surely George Schramm need not be ashamed to do it. I will add that I did not need to make much use of the broom as I became bookkeeper for the firm by which I was afterward employed.

Gen. Greene, who was a fine looking gentleman, reminding me much of our friend, the Hon. Isaac Brandt, came almost every morning into the store where I was clerking. I usually managed to wait on him. For some little act of politeness towards him, he paid me a compliment which I then highly appreciated. "George," said he, "you are a soldier, a gentleman, and a scholar, and when you get married, I will dance at your wedding."

A sprightly young Pennsylvanian, about my age, had been employed by Mr. Wolfley a short time before me. No doubt noting my imperfect pronunciation, he thought he would take advantage of the little foreigner, and he at once tried to assume authority over me. I however gave him to understand that I considered myself his equal, and would not be dictated to by him. Said he, "You are a conceited little Dutchman." "What are you?" I retorted. "Are you an Italian, an Irishman, a Scotch-Irish, or an Anglo-Saxon?" Straightening up to his full height, he said proudly, "Sir, I am an Anglo-Saxon." I had set this trap for him, well knowing what his answer would be. "Anglo-Saxon! German! Dutchman!" I exclaimed. Extending my hand, "Shake," I said, "We are near relatives. The Anglo-Saxons were Germans, Dutchmen, as much as you or I!" Crestfallen, he had no more to say. In a short time we were the best of friends. He was really a very estimable young man.

There were at this time few Germans in Circleville, chiefly day-laborers. These Germans in humble life were universally respected. Their word was as good as a note, and everyone, especially native Americans, spoke of them in terms of praise. I began to appreciate the greatness the American people would attain by making labor honorable. And to this day I ascribe the wonderful growth of this people to that fact. May labor never cease to hold a high place in tne estimation of the American people.

I spent eight happy years in Circleville. Here I became an American citizen and cemented the bond by my marriage to an American girl of Pennsylvania German parentage, with whom I lived for over fifty-seven years.

I was induced by a brother residing in Burlington to come to Iowa. He sent me the *Burlington Hawkeye*, then as now an influential paper. It gave glowing accounts of beautiful Iowa. On the 19th day of July, 1845, after a voyage over the Ohio and Mississippi, I landed with my small family at Burlington, where a brother and sister extended to us their affectionate greetings.

In traveling over the state to find a place to establish myself in business, I came to Farmington, Van Buren county, and selected it for that purpose. I opened a general store and was prosperous. I continued it during my twenty-two years residence there, which I count among the happ est of my life. I also engaged in other enterprises,—pork packing, railroad building, bridge building, stone quarrying, oil prospecting, etc. During my last twelve years there, I was in partnership with Dr. Joseph A. Smith, one of the purest men it was ever my fortune to meet, and it was with mutual regret that our business relations were sundered when I moved to Des Moines.

During the early days in Farmington, I went to St. Louis to buy nearly all my goods. There was no bank nearer than Keokuk, which necessitated the carrying of large sums of money, thus oceasioning some perilous adventures. There were also some wild times during the Mormon excitement previous to their expulsion from Nouvoo. They passed through Farmington on their westward march which ended where they founded Salt Lake City.

In 1852 I was persuaded by some of the leading whigs of Van Buren county to allow my name to be used as a candidate for the senate, to which I was elected, and there cast one of the votes which brought the capit al from Iowa City to Des Moines. During the civil war, in 1862, I was again prevailed upon to run for the house of representatives, and was elected. Toward the close of this session my wife and baby boy come up the Des Moines river on the steamboat Alice, and crossed in a rowboat to the foot of capitol hill. We returned home in the steamer as far as Ottumwa, procededing from thence by rail.

Thus I come to occupy a seat in this honorable body.

Before leaving the fatherland I made to myself a vow that I would retain everything that was laudable or praisworthy in the German character, and that I would receive and adopt everything I found laudable or praisworthy in the American character. It gives me pleasure to be able to testify that I soon detected many admirable traits in the American character. How far I succeeded in carrying out my vow, I must leave to my numerous friends acquired in my new fatherland. The German fatherland is ever dear to my

heart, but, the remains of my parents of blessed memory being safely imbedded in the sacred soil of Iowa, I feel a pleasant satisfaction in calling America my true fatherland;—the more so that I love it, its people and its institutions. Respectfully,

GEORGE SCHRAMM

MR. BLISS, Iowa Falls: Mr. President, permit me to state that a few days ago I had a letter from Hon. J. Moir, who was one of the early pioneer lawmakers from Hardin county, stating that he intended to be here, but that on account of the illness of his wife he would not be able to. He attended these Associations in the early organization of this society.

MR. FAIRALL: Mr. Chairman, I remember when I was a boy of about twenty of seeing Father Schramm when he was in the Legislature in 1856, at the extra session, and I must say that it has always been a pleasant recollection, but as I remembered him as a gentleman who spoke rather brokenly in the English language, but he always made himself well understood, as he has here to-day. I must, in behalf of the assembly to-day, congratulate him, and may his days still be many in the land to which his father emigrated, as he has told us.

FATHER SCHRAMM: I am very much obliged for your congratulations.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, the remarks of Mr. Fairall and Father Schramm remind me of rather an amusing incident with Father Schramm only a short time ago. There was a golden wedding over in his neighborhood, at Billy Moore's. Everybody knew Billy Moore, who came to Des Moines more than fifty years ago. Billy and his wife had their golden anniversary—I believe, on the 9th of January last—and among other guests was Father Schramm and two or three son-in-laws, and we had a magnificent good time. Along towards the latter part of the evening there was music that tickled peoples' feet, and to my utter astonishment in one of the last sets was Father Schramm, swinging around with one of his daughters, just as happy as he did fifty years ago.

FATHER SCHRAMM: There were seven or eight denominations represented in that dance; Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, etc.

On motion of Mr. Fairall the Association adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Association met pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the Association is now in session for any business that may come before it. Is there any committee ready to report?

MR. BRANDT: I have the pleasure of introducing a committee from the Senate, Senators J. S. Alexander, P. W. Crawford and W. B. Tallman, who will occupy a few moments of your time.

MR. ALEXANDER, of Linn, chairman of Senate Committee: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers of the State of Iowa, I am happy to state that we represent the Senate of Iowa now in session. We were appointed this morning by the President of the Senate to visit this body and extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our body now in session at such time as suits your convenience, and I beg to assure you, each and every one, that we hope to see everyone of you there at such time as suits your convenience.

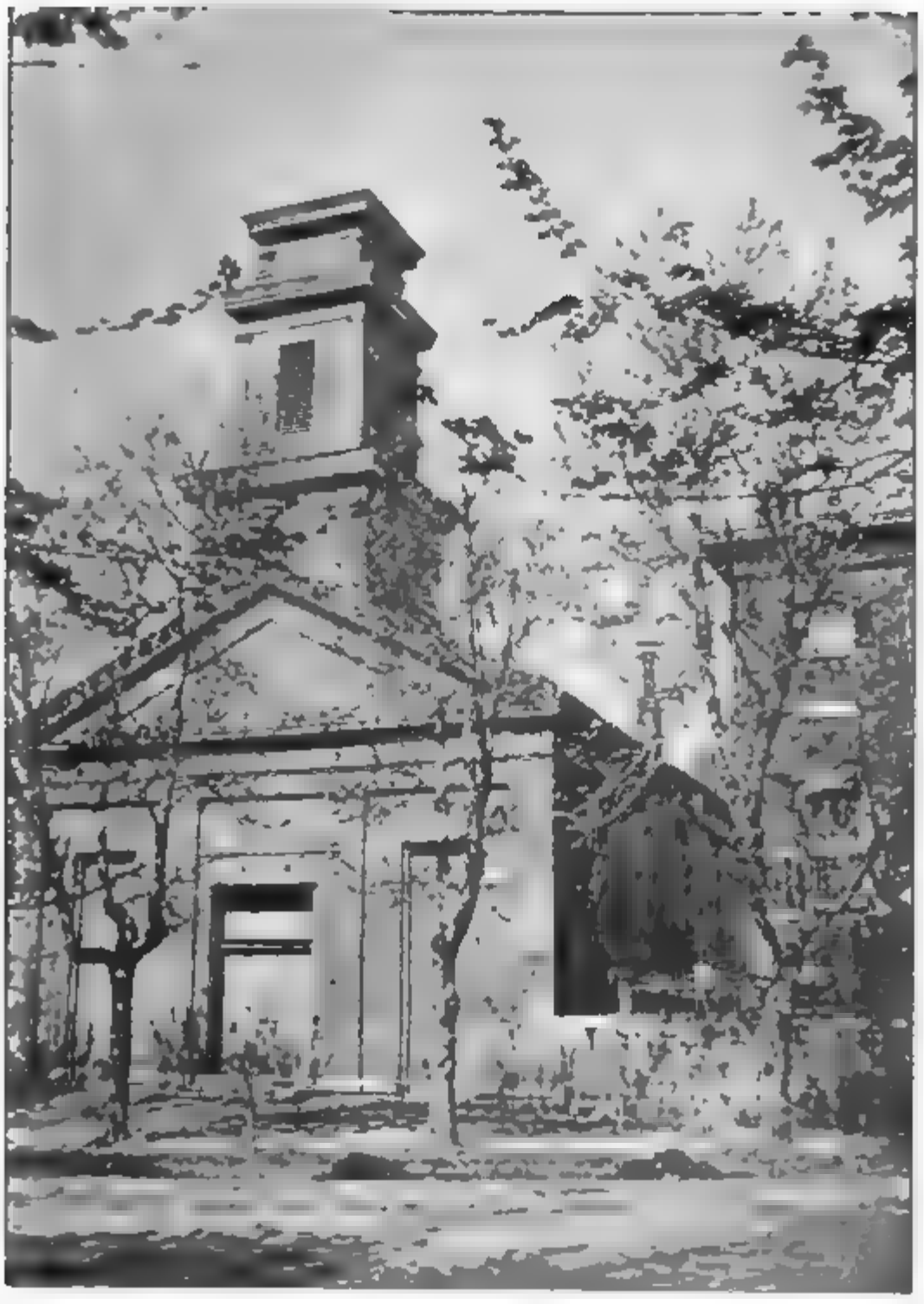
CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the message from the Senate. What is your pleasure?

MR. L. O. BLISS: I move that the invitation be accepted.

Carried.

On motion, 3 o'clock P. M. of to-morrow afternoon was set as the hour for visiting the Senate.

MR. BRANDT: I desire, Mr. Chairman, to extend to this committee an invitation to sit with us this afternoon, as we are going to discuss some questions which I think they are as much interested in as we are, and that is as to whose names shall be placed in the Hall of Fame in the Exposition at St. Louis in 1903. It is a question of vast importance. The day was when Gov. Kirkwood was the great man of the state of Iowa; at another period Robert Lucas, our first governor, we also had that great literary man, Theodore S. Parvin, president of our Association who died June 28, 1901, he was another notable man. We are



Old Zion church at Burlington, Iowa, where the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin convened in 1837 and 1838, and where the Territorial Legislature of Iowa held its session in 1838–1839–1840.

to discuss those names, and we would be pleased to have you remain with us while we discuss these questions this afternoon at 3:30.

SENATOR ALEXANDER: It would afford us much pleasure to remain with you, but the Senate is in session, and we cordialy thank you; but we must return to the capitol.

COL. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I understand that in a few minutes, or at least very soon, there will be a committee of the House to bring us a message in substance the same as that which we have just received from the Senate, and it seems to me that we have allowed this committee, to depart without asking them to convey our compliments to the body to which they belong and invite all of the members to join us. I note that our friend here was pleased to invite the committee to remain with us, but I think we owe it to ourselves, as well as to the General Assembly, to invite all of the members of the General Assembly to unite with us.

CHAIRMAN: That is true; but we will have a commitee to wait upon the Senate and another to wait upon the House, and that committee will then be charged with the duty suggested by you.

The chair will name the following committees, as provided for in our rules.

On nomination of officers.—B. F. Gue, William Harper and L. O. Bliss.
On resolutions.—J. R. Reed, T. B. Perry and R. A. Smith.
Committee to wait upon the Governor.—(No committee appointed, as the Governor is out of the city, but you can appoint such a committee if desired.)
To wait upon the Senate.—Hon. John Scott and F. M. Knoll.
To wait on the House.—Col. Abernethy and B. F. Keables.
On publication of our proceedings.—Isaac Brandt, Chas. Aldrich and D. A. Poorman.
On memorials.—G. L. Godfrey and Samuel A. Moore.

MR. BRANDT: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that our aged representative, the oldest one in the house, Mr. George Schramm, be chairman of that committee, and he and my good old friend Barlow Granger be the committee to wait upon the Governor.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN: The committee to wait upon the Governor will be George Schramm and Barlow Granger.

The first thing in order this afternoon will be the address of the President.

MR. BRANDT: It is a singular coincidence that has happened twice with the same officer. I beleive that there is no man living who has at heart more the success of our Pioneer Lawmakers than Major Hoyt Sherman. Four years ago we elected him president of the Association. He devoted the time between that and the following session in 1900 in preparing matters, and consulting with friends in different portions of the state, to make it one of the best reunions of the Pioneer Lawmakers that we have ever had. He is a man peculiarly adapted for that kind of work. He was proud to do it. He sought to do everything to make it the best ever had, and not only for the benefit of our city, but of you gentlemen when you were with us here; and as you remember a sad death occured in his family that prevented even his attendance. It was the death of his son's wife—Frank Sherman's wife. This year, after that grand, good old man Theodore S. Parvin, had passed to eternity, the executive committee, in its wisdom, believed it was the proper think to select Major Hoyt Sherman to fill out the unexpired term; and in this chamber there was a meeting of the resident members, and some members from abroad, and after due consideration he was selected as our chairman.

The singularity of the coincidence is in this fact: Some five or six weeks ago this same son, who had lost his beloved wife, was out visiting her grave and on returning he had a stroke of paralysis, and is to-day lying upon his couch almost speechless. The major himself is not as rugged as he was some years ago, and on Monday afternoon he and his son, Charles, from Chicago, who is now with him, came over to my office, and he left all of his papers and matters pertaining to our meeting with me, saying that he hoped we might have an excellent meeting, one of our best, but, said he, I fear I will hardly be able to be with you. I said to him, "Can you prepare your address so we can have it read?" "If it is within my power to do it, I will, but don't depend on it. The duties that are devolving upon me now to take care of my son, and other business matters, are such that I fear that I will not be able to do it, but if it is possible I will prepare it and send it over to you." Col. Godfrey about eleven o'clock to-day telephoned him, and it seems that he is so afflicted that it will be impossible for him to be here with his address, or furnish one. Therefore, I presume we will not be supplied with it.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that we pass it for the present, and if it is brought to us during the session it be read and placed upon our records.

Carried.

At this point, President McNutt being compelled to leave for his home, Hon. B. F. Gue was called to the chair.

MR. MCNUTT: I have a resolution that I wish to lay before this audience, on a subject in which I think every intelligent citizen of Iowa will feel an interest. With your permission I will read it. (No objection.)

WHEREAS, This Association is deeply interested in every movement for the collection and preservation of records relating to the early settlement of the territory and state of Iowa; and one of the chief purposes of this organization is to secure from surviving pioneers their recollections of events connected with the founding of the territory and state; the achievements of the men and women who made the early homes, who organized the schools and churches, and who fixed the character of our frontier settlements; and the soldiers who fought over battles, And

WHEREAS, Much valuable material has been lost beyond recovery relating to that most interesting period which marks the beginnings of settlements, the laying-out of towns, the origin of names of our rivers, lakes, creeks, villages and townships, owing largely to the fact that no adequate provision had been made by law for the collection and preservation of such materials of history; the State Historical Society began such collections many years ago, and with the most trifling aid from the state has done an exceedingly valuable work, rescuing much valuable historical material from oblivion; the organization of the Historical Department of Iowa ten years ago marked the beginning of systematic work sustained by liberal aid from the state; the work has been prosecuted with such vigor that the building provided is now filled to overflowing with valuable collections; it becomes the imperative duty of the General Assembly to furnish ample room in a fireproof depository for the state archives and all material relating to the history of the state and its people which is now so rapidly accumulating; therefor, be it

***Resolved*, That we respectfully urge the General Assembly to pass the bill now before that body providing for the speedy completion of the Hall of History, where such collections may be conveniently arranged and safely deposited.**

CHAIRMAN: The question is on the adoption of the resolution. Anyone wishing to make remarks will now have the opportunity. Carried, and resolution declared adopted.

MR. L. O. BLISS: Mr. Chairman, I am very much pleased to hear a resolution of that kind read before this worthy assembly. That the early history of Iowa should be preserved is more important than many other things to which we pay more attention. Further than that, outside of our history it becomes

national history. I desire to say one word with regard to the history—the great exhibit that is in the other room. This resolution does not reach it. Those are prehistorical; they belong to a race that we know nothing of; that is, a large percentage of them. Now, Iowa is great in those things. They should be looked after, cared for, and all obtained that can be, so that when our children and our children's children shall come here to Des Moines and pass through this room, and see the pictures of the great men that made Iowa what she is, they can pass to that other room and see there relics of a race that were here long before us that helped make Iowa. We may look upon those as relics of a barbarous age. They might have been, but they prepared this country for us.

Now, permit me for a moment to refer to this building. I do this in order that we may ask the Legislature to give more money to expend for such antiquarian relics as are found in that other room. There are relics in that room today that are a credit to Iowa above any state in the Union, We have relics there that surpass those of any state in the Union; we have relics that surpass anything in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. That is as it should be. All of us Iowans claim we are ahead of them all. We believe it whether it is correct or not.

Now, I want to refer to one particular relic there, and that is that immense stone axe found down in Louisa county. I was here before that was purchased. I may be called a crank on those things—I am perfectly willing to be. I have an individual collection of my own. That axe had not been purchased. Bro. Aldrich told me they did not desire to give him sufficient money to purchase that. Now, three or four years ago, near Kankakee, Illinois, there was a statement made that they had found a stone axe there that weighed thirty pounds and a fraction. At Washington they have one that weighs twenty-eight pounds and a fraction. This one weighs thirty-one pounds and a fraction. That is the reason I say we are ahead of them all. That is the one that the state of Iowa today cannot give a value upon it. I would give more than Mr. Aldrich gave for it and buy it for investment, not because I am a lover of relics, but I will take it as an investment, and it will pay more than anything we can put our money in to realize promptly, and, without taking up your time further, I do hope something will be done to help that department as well as the historical department, because that is an important part of our historical development.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I presume there will be an additional resolution offered during the session, making it more specific as to what is expected or demanded of the present Legislature. I fully endorse everything that has been said by my friend Bliss, and, as our curator is so wonderfully modest he never likes to press anything himself, he depends upon gentlemen like our friend Bliss and our chairman, and many other useful men in Iowa, to press these matters to a successful termination. It would be a sad thing, indeed, to me, and I think you for our curator, should he pass to the other world without having this accomplished. He has gone so far now that it is an honor to the state. But it will require all our strength and our influence to secure the needed appropriation from the Legislature. Our state is like a family growing up in strength and numbers; we must have additional room, or buildings. Our state is in condition financially to do it now; and, therefore, I believe it is the duty of every member of this organization to press it earnestly both by words and resolutions, and insist that we get an appropriation sufficient to complete the entire building.

MR. ALDRICH: Mr. Chairman, I wish to interrupt this discussion a moment. The Speaker of the House is present and has a communication.

SPEAKER EATON: Mr. Chairman, I dislike to break into your program, but I came to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa with an invitation. It is a purely personal one. I would be delighted, if you find it convenient, to have the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, with their wives, dine with me this evening at six o'clock at the Savery hotel if you have no other invitation, if your time is not occupied otherwise and it would be convenient for you. The desire on my part is that it be entirely informal; that you remain as long as you please, go when you please, say what you please, and do what you please.

CHAIRMAN: So far as the chair is aware that is the first invitation of the kind ever made to this Association.

MR. HARPER: I move that the invitation be accepted with the utmost thanks by a rising vote.

Carried unanimously.

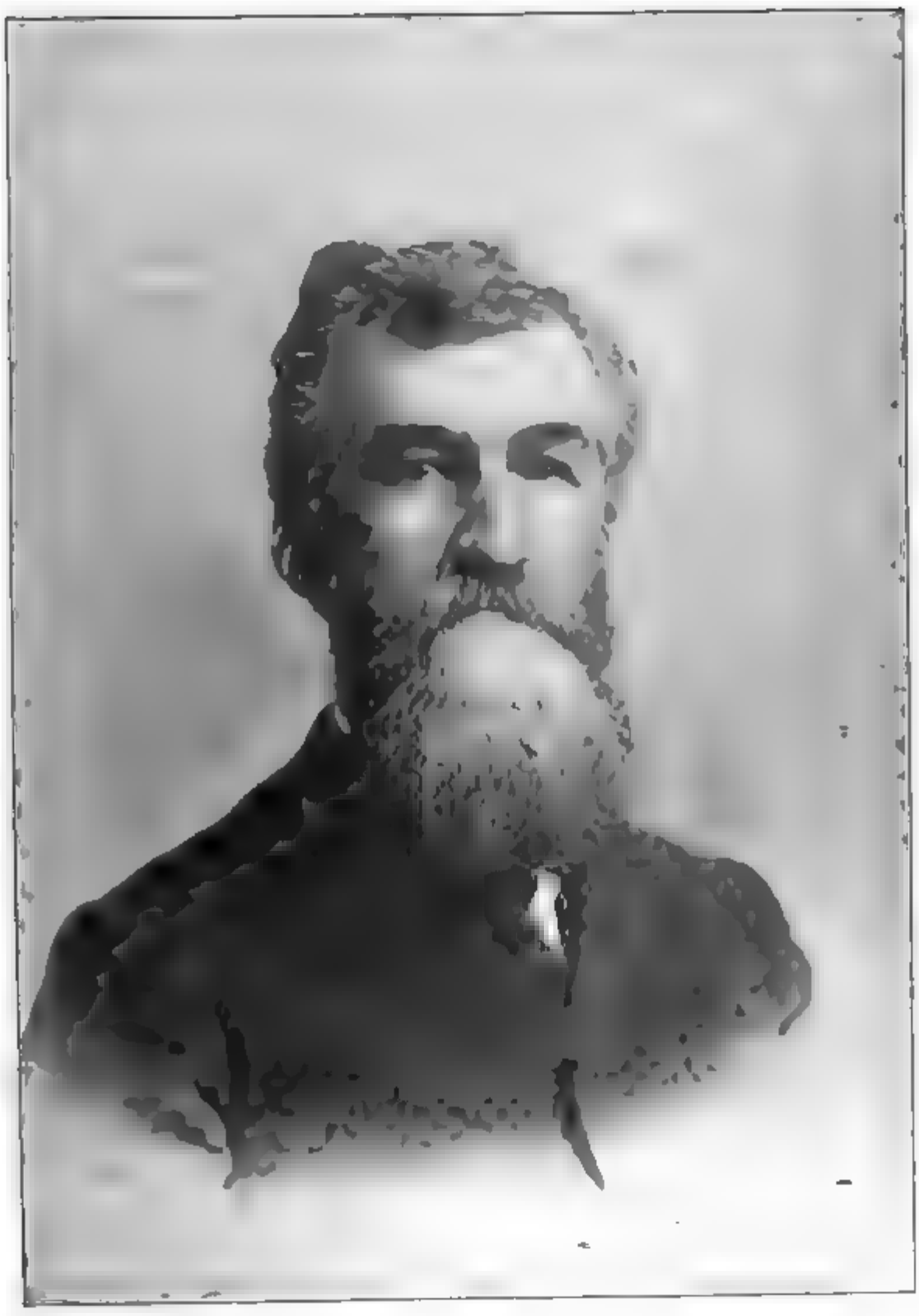
MR. BARLOW GRANGER: It has been running in my mind for some time of something that may be of use in consequence of the subject to be discussed here this afternoon. There is in existence a work in the university that was originally in the capitol library of this city, a very important Indian relic. It

has been so long since I saw it that I cannot say positively what it is. Perhaps Mr. Fairall can tell. I am informed that it is there yet. I suggest this as a matter of information that it may be looked after, and I believe it is worth looking after.

MR. FAIRALL: Some years ago there was in the library at Iowa City a collection of very fine paintings of the celebrated Indian chiefs of this state—Blackhawk, Keokuk, and other names which are connected with the aborigines. It was to me, forty years ago, a matter of great pleasure to look at the pictures. It is a work that is very rare. I think it is there yet and, as suggested by my friend here, Mr. Granger, it would be well to get the transfer of the book there to this society, or procure a copy. The copy would be very expensive. It is a very fine work and has the pictures of all the early chiefs whose names are perpetuated by county after county in this state, and I would suggest that whoever may be authorized to look after this matter make application to the proper authority and have the work transferred here.

CHAIRMAN: I believe Judge Casady is out of the city, and his paper, as I understand, has not been left here. Now, we have a representative of that general assembly here, I am glad to say, in Mr. Harper. He was a member of the Third General Assembly from Des Moines county, and I am sure everyone present would like to listen to a few words from that gentleman.

MR. HARPER: I feel greatly honored in being invited to give you some of my personal recollections of the Third General Assembly; but, owing to a throat difficulty, I have not for a number of years attempted any public talking. The very least effort, and perhaps at the most unexpected time, my vocal organs give way, and I feel the effects of it perhaps for some days afterwards. Hence, it would not be prudent for me to attempt giving you any extended talk on the present occasion. I am vain enough to think and believe that I am in possession of many recollections in connection with that Assembly that would be quite interesting to you all; but I think that perhaps I would meet the expectations of the Association more satisfactorily if I would reduce my recollections to writing, and, if so desired, I will promise you on this occasion to prepare a paper for the next biennial meeting of the Association, if needs be, that would add interest. I could also add the Thirteenth Assembly. I have very vivid recollections of many things that were to us at the time, and also are to the present day, very interesting;



LIEUT. GOV. B. F. GUE,
Acting President of Association 1908.

things that transpired during the Thirteenth Assembly. You will be so kind as to pardon me from any effort to make further remarks.

T. B. PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I hope I may be excused for feeling impelled to say a word, and only a word, at the present time; and that is, I find myself sitting by the side of Mr. Harper. I recollect the time he was elected. I was a young man, eighteen years of age, living in Burlington, and I was at that election, not as a voter, however, of course. My father was a voter at that election. On the ticket was Stephen Hempstead, the second governor elected in Iowa, and Dr. Enos Lowe of Burlington for the Senate, George Temple of Burlington for the House, and Mr. Howard, associated with him, was elected at that time, fifty-two years ago, and I find myself beside this old gentleman spared of life, and the first time since that time. It was an occasion of such rare importance that I wanted to express myself. I feel like I am in the discharge of a duty in saying what I have, because we are here to-day to speak of old times, of old occurrences connected with the history of Iowa, and it so happened that at that session of the general assembly Enos Lowe, of Des Moines county, was elected president of the Senate, and George Temple of Des Moines county was elected Speaker of the House, two very excellent men. They have long since passed away. Mr. Harper survives, and I am glad; I feel rejoiced to congratulate him on the blessings of life he has enjoyed and the good health and intelligence he possesses at this advanced old age.

CHAIRMAN: The next paper on the program is "Personnel of the Seventh General Assembly," by Hon. B. F. Gue:

RECOLLECTIONS OF SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

READ BY B. F. GUE BEFORE THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is forty-four years this winter since the Iowa Legislature held its first session in the city of Des Moines. The new capital of the state had a population of about 3,000 at that time. One of the conditions upon which a previous general assembly had provided for the removal of the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines was that a suitable building for a state house should be furnished without expense to the state. A syndicate of Des Moines citizens had borrowed the money from the legal custodian of the school funds of the state and erected a three-story brick building at a cost of about $36,000, which stood where the soldiers' monument has been erected

The new capitol afforded fair accomodations for every department of the state government, including the General Assembly. But it was located on the east side of the river, a mile or more from the hotels, and the streets leading to it were wagon tracks over a long stretch of low, swampy river bottom and up a steep, ungraded hill. One long line of native lumber sidewalk reached from the river bank to the state house.

Such luxuries as paving and street cars had only been thought of by the visionary dreamers who could look far into the future and imagine a great city would some day cover the surrounding hills and intervening valleys. Fort Des Moines, as it was generally called, was reached by stage lines running daily coaches from the east, west and south, and a tri-weekly line from Fort Dodge. Four lines of railroad had been started out from Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport and Dubuque, and were carrying passengers from thirty to fifty miles westward, where they were transferred to stage coaches. The principal hotel at the capital was the Des Moines House, a three-story frame building, which stood on the west bank of the river at the foot of west Walnut street. Here all of the stages stopped and unloaded the members of the General Assembly from the crowded coaches where they had been riding day and night from their various homes. Many who lived remote from stage lines came in by private conveyance. The citizens of Des Moines opened their houses to the members, as the hotels could accomodate but a small portion of them. The hospitable citizens extended to the legislators the most cordial welcome and gave up the best rooms of their homes to the lawmakers.

The Seventh General Assembly convened on the morning of the 11th of January, 1858, and consisted of thirty-six Senators and seventy-two members of the House. James W. Grimes, the third Governor of the state, was just closing his term of four years. He had been elected in 1854 by a union of the whigs and anti-slavery voters over Curtis Bates, democrat. Political parties had been in a transition state and were beginniug to be aligned on the new issues involving the admission of slavery into the territories.

Grimes came from New Hampshire, a sturdy youth of 19, and made his home in the "Black Hawk Purchase" in 1836, when it was a part of Michigan Territory, and was a member of the First Territorial Legislature when but 22 years of age. He was a typical pioneer of that early period; self-reliant, energetic and aggressive. Sixteen years later he was Governor of the new state of Iowa. The republican party was less than two years old when the Seventh General Assembly convened, and its first important act was to elect James W. Grimes to the United States senate. It is not necessary for me to state that he developed into one of the great statesmen of the nation.

On the third day of the session Ralph P. Lowe was inaugurated governor. He had been a member of the first constitutional convention, was a lawyer of fair ability, polished address, and mature years. After serving two years he became chief justice of the Supreme Court. The leaders of the new party which had suddenly come into power in the state realized that this affable gentleman was better adapted to a place on the bench than to stand at the helm of state in the perilous times that then seemed to be impending. The state had outgrown the limitations of its first constitution, and a new one had been framed and adopted the year before. Radical changes had been made in the organic act, and it developed upon this General Assembly

to revise the laws, adapt them to the new constitution, and devise and enact a sound banking system. Banks for the issue of paper currency were absolutely prohibited by the former constitution, and under that prohibition Iowa had become the dumping ground for the paper money of the "wild cat" banks of the country, over which our former general assemblies had neglected to exercise any control. The great financial crash of 1857 had compelled most of the banks of the country to suspend specie payments; gold had disappeared from circulation; and every branch of business was prostrated. How to relieve the people of Iowa in such an emergency was one of the difficult problems that confronted the Seventh General Assembly. Thousands of people were unable to pay their taxes, which then required gold. There never has been a period in the history of Iowa when wise and able statesmanship was so imperatively required.

Let us now turn to the personnel of the legislative bodies which must meet the exigency and see what sort of men they were.

The President of the Senate was Oran Faville, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa. He was a graduate of college from Connecticut, and most of his mature life had been spent as instructor in seminaries and colleges. He was an able and impartial presiding officer, and after retiring was for many years superintendent of public instruction.

On the republican side Alvin Saunders of Henry county was the recognized leader in the Senate. He was a tall, well proportioned, fine looking man of pleasing address, and a polished gentleman. He had helped to frame the constitution under which Iowa became a state. He had served four years in the Senate, and had in 1855 engineered the election of James Harlan to the United States Senate. In later life he became Governor and United States Senator of Nebraska. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means this session.

In marked contrast to him was the Senator from Johnson county, Samuel J. Kirkwood, a plain, homely, ill-dressed, middle-aged farmer, who had served a previous session without attracting particular attention. He had been a democrat and a lawyer in Ohio, and a member of the constitutional convention of that state. Since coming to Iowa he had become a farmer and a mill owner, and in politics a republican. He was inclined to be indolent, and it required something more than ordinary routine legislation to bring out his great intellectual powers. But in this general assembly which was required to make radical changes in the system of state government to conform to the new constitution, to devise, frame, and enact statutes of far-reaching scope, Senator Kirkwood took an active part. He made no long speeches, had none of the arts of oratory; but his views and suggestions made in a conversational manner were clear, practical, and replete with wisdom and a thorough knowledge of the principles of the common law. Before the close of the session he had by common consent won his way to the leadership of the general assembly.

His subsequent career as one of the great war governors of the nation, his services as United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior rounded out the official life of one of Iowa's most famous statesmen.

Des Moines county sent two of the most useful and practical business members of the Senate in William F. Coolbaugh and Lyman Cook. Their services were invaluable in framing the banking laws enacted by this gen-

eral assembly. Coolbaugh was a democrat, and became later one of the great bankers of Chicago. The veteran legislator was Gideon S. Bailey, of Van Buren, who had been a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Iowa twenty years before, had also served in the Second, Third, and Fourth Legislative Assemblies, and was one of the framers of the first constitution. He is still living, and the only survivor of the pioneer law-makers of that early period.

Of the members of the Senate of 1858, Josiah B. Grinnell, William Loughridge, William G. Thompson, and W. H. M. Pusey became representatives in Congress. Nicholas J. Rusch of Scott county succeeded Faville as lieutenant governor and president of the Senate. He was an accomplished German scholar, who perished at an early age in the civil war. Jonathan W. Cattell took high rank as a practical lawmaker, and became a useful state officer. David S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Henry H. Trimble, of Davis county, were able young democratic lawyers who became distinguished officers in the Union army. John W. Rankin, of Lee; Daniel Anderson, of Monroe; Charles Foster, of Washington, and Aaron Brown, of Fayette, were prominent republican Senators who served as officers in the civil war. A. O. Patterson, democrat, was the wit of the Senate, and a brilliant member, from Muscatine. Jairus E. Neal, of Marion, was a sturdy, uncompromising democrat, who wore his home-made suit of linsey-woolsey with the grace of an early pioneer and could give and take as hard blows in political scrimmage as any Senator on the floor. George M. Davis, of Clinton, and William P. Davis, of Polk, were brothers, republicans, and solid business Senators.

George E. Spencer was the secretary of the Senate, a wideawake youth of about 24. His subsequent career was remarkable. He was the founder of the town of Spencer, in Clay county; when the war began went into the army and became a brilliant officer. He settled in Alabama, and in the palmy days of "carpet-bag" s atesmen was elected to the United States Senate, where he served two terms.

In the House of Representatives were some veteran legislators who had served the state in the pioneer period, among whom was Colonel Stephen B. Shelledy, of Jasper county, who had been chosen speaker. He was 56 years of age, and a native of Kentucky. He had served in the Seventh and Eighth territorial legislatures and in the first and second constitutional conventions. He had formerly been a whig, was now a republican, and an accomplished presiding officer.

The most distinguished member of the House was Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, who had served in Congress. He was a fine-looking, scholarly gentleman of rare ability, the leader on the democratic side, and had received the votes of his party for speaker.

Theophilus Crawford, also from Dubuque, was a pioneer lawmaker, who had been a member of the first constitutional convention, a Senator in the First and Second General Assemblies, and a member of the House of the Third.

The third member from Dubuque was Dennis Mahony, a native of Ireland. He had been a member of the House of the Second General Assembly, and was for many years editor of the *Dubuque Herald*. He was a strong man intellectually, an intense democrat, and during the civil war

was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette for alleged disloyal utterances in his paper.

Philip B. Bradley, of Jackson county, was a veteran lawmaker who had served in the council of the Seventh and Eighth Territorial Legisiatures and in the Senate of the First and Second General Assemblies of the state. He had also engineered the nomination of Ansel Briggs for governor, and was one of the trusted leaders of the democratic party. William H. Seevers was an able lawyer on the republican side and chairman of the judiciary committee. His services in that session as a careful and industrious legislator were not surpassed by any other member. In later life he was twelve years a judge of the Supreme Court and one of the commissioners who revised the laws for the code of 1873.

There were sixteen members who were under thirty years of age, of which James F. Wilson of Jefferson county was the oldest. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and generally regarded as the republican leader. His career as a member of congress, both in the House and Senate, is well known to all. William W. Belknap of Lee county, was a year younger than Wilson, was then a democrat, became one of the most brilliant Iowa officers in the civil war, and was for many years Grant's Secretary of War. George W. McCrary, also from Lee county, was but 22 years of age, but at this time gave promise of the great career before him. Four years in the Senate, eight years in Congress, a member of Hayes' cabinet, and judge of the United States circuit court, in all of which positions he attained high rank.

Cyrus C. Carpenter was another of the famous young members with a distinguished career before him. He represented seventeen counties in northwestern Iowa. He was studious, an eloquent public speaker, conscientious, and reliable at all times. As governor of the state and representative in Congress he was the best type of a public official.

Tom Drummond of Benton county, was a brilliant young editor of 25, and a native of Virginia. Tall, slender, with black hair and eyes, he was positive and uncompromising in every act and opinion. He was the most vigorous and aggressive debater in the House. In the war of the rebellion he was a gallant officer, and rode to death under Sheridan in the last battle on Virginia soil.

His particular antagonist in the House was Martin Van Buren Bennett of Marion county, the most aggressive democrat in the General Assembly.

They were of the same age, well matched in ability and oratory. They were born radicals, could take hard blows without flinching. It was a great treat to the House, after a long, prosy debate or a monotonous succession of sleepy roll calls, to raise some partisan question and set these two youngsters by the ears in a war of invective and sharp thrusts of scathing attack and rejoinder.

There were several bright young lawyers serving their first term, among whom were T. W. Jackson, of Tama; E. E. Cooley, of Winneshick; M. M. Trumbull, of Butler: E. N. Bates of Linn; C. J. L. Foster, of Poweshick, and J. L. Dana, of Story, all republicans, who took active part in the debates and general legislation. On the democratic side, in addition to those already mentioned, were D. N. Sprague, of Louisa; W. H. Clune, of Des Moines; Cornelius Beale, of Boone, all young lawers of fine ability. Of

older men on the democratic side who were conspicuous in general legislation were George W. Gray, of Allamakee; Justus Clark, of Des Moines; Israel C. Curtis, of Marion, and A. J. Casey, of Lee.

Ed. Wright, of Cedar, was serving his second term, and was the best parliamentarian and one of the most useful members of the House. His subsequent valuable services in the army and as a state officer stand unsurpassed. John Edwards, from Lucas county, had been one of the framers of the new constitution. He was a conservative republican who had emigrated from Kentucky, a lawyer of fair ability, who became speaker of the House in 1860. He was colonel of a regiment during the civil war, and settled in Arkansas, where he was elected to Congress by the democrats. Zimri Streeter was one of the oldest members of the House, a farmer from Black Hawk county, and a republican, who, by his wit and sarcasm, killed many bad bills by the keen puncturing process that he was master of. In that respect he did the state a service far more valuable, if not so showy, as that of great lawyers who load our statute books with commandments on every conceivable subject until our codes are larger than a New England family bible. Upon one occasion when a bill as vicious as our present bankrupt enabling act was under consideration Streeter listened patiently to all of the various exemptions from liability for debts, and as the roll was about to be called he arose to make an inquiry. He said: "Mr. Speaker, before we vote on that bill I want to inquire if a man will be allowed to pay his debts if he wants to if the bill passes." That pungent query was more deadly than any two hours' speech could have been; it killed the bill.

The chief clerk of the House was William P. Hepburn, a young lawyer of twenty-four from Marshall county. He became a colonel in the Union army, was elected to Congress in 1880, and is still a prominent member of that body, having served seven terms.

Time will not permit me to do justice to the many able and notable members of that remarkable General Assembly which, as the years passed by, gave to the country three cabinet Secretaries, four United States Senators, three governors, two lieutenant-governors, nine representatives in Congress, one United States circuit judge, one Supreme Judge, five state officers, three brigadier generals, ten colonels, and three majors in the civil war.

Among the most important acts of the Seventh General Assembly may be mentioned the following:

First—Establishing a banking system which for the first time since Iowa had an existence furnished its citizens with a sound currency, issued under state supervision sufficient to transact its business, always redeemable in specie. No man ever lost a dollar in deposits or currency during its existence. It lifted the credit and business of Iowa from the verge of bankruptcy to the highest standard.

Second—It devised a plan for the final settlement of the long controversy between the state and the Des Moines Navigation company.

Third—It provided for the establishment of the third agricultural college in the United States, which has developed into a great industrial and scientific university with a thousand students.

Fourth—It revised the laws and adapted them to the provisions of the new constitution; and provided for a new code of civil and criminal practice.

Fifth—It provided for a college for the blind at Vinton.

Sixth—It created eleven judicial districts; and provided for the election of an attorney-general and eleven district attorneys, defined their duties, and fixed their compensation.

Seventh—It framed and enacted an entire new revenue system of eighty-four sections.

Eighth—It devised and enacted a law, consisting of 113 sections, providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities.

These embraced but a small portion of the work of the first session under the new constitution.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the committee on behalf of the House.

MR. HAMANN, of Scott county: The speaker and the House send its greetings to the Pioneer Lawmakers and invite them to visit the House at such time as you may choose to-morrow.

CHAIRMAN: The meeting has determined to visit the Senate at an hour to-morrow, and it might be as well to suggest the same time to the House.

MR. HAMANN: Mr. Chairman, the House will be in session to-morrow morning at 9:30, and also in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and will be pleased to wait upon you at such hour as you may designate.

MR. BRANDT: I move that we accept the invitation, and, as we have made arrangements to meet the Senate at 3 o'clock, that we meet in the House at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon. Motion carried.

MR. HAMANN: Mr. Chairman, we thank you for the courtesy extended to the House and will be pleased to see you tomorrow.

(The committee from the house was F. C. Gilcrest of Pocahontas county, C. E. Walter of Tama county, and A. W. Hamann of Scott.)

MR. BRANDT: I move that we extend to the committee an invitation to remain with us during the discussion to take place at 3:30 this afternoon on the selection of the names of two men to represent us in the Hall of Fame in 1903 at the exposition at St. Louis.

MR. HAMANN: The committee, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, would be very much pleased to remain with you and listen to this important measure which you now have on hand, but we have to say that we have just left a committee meeting, and, inasmuch as we promised to return, and the chairman is holding up the committee until we should return on our request, it will not be convenient for us to remain; for which we are very sorry indeed.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I have here several biographical sketches. First, Henry O'Connor, by Samuel McNutt, (reads); Ex-Congressman Hiram Price, by Samuel McNutt, (reads); and Matthias J. Rohlfs.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY O'CONNOR.

BY SAMUEL MCNUTT.

In the annals of Iowa for January, 1901, I find a concise and well written sketch of the life of my neighbor and friend, Henry O'Connor, which I here present on this occasion, thus. Henry O'Connor was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1820; he died at the Soldier's Home, Marshalltown, Iowa, November 6, 1900. We have no notice of his early life. He came to this country at the age of 20, stopping in New York City, where he learned the tailors trade, at which he worked several years, during this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1849, in which year he came to Iowa, and settled in Muscatine. He was a popular and most eloquent speaker, and soon became well known throughout the state. At first an anti-slavery whig, he naturally went into the republican party upon its organization. He was a candidate for presidential elector and supported Gen. Winfield Scott for President in 1852. He was also nominated for the same place in 1856 as a republican supportidg John C. Fremont. In 1858 he was elected district attorney, in whlch office he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in company A, First Iowa Infantry, with which he marched down into Missouri. He bore his part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. In many of the towns receptions where given to the regiment, upon which occasions the duty of responding to speeches of welcome devolved upon "Private O'Connor" It was also jocosely reported that the musket kicked so severely that it forced him half way around into the position of "load." When the regiment was mustered out, he was the best known man in it. After his return Governor Kirkwood appointed him Major of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He served in this command until the close of the war. In 1867 he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and three time re-elected to that office. In 1868 a memorable case arose in Mitchell county, which was referred to him for his opinion. A woman was elected county superintendent of schools, whose qualifications were questioned on account of her sex. Attorney-general O'Connor decided that in Iowa women were equally eligible with men to any office except that of member of the legislature. This dicision settled the question for the time; but it was made the subject of legislation later on. It was one of the events of his career of which he was always proud. Some yeare later he was appointed solicitor of the state department at Washington, from which position he retired upon the election of President Cleveland. This was his last official service, except that when far advanced in life, he was two or three times chosen to some subordinate office in connection with the state legislature. The manuscripts of his opinions fill many

folio volumes in the state department at Washington. Major O'Connor was a typical Irishman, impulsive, genial, courteous, warm-hearted, a man of many friends, with few or no enemies, a brave, self sacrificing soldier in the nation's time of need; and a lawyer of ability and learning.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HIRAM PRICE.

BY SAMUEL MCNUTT.

I find in the Annals of Iowa for July, 1901, the following sketch of the life of ex-Congressman Hiram Price, which is so well and concisely worded that I think it is in good shape to be inserted in our records, as follows:

Hiram Price was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1814; he died in Washington, D. C., May 30, 1901. He was a farmer's boy, and received only a common-school education. After leaving school he remained on the home farm for several years. He then engaged as a bookkeeper for a commission house in Pittsburg, his experience there fitting him for the wider fields he was destined to occupy. He settled in Davenport, Iowa, in 1844, where he opened a store. He was soon afterwards elected treasurer and recorder of Scott county. He took a prominent part in organizing the State Bank of Iowa under the laws of 1858, of which he became president upon the retirement of Chester Weed. He held this honorable and responsible position until the institution was wound up, in 1865. When the civil war broke out, our state had a treasury nearly empty. At this juncture he advanced $22,000 to aid Governor S. J. Kirkwood in raising, arming and equipping the First, Second and Third regiments of Iowa Infantry. He also furnished money freely for the purpose of aiding various railroad enterprises of local and state importance. He was elected to the national House of Representatives in 1862, and was twice re-elected. He was again elected in 1876, and served four years. He was appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs in 1881, serving four years. Upon retiring from this office he took up his residence in Washington, where he afterwards remained. Mr. Price was an able and most upright and conscientious man. None ever questioned the strict integrity with which he discharged his multifarious public duties. He was a leading anti-slavery and temperance man, never compromising with any sort of opposition, and aggressive in sustaining and disseminating his radical views. Each of the past volumes of the third series of the Annals of Iowa contains articles by Mr. Price, or references to his public career. The opening article of Vol. I was written by him, giving his "Recollections of Iowa Men and Affairs." The same volume, pp. 584–602, contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Price by his life-long friend, Hon. B. F. Gue. Each of these articles is illustrated by a fine, steel portrait. The historical department owns his portrait in oil, by George H. Yewell, the distinguished Iowa artist. Mr. Price some years ago privately printed a volume of his speeches in Congress, which may be found in many Iowa libraries. These materials, as well as the columns of the Iowa newspapers for more than forty years, contain full accounts of his useful career. His connection with the State Bank of Iowa is set forth in the first named

number of the Annals by Major Hoyt Sherman, who was his business associate for many years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MATTHIAS J. ROHLFS.

At Davenport Iowa, September 5, 1900, Matthias J. Rohlfs, died, at the age of 84. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, and came to the United States in 1847, settleing at Davenport. He was a man of good education and expected to become a teacher; but he removed to a farm near the city limits, and soon became and remained one of the leading citizens of Scott county for nearly half century. He served eight years in the Iowa House of Representatives, in which he held a leading position. He served fourteen years as county treasurer of Scott county, and during this time he was engaged in several business enterprises. When he first settled in Davenport he conducted a German school, and also a singing society. Throughout his whole life he interested himself in whatever he believed pertained to the general culture and improvement of the people, and while he was able he was certain to attend the reunions of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Knoll, have you any report to make for the Third Congressional District?

MR. KNOLL: Mr. Chairman, I have not been informed of the death of any member of this association in the Third District during the past two years. None have died; so I have no sketch to furnish.

CHAIRMAN: L. L. Ainsworth, vice-president for the Fourth District.

MR. KNOLL: He is sick at home.

CHAIRMAN: Chas. Weare of Cedar Rapids. Is there any gentleman from that district present—the Fifth? (There was no one.) Dan Anderson, from the Sixth.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I reported to this Association the death of Col. Dan Anderson something like a year since, and I would like to have the privilege of furnishing to this Association, so as to take its place in the proceedings of this meeting, a brief obituary of Daniel Anderson, one of the early lawmakers of this state; also of Henry L. Dashiell, a lawmaker of Iowa in the early seventies; and of Judge James Hilton, of Monroe county, who was a settler in Iowa in 1843, after the Indians retired, and who remained in that county until the time of his death, and was a legislator here in the Fourteenth General Assembly.

SECRETARY: I have from Col. Dungan a memorial of Daniel Anderson, one of Henry B. Hendershott, one of Henry H. Day, and one of Isaac P. Teter.

Store room at Iowa City where the Fourth Territorial Legislature of Iowa held its session in 1841.

REV. ISAAC PEARL TETER.

The shortness of the time allotted me to prepare this memorial will not permit me to give such an account of Senator Teter's life as would be desirable. I have, however, secured from a friend of the ex-senator a memorial of him adopted by the Iowa Conference, of which he was so long a member, which I will adopt and attach hereto as the most appropriate sketch of Mr. Teter's life now attainable, and which, from my own personal knowledge of him, I most heartily approve.

Our service together in the senate of the Ninth General Assembly brought us into close relations and his zeal and patriotic devotion to the union cause in the active support of all the measures adopted to put Iowa in close touch with all the loyal states, was conspicuous.

The vacant seats we see in our semi-annual meetings remind us that

"Voice after voice hath died away
Once in our assembly heard,
Loved household name by name hath changed
To grief's forbidden word.

From dreams of night on each we call,
Each of the far removed;
And waken to our own sad cry,
Where are ye, my beloved?"

WARREN S. DUNGAN.

Rev. Isaac Pearl Teter was born in Lewis county, Virginia, May 11, 1829, and died in New Sharon, Iowa, March 6, 1900, aged 70 years, 11 months and 25 days He was married in Buckhannon, Virginia, to Miss R. A. Jackson, who survives him. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in his sixteenth year, and was licensed to preach at twenty-two. Coming to Iowa, he was admitted on trial in the Iowa conference at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1853, being the first in a list of twenty-three probationers, only one of whom, Rev. J. G. Thompson, remains in the conference. The conference then included the whole state, and of its 103 preachers only five are now in the conference. Brother Teter was admitted to full connection and ordained by Bishop Simpson in 1855, and elder, by Bishop Ames in 1857. His pastoral work has been at Troy, Montrose, Winchester, Ft. Madison, Drakeville, Albia (two terms), East Des Moines, Sigourney, Keosauqua, Mt. Pleasant circuit, Danville, Main Street Ottumwa, Kirksville, Simpson Church Oskaloosa, South Ottumwa and New Sharon. From 1868 to 1871 he was Presiding Elder of the Burlington district, and from 1884 to 1887 he was on the Ottumwa district. Thus it appears that for forty-seven years he was an effective preacher and at the time of his death he was the oldest effective preacher of the conference. The long list of his appointments tell of ministerial history wide in its range, full of faithful and earnest work, and crowned with large success. Although born in a southern state, he was intensely loyal to his country, and when the crisis came he felt it to be his duty to place himself beneath the banners of the Union in the field, and he resigned his work at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was commissioned as chaplain of the Seventh Iowa infantry, and went with them to the scene of war.

There, by his careful attention to the wants of the men under his care he gained their confidence and esteem. Circumstances, however, required his return to Iowa sometime in 1864, and he severed his connection with his comrades and came north. But a vacancy occurring in the chaplaincy of the military hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, by the death of Rev I. I. Stewart, in the fall of that year, he was appointed to the place by President Lincoln and remained at his post until the close of the war. In this position also. as the writer had occasion to know, being pastor of the Chatham Square church, Keokuk, during all the time, his active energies were continually employed in behalf of the men, whose condition required continual attention, and who crowded the hospital there during the time. Prior to this time, while pastor at Sigourney, in the fall of 1861, the Union men of Keokuk county, aware that they wanted a man of experience and ability to represent them in the upper branch of the State Legislature, nominated and elected him Senator from that district, and he was an influential member of that body during his senatorial term.

Mr. Teter was a man of superior natural and acquired ability, and was in the true sense an orator. His preaching was scriptural, sound, and convincing, and delivered with force and unction. His voice was clear and musical, his enunciation distinct, and his manner pleasing. He was much sought, for addresses upon public occasions, and never failed to hold and and entertain the crowd. He had an exceedingly retentive memory, and his social qualities were marked, had a hearty, word for every one, and seemed to know and be able at once to recognize auy person he had ever seen, and to call them by name, so that his acquaintance and association extended far beyond the limits of his own church He was always present, and an attentive observer and participant in the business of the conference, and no man will be more missed by his brethren than he. In the fall of 1895, as a mark of their confidence in him, he was chosen by his brethren a delegate to the General Conference at Cleveland, which met in May, 1896, and he took an active part as their representative in its proceedings.

His death was sudden, but he had some premonition of its coming. For some time he had found it difficult to walk any distance without resting on the way, but his health had somewhat improved, and he had been engaged, with the help of other brethren, in a meeting of some five weeks' duration. But on the day of his death he had spoken to friends about how well he felt, and seemed to be in the best of spirits and feeling all right. He partook of a hearty dinner at home, and then went down town and called at the office of Squire J. W. Carr on the way. There a couple of men were counting some figures and could not agree on the result. One of them appealed to Brother Teter to know if he was right. Hastily running over the account he told the gentleman that his summing up was correct, and then immediately, throwing his hand to his breast, exclaimed: "Why, what is this?" and instantly, before they had time to catch him, he fell on a chair and rolled prostrate on the floor. Hurrying to him, they lifted him tenderly, he breathed two or three times, and then "was not, for God took him." But in this he realized his expressed desire that he might be spared protracted and severe suffering. His children have all, except a son, Frank, who resides at Ottumwa, passed over before him. He leaves a stricken widow and six grandchildren, besides his surviving son, to mourn his loss. His

funeral services, held at New Sharon, were largely attended by a sympathizing crowd. Among those present were a number of his brethren of the conference. Tributes to his memory were given by Rev. Messrs. E. H. Waring. J. B. Hardy, A. V. Kendrick, and W. G. Wilson. The body was taken to Ottumwa, where other services were held over his remains, and his manly form was laid to rest in the cemetery there.

HENRY B. HENDERSHOT

was born in Miama county, Ohio, on the——day of——————, 1816, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, August 11, 1900. Among the many positions of trust which he held and honored, the two most important were those of State Senator and district judge. To the former he was elected in 1850, from the district composed of the counties of Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke.

In that Senate, as chairman of the judiciary committee, his contemporaries credit him with having rendered important service in framing that model Code of 1851. He was elected in 1856 to the judgeship in the old third district of Iowa, composed of the counties of Davis, Wapello, Van Buren, Jefferson, Keokuk and Mahaska, which position he held until the district was abolished, at the end of the year 1858.

The writer hereof, having practiced in his courts, testifies to his efficiency and fidelity to the duties of this exalted position, and his uniform courtesy to all parties, and especially to the younger members of the bar.

The sketch of the life of Judge Hendershott by the Hon. Edward H. Stiles, found in the Annals of Iowa, Vol. 3, No. 8, pages 624–630, written shortly before the judge's death, together with an editorial in the same Annals, Vol. 4, No. 7, page 559, are so full and satisfactory to the judge's family and closest friends that it is deemed supurfluous to enlarge upon them in this sketch. If anything may be appropriately added to the testimony of friends who knew him so well as Mr. Stiles and Curator Aldrich, it is that of a dutiful and honored son, who, in a recent letter to the writer hereof, said: "No more faithful and affectionate husband and father ever lived. His habits in every way were exemplary."

There are two dates in this sketch which differ from those given in the editorial above referred to, that of the date of his death, which I take from the son's letter, dated from the 6th inst., and date of his election to the district bench, which I take from the records of Lucas county, being one of the counties of his district.

The name of another of our members has been placed on the "Roll of Honor," and we offer this tribute of respect to the memory of one of the best beloved and honored members of our association.

HON. HENRY H. DAY

was a native of the state of Ohio, he was born in the town of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, February, 8, 1824. He died at his home in Chariton, Iowa, August 24, 1901.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town. When he came to choose an occupation he chose that of carriage and wagon maker,

and after serving the usual apprenticeship in learning that business he commenced business for himself in the village of Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, about the year 1850. On August 19, 1852, he was married to Miss Rebecca A. Hatcher, of Harrison county, Ohio, a daughter of Malon H. Hatcher of the same county. He was fairly successful in business, and having accumulated some means, justifying him, in going west to seek a permanent home and engage in agricultural pursuits, he, in March, 1857, sold his business and the property accumulated in Ohio, and moved to Lucas county, Iowa, and settled in Jackson township, purchasing a farm there. There he engaging in farming and stock raising. He continued in that business for the next ten years, and by his industry, integrity, generous deportment he soon became a leading citizen of his township. Such was the estimation in which his neighbors held him, that in fall of 1863 they presented his name to the republican county convention for the office of Representative in the Tenth General Assembly. He got the nomination and received a handsome majority at the general election that fall. Being a new member, and hence not taking a leading part in the labors of the session, yet by reason of his fidelily to the interest of his constituents, his high order of intelligence, and his fervid patriotism, he took a prominent part in all the measures adopted by the General Assembly, in that perilous period of our country's history, to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to keep Iowa in the front rank of its defenders.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Day was chosen a member of the county board of supervisers to represent Jackson township (at a time when each township was entitled to a member of said board) for the term of two years, at the end of which time he moved to Chariton and there engaged in mercantile business. After moving to Chariton he was again elected to a position on said board, and twice thereafter reelected, and each time he was chosen chairman of the board. His entire service as a supervisor was eleven years and to his good judgment, marked business ability, and strong common sense is largely due the excellent credit and financial standing of the county to-day. He was a man of the people, courageous, clear headed, and independant, and worthily bore the character of a good citizen.

He was laid to rest in the Chariton cemetery August 25, 1901, in charge of Chariton Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F., of which order the deceased had, for many years, been an honored member.

The profound respect entertained for Mr. Day by his neighbors and fellow citizens was manifested by the large numbers who attend the last sad rites which consigned to earth all that was mortal of this respected and honored Pioneer Lawmaker of Iowa.

Mr. Day left a wife, a son, and two daughters.

DANIEL ANDERSON.

Daniel Anderson, late of Albia, and a member of our Association, died at his home in Albia on the 4th day of February, 1901, in his eighthieth year.

He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on the 5th day of April, 1821. His father, Daniel Anderson, and his mother, Elizabeth McGan Anderson, were both born in the same year, 1782, and were descendants of early colonial emigrants from Scotland and Ireland. He remained on the farm with his parents until 1846, during which time he procured a common school education and something of a collegiate course at the Bloomington (Indiana) college. It was here that he first formed the acquaintance of James Harlan and George G. Wright, both of whom were afterwards highly honored by the people of this state. He commenced the study of law in 1846, his first encouragement in this line coming from Richard W. Thompson, a prominent national character who died only a few years ago. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1847, and the following year came to Keokuk, Iowa. He came to Albia in 1848, and permanently located there in 1849. The law was his profession from that time until 1892, when on account of increasing infirmities he retired from the practice. In early life he identified himself with the whig party, and remained a member of it until it was largely absorbed by the newly organized republican party. He was a delegate from his home county to the first republican state convention, and by that convention was selected as one of the delegates to the first republican national convention, which met at Philadelphia. On account of the long distance to travel, he did not attend this convention. In 1854 he was the nominee of the whig and republican parties for State Senator, and was elected to the Fifth General Assembly. He served in the Sixth General Asssembly, was re-elected to the Seventh General Assembly, and served in the Eighth. He attended regularly all the regular and special sessions of the Legislature from 1854 to 1861. He took high rank in the Senate, and on account of his parliamentary skill and knowledge was frequently called to preside over that body. He was a steadfast and staunch supporter of Harlan, Grimes and Kirkwood in the six years preceding the breaking of the storm of 1861. He left the halls of legislation of the special session of 1861, and returned to his home county of Monroe, where he raised a company of cavalry and was elected captain. The company was accepted by the state and was made Company H of the gallant 1st Iowa Cavalry, which went into the service under the command of the brilliant and gifted Fitz Henry Warren. Daniel Anderson served with his regiment with distinction, and was promoted through the various grades until 1864, when he was in command of the regiment. He resigned from the service in this year greatly broken in health. He returned to his home in Albia, and after a time resumed the practice of law. He served as register in bankruptcy from 1867 to 1871, but thereafter did not take much interest in active politics. He was urged to become a candidate for Congress about this time but refused, although the nomination and election were practically assured. He took this course because he had a family of boys growing up. He had already been away from them a great deal during his service in the Senate and in the rebellion. He had been able to lay aside nothing, and he came to the conclusion that his first duty now was to his family. He never regreted the step he had taken.

The personal character of Colonel Anderson was well known to most of the older members of this Association. He was an American citizen of the truest type. He was the personification of honesty and integrity throughout the entire course of his life. He was generous to a fault. He had no sordid

ambition to accumulate wealth, and was as ready to spend his money for the good of his family, his friends, and his fellow men as he was to earn it. He stood high in his profession and was universally esteemed by his fellow-members of the bar. He was one of God's noblemen: A man of whom it can well be said that the world was better for his having lived a long and useful life. He died a Christian death.

MR. BRANDT: I will state, Mr. Chairman, I believe the vice-president for the Sixth District, who is dead, was Mr. Anderson himself; and the matter was referred by the executive committee to Col. Dungan either to have some one prepare it or to prepare something himself. I would be pleased to hear from Senator Perry in regard to that matter, because he is from that district and is intimately acquainted with the different parties.

SENATOR PERRY: I was not aware that Col. Dungan had reported on Col. Anderson.

MR. ALDRICH: Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt you a moment, I have a communication here which I would like to read. (Reads.)

DES MOINES WOMEN'S CLUB, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association are cordially invited to attend Mr. Cumming's art exhibition to be held in the club parlors beginning Wednesday, February 12th, at 4:30 P. M., and continuing through February 19th; open each day from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 to 6 P. M. You are cordially invited also to attend the reception given for Mr. Cumming today from 4:30 to 10 P. M. in the club parlors, Y. M. C. A. building. Very respectfully,

MRS. W. H. BAILY,
President Des Moines Women's Club.

February 12, 1902.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the invitation; what action will you take?

COL. SCOTT: I will move the acceptance of the invitation, with the thanks of the association.

Seconded.

Carried.

MR. KEABLES: Mr. Chairman, as our time is getting short, would it not be well to read simply the headings of communications and enter them in the proceedings?

SECRETARY: This is with reference to Daniel Anderson; also resolutions passed by the Grand Army, and proceedings at the funeral, etc.

COL. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest for the benefit of those present that as the authors of those papers heretofore referred to are absent, and while I do not want at all to have

any disrespect for them, and feel that it would be a nice thing to have them present, yet if there is any member of the association present who has an article prepared by himself, a memorial of anyone of the old Pioneers, I think he should be permitted to read it, and that where the authors of memorials are not present they be passed over and printed. I move that Col. Scott be permitted to read his memorial. Seconded.

Carried.

COL. SCOTT: I thank the association, Mr. Chairman, for the courtesy that has been extended me, and perhaps I may not read it in full, although it is comparatively brief; but if I do not, I will state the substance of it. (Reads.) "Report of Committee on Necrology" for the seventh district, by John Scott, acting for vice-president Todhunter, deceased.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY FOR THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

BY JOHN SCOTT, ACTING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT TODHUNTER, DECEASED.

The "reaper, whose name is death," has been busy in our ranks since we met two years ago. The president of our Association, two vice-presidents and one member of our executive committee have gone to their reward. Recognizing our duty to take up the work they have performed so bravely and faithfully, and to carry it while strength is given us to do so, bowing to the inevitable, we here record briefly the summing up of the lives of those who have gone before us, and make brief mention of the services they have rendered to the state.

HON. LEWIS TODHUNTER,

vice-president for the Seventh district, was for more than half a century a prominent figure in Warren county, and served in many official capacities. Perhaps his most prominent public service was as member of Iowa's constitutional convention, which convened at Iowa City in 1857. He served acceptably as quartermaster in the army in 1863-4 and 1865; was prominent in his church and civic society associations; was unrelenting as a foe to the saloons and the resulting intemperance, and was a successful business man. He was born in Ohio in 1817, and died at Indianola, Iowa, January 29, 1902.

HON. ROBERT S. FINKBINE

was born at Oxford, Ohio, July 9, 1828, and died at Des Moines, July 8, 1901. He settled at Iowa City in 1850, where for many years he was the trusted friend and associate of Governor Kirkwood, and had the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to an extent that was quite exceptional. He represented Johnson county in the House of Representatives in the sessions of the General Assemblies of 1864 and 1866. It is, however as a builder rather

than a lawmaker on which his fame will reach future ages. He had done good work for the state in this capacity on the School for the Blind, at Vinton; and on several of the buildings of the State University at Iowa City, establishing a reputation for skill and integrity that pointed to him as the man who could be trusted to carry out the designs of the architect of the capitol that was to be constructed. This trust was executed with such knowledge of its requirements, and such faithfulness in execution and administration, as to endear him to all the people, and to cause the beautiful structure to be regarded as not only as a matter of pride to the state, but also as a monument to the builder. The fact that no suspicion of a dishonest or wasteful dollar ever existed among the three millions expended, is a proud epitaph.

HON. LAMPSON P. SHERMAN

was a member of a family that attained much distinction, and which through its various members served the country most ably and patriotically. His brothers, whether at the head of our armies or in the Senate of the United States, or in the Cabinet of the President, or in the courts of the country, conferred honors as well as supported them. The subjecf of this brief sketch was a modest pioneer, who cast his lines in the then great wilderness between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and became identified with the young state of his choice. For seventeen years he was collector of internal revenue in the central district of Iowa, with office in Des Moines. He died November 21, 1900.

HON. EDWIN B. POTTER.

was born near Catskill, New York, and came to Story county in 1857. He was elected a member of the Senate of the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, to fill a vacancy caused by the entrance of Col. John Scott into military service. The district was composed of the counties of Story, Boone, Hamilton and Greene.

After some subsequent years in business in Story county he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he died on the 25th day of December, 1901.

HON. EZRA VAN HOSSEN

was a member of the House in the Fifth General Assembly, and died at Adel April 26, 1901. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and settled in Adel in 1852. He was a man of generous impulses, and by half a century of kindness toward his fellows pioneers in Dallas county had the affection and respect of a wide circle of friends in that section.

MAJOR JOEL M. WALKER

was United State Marshal for the district of Iowa from 1865 to 1868. He died July 5, 1900, at Moscow, Idaho.

HON. JOHN LEONARD

was from the early days of Madison county a prominent and representative citizen, and eminent and able lawyer. He served as Judge in the fifth judicial district from 1873 to 1879. His death occurred March 23, 1900.

The former Capitol at Iowa City first occupied by the Fifth Territorial Legislature in 1842, but not completed until 1855. Now one of the State University Buildings.

MISS FLORA WRIGHT,

daughter of Hon. Ed, Wright, who was made an honorary member of this Association by election at the session of two years ago, died at her home in Des Moines in 1901.

HON. WILLIAM FITCH CONRAD,

for fifteen years a faithful judge of the district court, died in Des Moines, December 20, 1901. He was a brave and efficient soldier in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, in which he made escape as a prisoner, pursued by fierce bloodhounds and fiercer men. His friends and admirers were those who best knew him.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS JAY HERRON

was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He came to Dubuque but a short time previous to the commencement of the war of the rebellion, and had at that time become captain of a fine volunteer company in that city, known as the Governor's Grays. This company he tendered to the secretary of war, said to have been the first offer of service in the great struggle then imminent, but not appreciated even by the most thoughtful. The offer was declined. The same offer was made to Governor Kirkwood, and the company was assigned to the First regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry, under the call of the president for three months' enlistment. This regiment fought at Wilson's Creek under General Lyon, after the term of enlistment had expired.

He again entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Iowa infantry, a regiment of which Congressman Vandever was colenel. Herron led the regiment at Pea Ridge, where he was taken prisoner. For his efficient conduct in this battle, he exchanged his silver leaf for the star of a brigadier-general of volunteers, passing directly from a lieutenant-colonelcy.

In December, 1862, be commanded the Army of the Frontier at the battle of Prairie Grove, which resulted in the retreat of Confederates to the south of the Arkansas river. In recognition of these services he was made a major general November 29, 1863.

Early in 1863, he joined Grant at Vicksburg. At the surrender of that stronghold he was orderded by Grant to lead his division into the city; the others selected for the same distinction being Logan and McPherson.

General Herron received the surrender of Lieutenant General Kirby Smith, with his 60,000 troops west of the Mississippi, with all their artillery and munitions of war, thus ending the great tragedy of 1861-5, the crime of the world's history, with the collapse of the confederacy.

With the return of peace General Herron engaged in business in New Orleans, and afterwards in New York city. He was not successful in his business ventures, and lived in retirement for many years in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. He married a lady to whom he was devotedly attached, and with whom he lived in mutual affection until her death, November 13, 1901. His death was pathetic. From the day of his wife's funeral he gave up his daily walks, brooded over his sorrow, refused to be consoled, and at the midnight hour nine weeks thereafter he crossed the bourn over which none return.

Although General Herron lived but a few years in Iowa the state claims him, and especially claims his record as a soldier, made in the command of her citizen volunteers. This brief tribute to his memory is in affectionate remembrance of his worth by the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, and in the interest of truthful and unbiased history.

MRS. MARTHIA C. CALLANAN,

of Des Moines, widely known, admired, and esteemed for her virtues and charities, and long time a leader in and supporter of the equal sufferage cause, died August 16, 1901.

HON. FRANCIS MANGOLD,

who was a member of the house of representatives from Dubuque county in 1859, died in December, 1901.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I have a request from Speaker Eaton asking us to fix our time for visiting the House at 2:15. It seems that there is something else there that it will suit better to meet at 2:15. Therefore, I move, Mr. Chairman, that we reconsider the vote for 2:30 and change it to 2:15. Seconded.

Carried.

MR. KEABLES: Mr. Chairman, A member of the constitutional convention, also a member of two sessions of the legislature, has just been sadly bereaved. His wife was buried yesterday, and it has been suggested that it would be a very nice thing to offer a resolution of condolence to Mr. G. T. Clark. (Resolution here read by secretary.)

WHEREAS, We have learned, with sorrow and regret that our esteemed brother and member of this association, Hon. G. T. Clark of Marion county, Iowa, has been deprived by the hand of death of his beloved wife, who has journeyed through life and endured the privations and hardships of early pioneer days for years; therefore

Resolved, That this association extend to Mr. Clark our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of his sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to send Mr. Clark a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

Motion to adopt resolution as read was duly carried.

CHAIRMAN: The eighth district is now in order.

SECRETARY: I believe, Mr. Chairman, it was stated that we would simply call the names of those for whom these memorials had been presented, Isaac P. Teter, Henry H. Day, and Daniel Anderson. Those have been prepared by Col. Dungan, and if it is desired, I will either read them or pass them for general record.

CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the meeting? Shall those papers be read or passed on to the publication committee?

MR. BRANDT: I move, Mr. Chairman, that they be placed on file and await our regular proceedings without reading. Seconded. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: The ninth district.

SECRETARY: We have a memorial here on Hon. L. R. Bolter from Mr. Ross.

CHAIRMAN: Shall that paper be read or passed?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman. As Mr. Bolter had the most remarkable record of any man that ever lived in Iowa, being a member of the house and senate for 22 years, I should be pleased to hear that read.

CHAIRMAN: It may be read. (Read by secretary.)

"Hon. Lemuel R. Bolter, attorney and State Senator, resident at Logan, is justly entitled to a biographical notice in this connection, having been a resident, and pre-eminent in both public and private life, in Harrison county since 1863.

"All have a part to perform in the great drama of life. The race is made, the outcome determined, our destinies decided, just in proportion to our opportunities, endurance and ability. These are the marks that inevitably distinguish the successful man from the one who fails in life's conflict. We write now of a man thoroughly and favorably known, not alone in his own county but in the great commonwealth of Iowa, and in general throughout the western country where he has lived and labored for more than a quarter of a century.

"But before reviewing his life-work, his labors and achievements here and elsewhere, it is best to acquaint the reader with his ancestry and something concerning his earlier years before he became acquainted with this section of the west.

Mr. Bolter's parents were Alexander and Nancy (Shivel) Bolter. The Bolter family are of Scotch descent and trace their family history back to Edinburgh, where Leonard Bolter, Sr., was born in 1678. He in 1715 emigrated with his brother Benjamin to America and settled on the coast of Maine, where he engaged in trade with the West Indies. Leonard Bolter had a son named after him, and this son, Leonard, Jr., was greatgrandfather to the subject of this sketch. He was born in Maine in 1720, and he also followed trading with the West Indies. He shipped that of their own raising and brought back fruit. He married Jane Flood, and by such union three sons were born, Lemuel, Benjamin and John. Lemuel was born in Cumberland county, Maine, in 1760, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting when sixteen years of age, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

At that period one bullet and three buckshot were employed with which to load muskets; the former missed but the latter took effect in knee and were never removed. He finanally settled in Cass county, Michigan, where he died in 1841, and was buried in Shavehead cemetery, Porter township, in that county. Our subject erected a fine monument to his memory in 1890, on which may be seen the following inscription:

"No drafts were made,
Our services were proffered;
No back pensions were paid,
No bounties were offered."

The deceased, Lemuel Bolter, married Sarah Jane Rose in 1784, and they had but one child—Alexander F., who was the father of our subject.

Alexander F. Bolter was born February 14, 1807, and followed farming throughout his days. He was married in 1831 to Nancy Shivel. Lemuel R., of whom we write, was the only child, the date of his birth being July 27, 1834, in Richland county, Ohio. When one year of age he removed to Cass county, Michigan, where our subject passed his youthful days, enjoying sports and pleasures as only boyhood can. He attended the district school and later the graded schools at Mottville, in St. Joseph county; also at Hillsdale college. He received an excellent business education, his favorite study being mathematics. Atter leaving school he taught one term in Cass county, Michigan, and March 21, 1852, he left Mottville in company with John Everhart (who subsequently proved to be a friend indeed) and Sheridan and Mark Lane. Their outfit consisted of a wagon and three yoke of oxen, while their objective point was the newly discovered gold-fields of California. These four young, ambitious men wended their way over broad, unsettled prairies, through dense forests and unbridged angry streams, with nothing to pilot them through the vast wilderness save their own good judgment and each others' counsel. At last Council Bluffs was reached (then known as Kanesville). After leaving this place they were in company with various overland trains headed for the same region in the far away west. Some days the train had three and other days thirty teams. Crossing the Great American Desert at that day with ox teams was quite different in point of romance and hardships from now, when one today boards the "Overland Flyer" upon the Union Pacific railroute.

During their entire trip across the plains and through the mountain passes, the young, daring fortune-seekers encountered warlike Indians, but at last reached Ragtown on the Carson river, at which point they sold their teams and "packed" across the mountains. The first day after commencing their march Mr. Bolter was striken with mountain fever, and for two weeks (which time seemed to him an age) he lay stretched out with nothing but the canopy of heaven and the shade of a cedar tree to shield him from the changeable elements. The Lanes, his Michigan comrades, pushed on, but Everhart's noble impulses caused him to remain saying, "I will stay with you, Lem, until you are better or dead, and do what I can for you." In due time Bolter and Everhart arrived at Volcano, the first settlement, October 14, 1852. They then went to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, where, while walking upon the streets the first day, he was accosted by John J. Clark, who wanted the services of a young man competent to do business where much figuring and clerical work was needed. He asked Everhart if he knew whe e he could find such a man, whereupon Everhart answered quickly, "Yes, by G—d, I do," and pointed to Bolter, who, after being questioned and cross-questioned, engaged to the man to enter the office of Wells Fargo Express company at $300 per month, which was full $270 more than Mr. Bolter expected the wages would be.

A little later the company paid his board, amounting to $25 per week more. This company acted in place of a bank, and bought gold dust, which was shipped to New York, upon which product they realized a net profit of $3 per ounce.

After remaining in the office about four months, and observing that men came in with from $2,000 to $10,000 worth of gold dust as a result of a few weeks' work, young Bolter caught the gold fever himself, resigned his position, and started out prospecting, but was not so successful as many. After mining six weeks he returned to the town and engaged at clerking in a store, which position he held for two years. During his sojourn in California he managed to lay by an amount sufficient to buy a good farm, improve it, and stock it well. He returned home to Michigan, October 23, 1854, and taught school that winter. The spring following he commenced the study of law with S. C. Coffenbury, a noted legal mind of his day, living at Constantine. He remained in the law office for two years, during which time, and on March 31, 1856, he was married to Caroline J. Rinehart, a native of Michigan, born April 14, 1842.

After leaving the law office our subject divided his time between teaching and the practice of law until October, 1863, when he fitted out two wagons drawn by horse teams and started west, having been in Harrison county, in this state, the June prior, and purchased a farm on section 12 of Jefferson township, where Jeddo had been platted. He arrived with the family in November, 1863, and for seven years followed farm life and the practice of law. Not unfrequently would this man of energy attend court abroad for six weeks and return to make a full hand in the harvest field.

He was admitted to the bar before Judge Isaac Pendleton in 1865. His legal business constantly grew in magnitude until he found it necessary to devote his whole time to it. From 1868 to 1880, this portion of Iowa was developing very rapidly, and Mr. Bolter's practice became quite lucrative. He was a hard worker, and this, with a thorough knowledge of the law, made him eminently successful, and especially before the supreme court of the state, in which there are few attorneys who have won more cases than he, some of which have been of great importance.

Not alone as financier and attorney-at-law has Mr. Bolter been a successful man, but in the role of political worker he signally distinguished himself, having represented his district as a member of the house of representatives, as well as having been a member of the senate. He has served more years, perhaps, than any other man in Iowa since the state was organized.

Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, and could always give a reason for the faith within him concerning his political convictions. When one reviews this busy man's eventful career, and notes his achievements, the wonder is how so much can be crowded into one man's lifetime. But ambition and work solved the problem in this one instance at least.

By reference to the political history of Iowa it is found that in the autumn of 1865 Mr. Bolter was elected to a seat in the house of representatives of Iowa—that being for the Eleventh General Assembly. He also served in the same capacity in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth General Assemblies. He proved himself a strong, unyielding worker during all these years and was elected as state senator, serving in the Twenty-first,

Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies.

In the year 1876 he was made the Democratic nominee for congress in the Eighth district, then comprising thirteen counties in southwestern Iowa. Col. W. F. Sapp, of Pottawattamie county (now deceased) was the Republican candidate, and, not unlike our subject, was gifted with native genius, had most excellent command of language and a magnetic influence upon the people. The two political war-horses held their joint discussions each week day for thirteen weeks. The district had been going about 5,000 Republican majority, but Mr. Bolter ran ahead of his ticket in all voting precincts except one, where he carried his full party vote. This record has probably never been beaten in the annals of American politics. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination he closed by saying, "If defeated, a sufficient solace shall be found in the consciousness that I neither sold my friends nor corruptly purchased my enemies to gratify my own ambition, or secure success in a just cause."

In 1885 our subject was appointed by Governor Sherman as a delegate to represent the Ninth congressional district in the northwestern waterway convention, he making a stirring speech at Kansas City upon that occasion, where he acted as president of the convention.

While Mr. Bolter was a staunch Democrat he was always so fortunate as to represent a strong republican district. In the Sixteenth General Assembly, which was strongly Republican, he was made temporary speaker of the house, a compliment to him, which has never been duplicated in any general assembly.

Mr. Bolter's family consists of a wife and three children—Charles R., Carroll A., and Florence M., wife of Dr. I. C. Wood, of Logan. The well known law firm of L. R. Bolter & Sons consisted of our subject, and Charles R. and Carroll A. Bolter.

Unlike the man who slips noiselessly through life, existing, but with no special aim in view, our subject was busy all his days. Every branch and avenue of commerce, politics, and society within the radius of his home circle, especially the vicinity known as the Missouri Slope, felt his power and general influence. His legal mind left its impression upon the bar of the state. His literary tastes and ability may be traced through the daily and weekly newspaper files, now grown yellow with the passing years, while the effect of his hundreds of rousing political speeches has swayed party platform planks and molded more wholesome laws for the government of the people he had so frequently the honor to represent in the legislative halls of this state. His keen perceptive faculties, the gift of nature, together with an almost iron constitution physically, which boon had been transmitted to him through a long line of sturdy Scotch lineage, fitted and carried him on a useful career.

His intellectual possessions, coupled with his pleasing, happy manner of address, has made him a popular factor in the great world around him. As an evidence of his popularity as a public speaker it only needs to be added that he was called upon to deliver twenty-eight Fourth of July (national independence day) orations, covering more than one-fifth of the period embraced in our national history.

In the year 1891 he addressed the largest assembly ever convened at Iowa City on a similar occasion, this celebration being an American Bohemian

gathering held July 4th, at which the most prominent men of the West were present.

Not only regular hours of study and research through the days of this man's life gave him the great storehouse of knowledge from which to draw, but the midnight lamp was his companion for many years. Well might any young man pattern after the system of reaching success among men, as it is found in this brief review of Senator Bolter's life.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a remark here. I was associated with Senator Bolter in the senate, and I do not suppose he had any warmer friend than myself, and I regret that more has not been said of his public worth in official life as a legislator and a statesman. I think it is more becoming in cases of this kind that the biography should be devoted more particularly to a man's public career. I regret that more has not been said in reference to his real merits.

CHAIRMAN: Is there anything from the Tenth district? There seems to be nothing. Is there anything from the Eleventh?

MR. RODERICK A. SMITH: I was not present at the meeting two years ago, and was not aware my name was carried as one of the vice-presidents at that meeting, until later, and it was too late at that time for me to gather any statistics. I am not aware as to whether there are any that would have been reported or not had I known I was expected to look after it.

CHAIRMAN: What is the further pleasure of the reunion?

MR. BRANDT: The special order would come up now. The question is this: Mr. Chairman, if we attend the supper tendered by Speaker Eaton, perhaps we had better adjourn pretty early this evening. We might, however, open up this question in relation to the names to be placed on the Hall of Fame, and discuss it for a few moments. I would be pleased to hear from Mr. Harper, Governor Gue, and Senator Perry on that question.

CHAIRMAN: Governor Gue is called for.

GOVERNOR GUE said: Mr. Chairman, as I understand this selection is to be made from persons not living. It is very hard to select from among the famous Iowa men who have done good service, and who have been eminent in different directions. It is very difficult, indeed, to select two men who shall stand pre-eminent above all others. I would not undertake to do it, and there would be wide difference of opinion. We might begin with Geo. W. Jones, a man whose public services began before Iowa had even a separate territorial existence. As a delegate from what was then Michigan territory on the floor of congress, he first conceived the idea of creating a new territory to be

named Iowa. Later representing Wisconsin, which then embraced Iowa and Minnesota as well, an empire in extent, he successfully engineered the movement which gave to the nation the new territory of Iowa, which included Minnesota and Dakota. When Iowa became a state he was one of its first United States senators, and for eleven years labored unceasingly for its interests. Next comes Gen. Augustus C. Dodge, who for six years represented Iowa territory in congress and from a seat in the house was promoted to the senate as one of the first two sent from the state of Iowa. After seven years' service was appointed minister to Spain, retiring to private life as one of Iowa's most honored statesmen. James Harlan, the first Republican senator from Iowa, who for eighteen years held a seat in that body as one of the ablest advocates of human rights, and for a time was a member of the cabinet. James W. Grimes the first Republican governor, eleven years United States senator, and without doubt one of the greatest statesmen Iowa has ever had.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, the great war governor, United States senator, and secretary of the interior, who, for solid qualities of practical statesmanship, has never in Iowa had a superior.

That profound jurist, Samuel F. Miller, appointed to the supreme court of the United States by President Lincoln, where, during a lifetime, he attained rank with Marshall and Story.

Theodore S. Parvin is a name also that will stand well up on the roll of fame among the eminent citizens of our state as the collector and preserver of Iowa history.

Among these great men whose deeds will live in history, and whose well earned fame is a glorious heritage for the generations to come, I would not presume to select two who, above all others, should be regarded as pre-eminent. There are others who have won national renown in public service, among whom I might name George W. McCrary, Samuel R. Curtis, George G. Wright, and Hiram Price. Iowa is rich in the noble and famous men who have served her in the years that have passed, and who now live only in the grateful memory of her people and the country. Having known and honored them for half a century, I cannot presume to say who is best entitled to be inscribed on the roll of fame.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harper.

MR. HARPER: This is a matter, Mr. Chairman, to which I have given no thought whatever. It is my good fortune to have

been personally associated with all the gentlemen referred to by my friend Governor Gue, with the exception of George W. Jones. For a great many years, in fact, from 1842 up to the time of his death, I was intimately associated with Gen. A. C. Dodge; with Senator Harlan, still more closely had I been associated, making his acquaintance in 1850 during the Third Assembly, giving him a seat at my desk as a reporter during that session, or a portion of that time. That acquaintance continued, and our attachment intensified from that time forward until the day of his death. If I were going to make a selection of two of the names referred to by Governor Gue, I would select the names of Senator Harlan and James W. Grimes.

CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, the question is before you. Senator Perry.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I well knew all these men whose names have been mentioned, and associated with Governor Lowe and Governor Kirkwood on the board of education, and I knew them otherwise. I knew General Dodge; and I knew Mr. Jones; but I think the only question is to determine the names of the two most distinguished public men, whose career is most distinguished. Now, as has been said before of the two named by Mr. Harper, they were placed at a time very peculiar in the history of our state when they became distinguished; and I recall in the United States senate during the civil war that Lyman Trumbull, chairman of the judiciary committee was the strongest member, and perhaps James Harlan next, rather than Sumner. Senator Grimes had not been there so long as Harlan, but Senator Grimes really was a stronger man than Harlan. He was a very strong lawyer, a very earnest man. He had the advantage of Harlan in being able to present his thoughts in a shorter time, briefer, I suppose, and more pointed; not so long and tedious as Harlan. I was in conversation with the curator here sometime ago, and I told him that I thought the pick of the association would be Grimes and Harlan, because they are the most distinguished public men in Iowa, known all over this country throughout our nation. They had the opportunity to become distinguished, and they succeeded, and that has made its impress on the mind of the people. In making this selection, we do it because they are most distinguished as respects the age. Now, there is Judge Charles Mason, a man, of course, that is not thought of lately. I think he is one of the most worthy men Iowa has ever had, but I do

not think he distinguished himself like Harlan and Grimes. Mason graduated from West Point at the head of his class, Robt. E. Lee the second, yet I would not select Mason to be put in this place.

CHAIRMAN: Senator Knoll.

SENATOR KNOLL: Mr. Chairman, I will admit at once that I am incapable of determining a choice of two names. I have known the men whose names have been mentioned all personally, I think everyone of them; but I would not undertake to say which of them is the greatest. We have had many deserving men in this state; we all know that. I would not like to skip the war governors if I could help it; neither would I like to skip Governor Grimes, and I think that General Jones was a very worthy man. He entered congress in 1835 from the then territory of Michigan and continued after it was created Wisconsin territory and Iowa territory; and he afterwards was senator from Iowa for two terms. But we have so many distinguished men to pick from that it would be very difficult to select, especially where there are only two to be chosen.

COLONEL MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no two men ever lived in Iowa that are pre-eminently over every other man in all things. That there are some of those gentlemen who have been living with us in the past, and whose names we hold sacred, that were pre-eminent in some one or two or more things, but to say that anyone of those gentlemen was pre-eminent in all things over and above all others, and to select two, I think would be very difficult. Now, Mr. Jones was a great man, and he was here in the early history of the state, and took great interest in the state in the early days, lived to a great old age, died honored, loved, and respected; and no doubt contributed very much towards its growth and prosperity and to help make the territory and the state of Iowa; but he was not pre-eminent in everything that would be worthy and that we would look upon as par excellence, indeed, in the life that would naturally belong to such a personage. Take this old man whose face stands before us (Kirkwood) today. Take him at a time when the war cloud had come over this country, and remembering that he was twice governor of the state, and when there was darkness and doubt, and uncertainty and gloom everywhere; when we were overshadowed and overpowered; when poverty with all its measure of evils came upon us, and we had not a dollar to bless ourselves with; at a time when the hopes and

prosperity of the country seemed to have vanished; we needed just such a man. He was true as steel, unerring as a line, he pointed as unerringly to the destiny of the state of Iowa as an eagle points to the mysterious chambers in the earth. Still, in many things he was not as great a man, probably, as Grimes or Harlan. Yet his name was so intimately connected with the history of Iowa of that period that, when you come to mention the number of men that have given character, tone, power, and effectiveness to the great state of Iowa, you would not skip that name at all. You could not get around it. Now, I would not know what to do if the choice were left to me. And there are other good men. This man over here was a great man. (Reporter could not see to whom speaker referred.) But Grimes was a great man; and so was Harlan, and Iowa has produced them. Their names are recorded upon the roll of fame, and will be as enduring as the river of life, and you cannot make the selection very well without doing violence to some other name that you have left out.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, making the selection of those two names that are to stand as two of the greatest men in Iowa is a question that should be most thoroughly and fully discussed. There are many points that go to make up a state, and go to make up a man's character. I have read in the newspapers of our state the ideas of our editors, who have the best opportunity of ascertaining these facts of all classes of citizens. I have read them carefully, I have given special attention to this one and that one, and when I come to consider it, and looking all over for a man that has devoted his life to the best interests of Iowa in the matter of education, in the matter of morals, in the matter of making everybody happier and better, my voice would be for T. S. Parvin. At the very first of the organization of Iowa we find this young man Gov. Lucas's private secretary. It is usually supposed that in a new territory vice runs almost uncontrolled. It was not so in the beginning of Iowa. And why was it? It was because we had such grand good men as Lucas, as Mason, as Grimes, as Harlan, as Parvin, and that class of individuals whose voice and sentiment were forever and always and on all occasions in favor of morality and the betterment of humanity. For that reason I class among the first of the names that should be considered, and if my vote were to be cast for one that vote would be for T. S. Parvin, from the fact that in every act of life, during his long public career of sixty-

four years,—no other man has ever been in public life as long as T. S. Parvin in the state of Iowa—no blot, no stain can be pointed to. Hence, my sentiment would be that one among these distinguished men should be T. S. Parvin. As to the other great men, Charles Mason; Gen. Jones, who actually named Iowa, and cast his influence and everything in favor of the progress of Iowa and the bettering of its condition; and others that followed along in the same wake that did equally well. So, if I were to attempt to make a second choice it would be hard for me to determine between the names of James W. Grimes and James Harlan, but my first vote would be for T. S. Parvin.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, it might be interesting to the members to know what Dr. Shaffer has said, as I did not read all the doctor has said on that point. (Reads.)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bliss, you are called for.

MR. BLISS: Mr. Chairman, I have not lived in Iowa as long as some of you, still I have been conversant with the public men in Iowa; yet it would be a very difficult matter for me to decide which of the two men among the very many distinguished men of Iowa who have national reputations, and whose reputations have gone beyond our own limits, over the whole world for that matter, and I really could not *name* at this time, the two men that I would desire to vote for.

GOV. GUE: We should like to hear from Colonel Abernethy.

COL. ABERNETHY: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have just come in, so I did not hear all the discussion. I notice however, from the remarks of two or three, that the question is upon the selection. It occurred to me as I sat there, a sentiment that I have remembered a great many years, that early impressions are apt to be most lasting, and perhaps that was the particular thing that led me, when I answered the letter to name three men. I supposed that my good friend Brandt knew so much more about his good friend Parvin, his particular environment, and what particular things he knew of him, to select him as one of the first. As I look up to that picture I remember when I came to Iowa James W. Grimes was a candidate for governor. In August of that year he was elected governor. I did not vote for him at that time, but I often saw him. To me he was a great statesman. He was the greatest man I had ever known. Then four years after that, perhaps, it was my good fortune to know another one of those good men that to me were prominent, that was the grand old man right here (pointing to Kirkwood.)

I did vote for him. He was to me a very great man. He was to me a great man when he was governor the first time, and when he was governor the second time. And, then, I have been looking around the faces for another of those men whom I do not see here among the pictures, that statesman who was elected to office within a few months after Iowa was admitted as a state, and a little later was elected to the United States senate, and it was my privilege once to vote for him for United States senator. I think he filled the place for three successive terms, the great to me James Harlan. Those were great men to me in my early days, and they are great men to me to-day. James W. Grimes, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and James Harlan were my ideal men; and I presume we have just as great statesmen in the later days, but to me no other could be statesmen just equal to those men.

On motion, Association adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M. Thursday, February 13, 1902.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902—MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President McNutt, at 9:30 A. M.

Invocation by Rev. John F. Hopkins, of Madrid.

MR. BRANDT: In the absence of Col. Abernethy, who is next in the order of business, I would suggest that we hear from John M. Davis in relation to one of our ex-auditors, Hon. John Pattee.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Davis will please come forward.

Mr. Davis read the following paper:

COL. JOHN PATTEE.

BY JOHN M. DAVIS.

Pursuant to an invitation from the committee having charge of arranging a program for the eighth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers, which was received at a rather late date, I have prepared the following brief sketch of Col. John Pattee.

In the month of May, 1854, I came to the state of Iowa, locating in Iowa City, and among my first acquaintances was John Pattee. His brother William was then auditor of state, or, as designated by the old constitution, "Auditor of Public Accounts," and John was his deputy. They were both from Bremer county. John was by occupation a carpenter, and prior to his becoming deputy auditor worked at his trade in Iowa City. All of those

tables or desks as they were sometimes called, used by the members of the legislature in the capitol in Iowa City, and which were transported to Des Moines and used in the temporary capitol, were manufactured by him and the workmen in his employ. He never pursued the vocation of a carpenter after becoming deputy auditor.

William Pattee was a democrat, while John was a whig. William was universally regarded as an excellent and worthy citizen, as straightforward and upright as any man that ever held office.

William Pattee was succeed in office by Andrew J. Stevens, a banker of Des Moines, who was elected August 7, 1854, and who assumed the duties of the office December 4, of that year, appointing John Pattee his deputy.

The whigs that year seem to have come to the front, after the long rule of the democracy, as both Mr. Stevens and Gov. James W. Grimes were elected on that ticket. Mr. Stevens finally discovered that he could not discharge the duties of auditor and at the same time attend to his business in Des Moines. He therefore resigned the office, and on September 13, 1855, Governor Grimes appointed John Pattee to fill the vacancy. He subsequently received the nomination for another term of office from the newly formed republican party of Iowa, which he helped to organize, and was always one of its most faithful and ardent supporters. On August 4, 1856, he was elected to the position, which he held until January 3, 1859, when he was succeeded by Hon. Jonathan W. Cattell, of Cedar county.

Mr. Pattee no doubt performed his official duties with honesty and fidelity; if he failed in any particular, it was an error of judgment; that he made some mistakes is true, but who has not?

One error, which perhaps was not wholly his fault, caused him much trouble and finally resulted in the loss of his beautiful home in Iowa City. He told me the story with tears in his eyes. It was in this wise. Mahony & Dorr of Dubuque, were state printers, and as such had received the manuscript of the laws or journals of the Fifth General Assembly, possibly both, and had commenced and made some progress with the work of printing them. Peter Moriarty of Jackson county, who had been elected state printer, January 20, 1855, and whose term of office commenced on May 1 of that year, demanded that the work be turned over to him for completion. Mahony & Dorr refused to comply with the demand, contending that as they had commenced and had completed a portion of the printing, before the commencement of Moriarty's term, they had the legal right to complete the job and receive pay therefor. Moriarty claimed, in effect, that as the work was arbitrarily and illegally withheld from him, therefore he, as state printer, was entitled to the pay. When the work was completed, Auditor Pattee issued the warrant for the amount due, making it payable to the state printer, without naming the officer, and by the advice of the attorney general, as he alledged, turned it over to Moriarty. Mahony & Dorr sued Pattee for the amount, and recovered judgment against him in the district court, the satisfaction of which had the effect to deprive him of his home, as stated.

In the month of July, 1856, during his service as auditor under appointment, there was an extra session of the Fifth General Assembly, of fourteen days' duration, called by the governor for the purpose of accepting the grant of lands for railroad purposes, made by act of congress of May 15,

1856, and carrying into effect the trust conferred upon the state by said act.

The constitution of the state at that time limited the pay of members of the legislature to $2 per day for a session of fifty days. The members at this extra session insisted that the auditor should issue to each a warrant for $100, just as though the session had been a full one of fifty days. Deeming that this would be an illegitimate transaction, he refused to comply. Thereupon the legislature passed a special act authorizing the state treasurer to pay to each member, without warrant from the auditor, such sum as the presiding officer of either house should certify was due.

There was much dissatisfaction among the members in consequence of the refusal of the auditor to issue the warrants as per their request. He was considered unnecessarily obstinate, and threats were freely made that he would be remembered to his disadvantage at the coming state election. But the official returns gave evidence that those threats were not carried into execution.

What disinterested party could blame the auditor for being extremely cautious after his sad experience in the state printing matter?

He married Miss Lydia Lanning, a teacher in the public schools of Iowa City; they came together to Des Moines with the removal of the capital, and occupied a frame building on east Walnut street, subsequently occupied by Major North and family. The building, although erected some time prior to the removal of the capital, is still in a fair state of preservation.

His deputy was Abel Beach, of Iowa City, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and who, during a portion of the early history of the state university, when that institution occupied the old Mechanics' Academy, was professor of ancient languages. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Jesse Bowen, at one time senator from Johnson county. Mr. Beach and family also came to Des Moines with the removal of the capital, returning to his former home at the termination of his office. His death occurred about four years ago in Iowa City.

Mr. Pattee, at the close of his term of office as auditor, removed to his old home in Bremer county, where the death of Mrs. Pattee occurred not long after. He then removed to Iowa City, and subsequently married Miss Clark, sister of Hon. Ezekiel Clark of that city.

In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier, and was made captain of a company of the Fourteenth regiment of Iowa volunteers. His company, with two others, was ordered to the western territories, where it did duty during the rebellion, a portion of the time as part of a battalion, of which he was major, and finally as part of the Seventh Iowa cavalry, of which he was lieutenant-colonel.

While enroute with his company for the far west, Captain Pattee halted for a few days in Des Moines, camping on the west side, just north of the junction of the Raccoon with the Des Moines river. I called upon him during his short stay, and had a pleasant visit; was invited to their camp supper, but on account of prior engagements was obliged to decline the invitation.

At the conclusion of the war Colonel Pattee made his home principally in the Dakotas, but a portion of the time resided in Iowa City and Des Moines. He was a clerk in the executive office during Governor Kirkwood's last administration. He had many anecdotes to relate of his experience in the

wild west, which were more or less interesting. One in particular impressed me as being rather amusing; it either showed a display of extraordinary occult power on the part of the principal character of the story, or else there occurred a remarkable coincidence. It was during an extended dry time, when the earth seemed to be parched with extreme heat, that a certain general, whose name I have forgotten, was in camp at the time, whom the Indians regarded as a great medicine man. During this dry period an Indian chief approached the general and in his crude manner begged him to do something to bring rain. The general very obligingly agreed to comply. Stepping a li tle way apart, he, with upturned eyes and extended hands performed some seemingly mystical movements. As night approached the heavens became overcast with clouds and rain fell in torrents, literally deluging the earth, causing an overflow of the streams and some damage to property. Meeting the Indian a few days after, the general inquired if his efforts were satisfactory. "Oh," he replied, "it was all right, but he thought that his medicine was pretty strong."

Toward the close of his life, Colonel Pattee was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he died on November 30, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. For some time prior to his decease, he appears to have endured much physical suffering, although his mind was unimpaired to the last. Col. William V. Lucas, a former auditor of our state, is commandant of the home, and ministered to him during his last illness.

Colonel Pattee, in his private capacity, was kind-hearted and obliging, always willing to accommodate, although often to his own detriment. His nature was sympathetic; he could not witness the suffering of a fellow mortal without making an effort to afford relief. Let his faults, if there were any, be forgotten and only his good deeds be remembered. He was among the earliest to offer his services to his country in the hour of peril, thus adding a luster to his history that cannot be dimmed. His friends, everywhere, will regret to learn that during the closing years of his life he was obliged to undergo so much suffering and distress. But let us hope for compensation in that higher spiritual life to which he has passed.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear from Mr. Aldrich now.
Hon. Charles Aldrich read the following paper:

THEODORE S. PARVIN.

BY CHARLES ALDRICH.

Of all the enterprising young men who came to Iowa in territorial days, few, if any, have left so permanent an impress upon our history as the subject of this article. He had graduated from Cincinnati and Woodward colleges and completed his legal studies. At an opportune moment (early in 1838) he met Gen. Robert Lucas, who had retired from the governorship of Ohio, receiving from President Martin Van Buren the appointment of first governor of the new territory of Iowa. Governor Lucas was at once most favorably impressed with the young man, whom he invited to accompany him

CHARLES ALDRICH,
Curator of Historical Building.

to Iowa as his private secretary. An Iowa newspaper of that day paid a high compliment to "two cultured and accomplished young men who came with the governor." I only know that one of these gifted young men was Theodore S. Parvin—the name of the other I am unable to state. A governor's private secretary should be as good a man as the governor himself—his equal in mental culture and capacity for intellectual labor. Such a helper Mr. Parvin proved himself to be. This was the commencement of an active friendship which only ended with the death of the governor, at Iowa City, in 1853. How useful young Parvin became to the governor and how implicitly he was trusted we shall see further on.

Theodore Sutton Parvin was born in Cedarville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the 15th day of January, 1817, and had therefore entered upon his eighty-fifth year. His death occurred at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 28th day of June, 1901. Of his boyhood and youth I am unable to speak, though we may confidently believe that his early life was characterized by sobriety, industry, and thorough devotion to the studies which fitted him so admirably for his future career of usefulness and honor. He and Governor Lucas settled in the future city of Burlington, then a small village. In August of that year he appeared before the Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, then an associate judge of the supreme court of the territory, as an applicant for admission to practice at the bar. An interesting anecdote concerning that event has been narrated to the writer. I am not certain, however, but it may have been published heretofore; at all events, it is worth repeating. Judge Wilson was at that time only twenty-two or twenty-three years of age—quite a juvenile piece of timber from which to construct a justice of the supreme court. But he acquitted himself with such ability and dignity that he remained in the judiciary a long time afterwards. Upon his arrival in the little village of Dubuque, Mr. Parvin repaired at once to the residence of Judge Wilson. Upon knocking at the door it was opened by a very young man, a mere boy in appearance. After the first greeting he asked: "Is your father at home?" "He is not here," was the reply, "but what do you wish?" "Why, I came to see Judge Wilson." "Well, sir, I am Judge Wilson. What can I do for you?" Quickly recovering from his surprise, he said: "I came to apply for admission to the practice of the law." He was at once cordially invited to come in. I can give none of the particulars of the examination, but when he left the house he carried with him a certificate of admission "to practice in all courts of record in the territory aforesaid." This certificate was written out and signed by "T. S. Wilson, one of the associate judges of the supreme court in and for the territory of Iowa." There were no printed blanks for that purpose in those days. This was the first admission of an attorney in the territory, and the original certificate several years ago found a permaneat lodgment in the Aldrich collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, and portraits now in the State Historical Building.

During this same year Governor Lucas, whose Andrew Jackson face used to appear on the bills of the old state bank of Iowa, appointed Mr. Parvin territorial librarian. About this time he sent him east to purchase books for the foundation of the Territorial library—the basis of the present State library—to the amount of $5,000. On his return Gov. Lucas receipted to him for the books, and the receipt, with Mr. Parvin's commission as librarian, is also in the collection above mentioned.

Right here it may be well to repeat what I have written elsewhere and more than once. Mr. Parvin should have been kept in the position of territorial and state librarian from that time forward during his active life, for he has had few equals in the middle west as a collector of literary wares, books, antiquities, materials for history, etc., etc. Wisconsin had such a worker—Lyman C. Draper, who retained his position until 1887, when he was forced to retire by reason of the infirmities of age. Draper was just such an active, energetic, earnest collector, and the consequence is, that Wisconsin posseses collections surpassing all others in the West, and scarcely paralleled in the Union. Mr. Parvin was not retained, and our state drifted into the senseless policy of appointing librarians—with few exceptions—for political reasons and for short terms. As a natural consequence the libraries of both states have been most conspicuous—one for its extent and value, and the other for its moderate proportions aside from the department of law. I have always believed that had Mr. Parvin been retained in that office Iowa would have been fully abreast of Wisconsin. The state would now posses invaluable collections, and best of all they would have cost the state comparatively little beyond the expense of housing and taking care of them. In making such collection the great point of difficulty is in getting the proper quarters for their arrangement and display. Gifts naturally flow into libraries and museums as if by gravitation—if the collector is wide awake and alert, like Parvin and Draper. Had Mr. Parvin been retained the great collection would long ago have become precious beyond any estimate. It is strange that the men who made our laws failed to realize and comprehend facts so simple and palpable.

The next position to which Mr. Parvin was appointed was that of district attorney for the middle district of Iowa, in the year 1839. In 1840 he was elected secretary of the territorial council. From 1847 to 1857 he was clerk of the United States district court. In 1840-50 he was county judge. This was a position in those days of much power and responsibility, as these so-called judges not only exercised all the duties of surrogates or probate judges, but also (with more of real power) discharged most of the functions now exercised by the boards of county supervisors. They could lay out roads, build bridges or court houses, and run their counties into almost any depth of indebtedness. Some northwestern counties were more than twenty years paying the debts incurred in the reign of the county judges. The eastern counties happily had little or no difficulty in that direction. Mr. Parvin's administration was both clean and successful. He was for one term register of the state land office, 1857-8. From 1860 to 1870 he was professor of the natural sciences in the Iowa State University, acting also as secretary of the Iowa Historical society during the year 1864, 1865, and 1866. He was one of the founders of THE ANNALS OF IOWA, which he edited many years. He was a valued contributor to its pages from the beginning. Those old volumes have become so precious that librarians and historical students are now asking for their republication.

Doubtless the most important service rendered by Mr. Parvin to the state of Iowa—far-reaching in its consequences—was his aid in defeating the constitution of 1844. The constitutional convention of that year named the Missouri river as the western boundary of the proposed state, but congress curtailed these fair dimensions by cutting off from north to south about one-

third of the proposed area bordering on the Missouri river and sent the constitution back to be ratified by a vote of the people. The late Lieutenant-Governor Enoch W. Eastman, Major Frederick D. Mills,* and T. S. Parvin, vigorously stumped the territory in opposition to the adoption of this constitution, and at each of two elections the following year it was rejected. If the reader will take any map of Iowa and rule off one-third of its territory from north to south on the western side, he will readily see and appreciate what the state would have been deprived of by the adoption of that constitution. It required stalwart courage on the part of these eloquent young men to oppose what it is no injustice to call an iniquity—for the adoption of that constitution was demanded by the leading political influences of the territory, sustained and supported by the administration at Washington. There were United States senatorships to be filled, and other choice plums to be distributed, and men who were looking for promotion were in a hurry to see the territory blossom into a state! The credit of preventing the adoption of the constitution of 1844 is due to Theodore S. Parvin and his two associates on the stump.

Since the introduction of Greemasonary into Iowa in 1840, Judge Parvin has been its foremost representative. He served as grand master in 1852. For some time before that year he had been grand secretary. At the end of his grand mastership he was again chosen grand secretary, a position he held until his death. Through his timely and persistent efforts the headquarters of the fraternity were established at Cedar Rapids in 1885. A fund of some $20,000 had been accumulated, and this was wisely devoted to the erection of a large fire-proof grand lodge museum and library building. For many years, probably as far back as 1840, he had been a collector of the publications of various secret orders, especially those relating to masonry. These, with rare generosity, he presented to the grand lodge of Iowa, continuing his collections with a zeal which knew no abatement and only ceased with his life. That library now contains more Masonic books than any other in the world, aside from those relating to all other secret orders. But it is by no means narrowed down to these specialties. It contains many early books and documents relating to Iowa, with considerable collections in history and general literature, making up a library at once varied and comprehensive, aside from its leading feature. There is also a large collection of miscellaneous books published in this state. The new and commodious edifice gave Mr. Parvin ample room and scope to indulge his born proclivity for collecting. It would be a difficult task to attempt to set forth the contents of the building. The museum has grown so rapidly that more space is necessary for the adequate display of the constantly accumulating materials. These include geological and natural history specimens, prehistoric stone implements, arms, coins, autograph letters, manuscripts, works of art, and hundreds of objects which may be set down as curios or bric-a-brac. One new and very interesting item had just been received at the time of one of my visits. It was an especially fine collection of stalactites and stalagmites from the Dubuque mineral caves, sufficient to fill a large case. These were searched for and brought out of the underground darkness by Mr. N. R. Parvin, the son, and for many years a most worthy

*Major Frederick D. Mills commanded a battalion in the war with Mexico and was killed at the battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847.

and efficient. coadjutor of the grand secretary. These formations were known to be very beautiful and most desirable additions to the museum, and there seemed no other way to get them than by personal effort. The best thought connected with these interesting objects is that they grew into forms of beauty beneath our own soil. Such is the spirit with which the Parvins have always labored in building up their Masonic museum and library, which years ago became one of the most remarkable enterprises in our state.

Mr. Parvin, as I have sufficiently set forth, was a most intelligent as well as an omnivorous and almost universal collector. A great many of these collectors are a stingy sort of folk. That would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for a collector, like Oliver Twist, is "always wanting more." Things must be kept or there can be no collection. Mr. Parvin, although so earnest and devoted a collector himself, was always liberal and helpful to other Iowans in the same work. I have personally known him to hand over rare and cherished objects to a brother collector, who seemed to be looking upon them with longing eyes. He was anxious that other state collections should be kept growning. Neither selfishness nor envy entered into his mental constitution.

To the library of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, the library of the State University, the State Library, the State Historical Society, the State Historical Department and the Aldrich Collection, he has been an open-handed, liberal contributor—and to all but two last named, for a longer period than the life-time of a generatian. To the first he has given large collections of scientific books, and many specimens of great interest to the students of natural history, ethnology, and archæology; and the library of the State Historical Society at Iowa City owes to him a large portion of its most precious contents. His gift of early Iowa documents is valuable beyond estimate—for it is now quite impossible to duplicate it. And to these he added bound files of early and later Iowa newspapers, and a large case filled with geological specimens and prehistoric stone implements, with many out-of-the-way objects and curios of greated or less value.

His gifts to the Iowa State Library of early statute laws and public documents were valuable beyond estimate. Printed at first in small editions, they had gone entirely out of print and could be had nowhere else. This rare generosity entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every intelligent Iowan, for without these precious documents many important points of our history would forever remain undetermined.

His memory will be perpetuated in all the directions named. The memories of men stand little chance of preservation unless they are embalmed in printed books, which are gathered into public libraries. If memories are not so perpetuated they speedily perish. Of the Iowa men who filled the public eye twenty-five years ago, how few are remembered today! They have come and gone like the ephemeras of a soft night in June! But in the libraries I have named the reader in distant future years will find multiplied and most precious gifts from the free and ever-generous hand of Theodore S. Parvin. They will also preserve the names and records of other men, and, not at all unlikely, of many who looked upon his own work with coldness and distrust, doing their best to thwart or embarrass him in his earnest and patriotic efforts. No other Iowa man has built for himself so many or such permanent and abiding monuments; and if, as Daniel Webster said,

speaking of himself, "the mould shall gather upon his memory," there will be plenty of students of Iowa history who will scrape the moss from the inscriptions.

All honor, then, to the memory of him, the pioneer in this patriotic work—the preservation of the materials of early and later Iowa history. His will be one of the few names of Iowa men which will be imperishable.

* * *

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Parvin was but slight—though I had known him well since 1857 by reputation, and had met him occasionally at the capitol of the state—up to the organization of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association in 1886. From that time forward our relations grew into a cordial and friendly intimacy. He soon learned what I had in view in relation to founding and building up an Iowa Historical Department and museum, and no man or enterprise ever had a more truty devoted friend than he became to me and my effort. He had long been recognized as the pioneer collector and museum builder in our state—anxious to extend his own work—but he gave me every possible aid and encouragement. His generosity lay not altogether in words, but he made the department generous gifts and pointed the way to secure others. He many years ago secured a fine oil portrait of himself by George H. Yewell, N. A. That had been hanging in the State Library, but he recently expressed a strong preference that it should be placed permanently in the Historical Art Room under my charge. I could always ask, and always received, his hearty co-operation and judicious advice. He was as generous as he was uniformly just. If any article reached his collection which the general judgment would say should belong to the Historical Department of the state, he was ready to turn it over at once. Ours was an instance where two of a trade agreed.

At one period, about the years 1891-3, he and his work had many enemies in the Masonic order, and at one of the elections his majority for grand secretary was but a single vote. This was due to two causes—1st, a feud in the order arising out of some question of rites or discipline, not known to the outside world; and 2d, from opposition to the founding and development of the Masonic Library and Museum. The library and museum at that time passed through the most critical period of their existence. Many doubled the utility of such a work—having no appreciatlon of its necessity or uses. Some openly favored largely using the yearly accumulating funds in banqueting and junketing. In this respect the Masonic fraternity did not vary from many other secret or public organizations extant then and afterwards. This social work, the ambition to have "a good time," absorbs many great energies and prevents more than one association from achieving any high and permanent purpose. I would not decry the social feature, but why not also have in view the accomplishment of permanent purposes, looking to noble and patriotic ends? That idea was evidently Parvin's inspiration at that most critical period, as it had been for more than half a century. I visited him on one of his gloomiest days in that time of doubt and uncertainty. His determination to struggle on was not in the least shaken, but the opposition was so bitter and his election had been achieved with such effort and won by so small a margin that the outlook was a gloomy one. I know that he had fears that his tenure as grand secretary and librarian might be very brief. He was certainly setting his house in order prepara

tory to leaving it. Possibilities in that direction could not be ignored, nor did they inspire cheerfulness. The statements in this paragraph I believe to be absolutely correct, though I depend wholly upon my recollection of conversations with Mr. Parvin and others.

But what splendid results came from that majority of a single vote? The Masonic Library and Museum were saved to the order and the people of Iowa, and Parvin was retained to carry forward and develop his wise plans which reach out into the long future. "One majority" had turned the tide, and his opposition faded out and was heard of no more. From that time his great undertaking steadily grew in appreciation and popularity. As his plans and purposes became more distinctly understood, so his own hold upon the confidence of the great fraternity yearly increased. He was re-elected year after year as the unanimous choice of the grand lodge. His last election took place when it was known that he had but a few days to live, and a committee was sent to carry the news to him on his deathbed. Such positions of implicit trust and confidence, continued for half a century, seldom come to any one. To no other Iowa man has been vouchsafed a career so unique, or in a larger measure useful to the state and the people. Never an office-seeker, he was in public life from the time he crossed the Mississippi until he breathed his last. His life was filled with good works and they live after him.

MR. BRANDT: I would like to state under this special order Capt. Fleming is present with his paper on Governor Gear. It would be well to finish that part of the program.

CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, gentlemen, I must leave this forenoon on the noon train of the Rock Island, owing to sickness in my sister's family, and I will call upon Ex-Governor Gue to preside over your deliberations for the remainder of the session. Governor Gue, you will please come and take this chair.

Governor Gue took the chair.

Captain William H. Fleming then read his paper on Governor John H. Gear.

JOHN HENRY GEAR.

BY WM. H. FLEMING.

Of the men who have held the office of governor of the state of Iowa, five were residents of the territory of Iowa when it became such. The subject of this sketch entered the territory in the very year of its erection. Three of the others were his seniors in years, the other, General Drake, being five years his junior. A native of the state of New York, the boy Gear went with his father from Galena to Fort Snelling in the year 1838, which was then in Iowa territory.

The first ancestors of the late senator to come to America settled in Connecticut in 1647, on their arrival from England. There the descendants of

the first immigrant resided for more than a century, and doubtless many of them are in the neighborhood yet. After the war of the revolution was over, Hezekiah Gear, who had married Sarah Gilbert, removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where Ezekiel Gilbert Gear was born, in 1791. When the latter attained his majority he determined to enter upon the work of the gospel ministry. At the age of twenty-four he was ordained to that ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church. Soon afterwards he became a missionary among the Indians of western New York, the remnant of the powerful confederacy of the Iroquois. In the region inhabited by these tribes was born on the 7th day of April, 1825, at the village of Ithaca, if it could be called a village then, John Henry Gear. His mother, Harriet Cook, dying in the boy's early childhood, he was taken by his grandmother to Pittsfield, her home. He was returned by his father on again marrying to the home of the latter in the year 1831, and five years afterwards the family removed to Galena, Illinois, then the most important town in the west, except St. Louis. After a residence there of a couple of years, the removal to Fort Snelling occurred, the father being a chaplain in the army. The schooling the boy got was not that of which the youth of to-day may avail themselves although what he received away from the parental roof was largely supplemented by that which his missionary father could impart. In 1843, young Gear left that father's house and started to make for himself a name and fortune. He at once went to Burlington, the home of his aunt, the wife of Hon. Charles Mason, the only chief justice the territory of Iowa had. Here, after doing some work on a farm, he got employment with Bridgeman Bros. at a compensation of $50 a year and board. Subsequently, he went with one of the brothers to Keosauqua, at a salary of $100 and board. In 1845 he returned to Burlington, where he entered the establishment of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., of which house he was destined in a few years to become the head. In 1850 he became a partner in the business, and in 1855 it all became his. During these years he traveled extensively in southern Iowa, getting to know pretty much every business man and not a few others in all that part of the state. Traveling then, one need not be reminded, meant more of toil than it does now. During at least the earlier part of his days on the road, there was not a mile of railway in Iowa, and many years more had to elapse before he could get 100 miles out of Burlington by rail in this state. The period in which he traveled as a representative of the house of which he became the head was one of great activity, for it was then that the vast tide of immigration which marked the decade of the '50's was pouring into the state; new farms were being opened, towns laid out, and railroads projected of a magnitude which the 9,000 miles of road hardly reaches to this day. The acquaintance which this active and enterprising merchant then made told in after years, when he entered upon public life.

In 1852 Mr. Gear held his first office, that of alderman. It was eleven years afterwards before he again held civil office. In the spring of 1863 he was chosen mayor of the city of his home. A few years later he was nominated for the office of representative in the general assembly, but declined the nomination. Again, in 1871, he was nominated with his own consent, and was elected. He then entered the Fourteenth General Assembly. The house of representatives that time was one of the ablest the state has known. On one side were Kasson, Pratt, Wilson, all of whom left that legislature in

order to enter congress. On the other side were Duncombe, one of the strongest men the Democratic party of Iowa has ever had among its leaders; Ainsworth, soon to enter congress, the first democrat to have a seat in that body since before the war; Benton J. Hall, who also, some years later, became the first democrat to represent the first district in congress for a quarter of a century; Ed. Campbell and John P. Irish, men of might in their party; and there were many other men there of marked ability. Among such men the new representative from the county of Des Moines soon took position as a leader. The most notable legislation of that session was the bill providing a different method of taxing railroads from that formerly in vogue. The railroads had up till that time paid a percentage of their gross earnings into the state treasury, part of which was disbursed to the counties. A bill was now introduced providing a new system, which was substantially the same as now in vogue. It was fought steadily by a vigorous but powerless minority, one of the leaders of which was the future governor and senator. Steadily, at every stage of the measure, he antagonized it, and tried to improve it. In this he was associated with Kasson, Irish, Green of Davenport, and others. The feature which they especially contended against was the one which deprives the cities of the tax on the property within their limits. They tried to get this changed but unavailingly. Among the amendments offered was one by which he included in a motion to amend certain proposed instructions as follows:

Also, to prepare the necessary additional section to secure the proper limitation upon the rates and charges to be taken and received by railroads, and to prevent the exaction from the people by the railroads of the amount of taxes levied by this act by onerous charges on the transportation of freight.

This, like everything else that was offered to improve the bill, was rejected. When it was finally passed the following protest was entered on the journal of the house:

The undersigned members of the house of representatives do most respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, protest against the passage of the bill known as "Substitute for House File No. 279," entitled "An Act for the Taxation of Railroads," for the following reasons to-wit:

First. That it is inequitable in its provisions to the counties having railways within their limits in that it puts all the property without the right of way into the hands of men who cannot, from the nature of the case, fix proper valuation on the same.

Second. That it is inequitable and unjust to the cities in this state having railways within their limits, from the fact that on the cities is thrown the burden of protecting railway property within their limits, as put forth in the opinion of the supreme court of this state.

Third. We protest against the passage of the bill on account of the unjust legislation as put forth in section nine of the bill.

Fourth. We protest against the whole bill as being unjust and in our judgment unconstitutional.

Fifth. That the bill we believe to be a delusion, and that it is in the interests of the railroad more than the people.

JOHN H. GEAR,
B. J. HALL,
J. W. GREEN,
W. A. STOW,
EDW. CAMPBELL,
JOHN P. IRISH,
F. O'DONNELL,
ISAAC BLAKELY,
M. GOODSPEED,
C. T. PEET,
SAMUEL WHITTEN.

The first capitol building at Des Moines, where the Legislature convened January 11, 1858.

The next session, which was an adjourned session held for the consideration of the proposed code, was for that reason one of the most important yet held in the state. In that work the representative from Des Moines county took an active part. It may be said that he well knew what was before the body at any time during his legislative career, and kept fully in touch with the business being transacted. The section in the railroad law that prohibits pooling in this state was his work, he having introduced it and procured its passage.

The house in the Fifteenth General Assembly was equally divided in its membership between the dominant party and a new one, known as the antimonopoly party. The latter had absorbed the Democratic organization, and with the aid of a secret society had swept the southern half of the state. Had it been as well organized in the northern counties as it was in the remainder of the state, it would have certainly gotten a majority in the house, and have imperiled the success of the state ticket. When the legislature met thus divided, many days were spent bv the house in fruitless balloting for speaker; and it was not until the one hundred and thirty-seventh ballot that a choice was made. That choice fell on the representative from Des Moines county. As in all other positions Governor Gear was called upon to fill, he discharged the duties of the high office with superior ability, and to universal satisfaction. The fact that the house was equally divided made the task of the speaker exceptionally difficult. Yet no complaint was ever heard against his manner of conducting the business of the house, or appeal made from his rulings. In 1876 he was again chosen to the speakership, the first and only instance in the history of the state of the re-election of the presiding officer of the house. The satisfaction he gave in his successive terms as speaker made easier his canvass for the governorship, for which office he now became a pronounced candidate. He was nominated in June, 1877. He opened the campaign at West Branch, Cedar county. His reason for doing so at that place was that a man resided there who had made calumnious accusations against the nominee in respect of his personal habits. He determined to go there and face the community where the defamer lived and where the latter had considerable influence. The boldness and frankness of his talk took well with the candid Quakers who came to hear him, and produced an excellent impression. When he had concluded his speech, an elderly friend addressed him, saying, "Friend Gear, I would like to ask thee a question, if thee will answer it." "I will certainly, if I can," was the reply of the speaker. Whereupon this brief dalogue ensued. "Does thee drink intoxicating liquors?" "I take a glass of whisky when I feel like it." "I admire thy candor, but I wish thee did not do so." The election-returns showed how well the candidate's manliness served him. Nevertheless, there was an independent Republican candidate, who drew off enough votes to prevent the nominee of the party getting a majority, something which had not happened before. But when the governor's first term was about to expire, and the convention was being held to make nominations, a man of marked ability, who had opposed Governor Gear after the nomination in 1877, came to him and asked the privilege of putting his name before the convention. This being conceded him, the gentleman referred to made a thoroughly enthusiastic speech, expressing his gratification at the character of administration that the gov-

ernor had given the state. This time there was a handsome popular majority while the plurality was the largest any candidate for governor ever received in Iowa during the lifetime of Governor Gear.

When Governor Gear entered upon his duties as the chief executive of the state, he found it burdened with the largest volume of floating indebtedness up to that time known in its history. Like a large volume of similar indebtedness more recently incurred, it was by no means injudiciously contracted. The period was that following the severe financial crash of 1873, and prices of material and labor were low. Hence, most advantageous contracts could be and were made for the erection of our public buildings. This is one of the reasons why the state house, much of the work on which was done at that time, was not a more expensive structure to build than it proved to be. But, when the new governor entered upon the executive office, this state of affairs was passing away, and with returning prosperity which was alike the harbinger and the foredated effect of the return to specie payment, low prices, the compensating accompaniment of "hard times," were beginning to disappear. It was, therefore, now the time to get out of debt and keep out of it, thought the governor, and to the payment of the debt and accumulating a sufficient surplus the executive directed his efforts. He first turned his attention to the penitentiaries, which were more under his control than any of the other institutions. He ordered the newly chosen warden, Captain McMillan, to take charge of the prison at Fort Madison some weeks before either he or his predecessor expected that the change would be made, and the first the latter knew that he must immediately retire was when his successor presented his commission and the order to take charge, and demanded immediate possession. This being yielded, a rapid diminution of expenses followed. The legislature, entering into the spirit of the governor's design, cut down the allowance for the support of the prison and many of the salaries, and diminished the allowances to the warden, which had become excessive. That officer was moreover required to make contracts for furnishing discharged convicts with suitable clothing, superseding the former practice of buying each separate outfit at retail prices. As a consequence of these and similar economies, the labor of the convicts became for the first time a source of income to the state; as it has continued to be ever since. The governor also caused the methods of keeping books at both the prisons to be reformed. Furthermore, he caused monthly statements of the receipts and expenses of the prisons to be sent to him, which statements he subjected to scrutiny. More than once was the warden called upon to explain an apparently large price paid for some article or other that was bought for the prison; but it is only just to the prison officers to say that satisfactory explanations always came. He also caused to be sent to him a complete transcript of the convict register of each prison, which transcript he had recorded. The register is kept up to this day. The account of receipts and disbursements has not been deemed necessary since the establishment of the board of control, and it has therefore been discontinued.

But the penitentiaries were not the only institutions which felt the hand of the master. All of them came to realize that there was a man at the head of affairs who was looking after the state's business as if it were his own. He often visited them, and his visits were unheralded. Yet I have never heard that any officer of an institution felt that he had reason to complain,

or did complain, of what was done or said by the governor. The legislature made many reductions in the allowances for these institutions, reductions mostly suggested by the executive. That this vigilance had its effect was seen in the next report of the financial officers of the state, when it appeared that the expenditures had been less during the biennial period than during any similar period for ten years.

Governor Gear had not been long in office when he came to think it well that there should be some change in the management of the institutions. Two of his predecesssors had recommended the creation of a board of charities and corrections that should be charged with the duty of overseeing the charitable and penal institutions but without other than moral control, or such as it might be able to exercise through the representations such a board should make to the general assembly. Governor Gear had given attention to this suggestion while considering the matter of the government of the institutions. That consideration led him to come to quite a different conclusion. He said that what was wanted was not more boards but much fewer. He then first of all men in Iowa and perhaps, anywhere, announced his belief that one board should be intrusted with the management of all the institutions: the board of control idea. He talked it to members of the general assembly. Following his suggestion a bill was introduced into the house of representatives placing all the charitable and penal institutions under the management of a board of three persons. It was not thought advisable by the friends of the measure to do more than this. The house however amended it by includtng in the scope of the bill all the institutions except the university. This was probably done in order to overload the measure, and thus insure its defeat. But it passed the house of representatives as thus amended, and went to the senate. It came near passing that body also. It received twenty five votes there on suspending the rules and in ordering it to a third reading the same day. This not being two-thirds of the senate, the motion was lost. But the senate ordered the bill to a third reading the next day by a larger majority. That next day, it happened, was that of the adjournment of the general assembly; and the third reading of the bill was never reached. Subsequently, the governor recommended that the insane hospitals be put under one board, and the schools for the blind, the deaf, and the feeble-minded under another, while to the board of regents might be committed the care of the state normal school, and the reform schools, as our industrial schools were then styled, should be left, like the penitentaries, under the supervision of the governor. But nothing further was done in this direction until the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, when, after a somewhat similar recommendation from Governor Drake, the general assembly determined to go further, and adopt the plan which was proposed in the house of representatives twenty years before.

The war-loan made by the state in 1861 fell due in the year 1881, the last of the administration of Governor Gear. The matter of making suitable provision for liquidating the bonds was incumbent on the legislature of 1880. As the session wore on, the governor became anxious lest the matter should not be attended to. There were weak-kneed men in the legislature who feared to make the necessary levy in order to pay the debt. Some suggested that the bonds be renewed for a period of ten years, when the state's growth and improved financial condition would permit of the retiremen of the

bonds without difficulty, as if the state would grow more in the ten years than it had in the twenty since the bonds were negotiated! As the session drew to its close, without anything apparently contemplated to be done, the governor felt it incumbent on himself to talk to some of the members privately, letting it be understood that if the legislature should adjourn without attending to the payment of bonds he would call the body together immediately in extraordinary session, and should be careful to let the people know why he did so. Whether this intimation had any effect or not, the desired action was taken; and a bill was passed within the last few days of the session for the accomplishment of the object, and levying an additional half-mill of tax for the purpose of furnishing the necessary funds.

In the first session of his administration the board of railroad commissioners was created. The appointment of the members of the board devolved upon the governor. From the long list of applicants for the place not a selection was made. The appointees were men for whom no effort to get them on the board had been put forth; and it is not recalled that there was a letter received at the executive office recommending for the office either of the persons who were appointed. Those chosen were ex-Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter, Peter A. Dey, and James W. McDill. Similarly, when Governor Carpenter resigned, having been nominated for congress, Marcus C. Woodruff, of Dubuque, was chosen without waiting for recommendations for him or anybody else; although there were other applicants. Again, when Senator Kirkwood resigned his seat in the senate to enter the cabinet of President Garfield, the governor sent tor Judge McDill without intimating what he was wanted for; and surprised him with a tender of the vacant senatorship.

The social life of the capital was much enlivened during the administration of Governor Gear, He and his estimable wife were delightful hosts; and many times during the sessions did they entertain members and others; and the gatherings of those days live in the local history as among the most charming of like events in the memory of denizens of the capital.

After his retirement from the executive office, Governor Gear devoted himself to private enterprises, including some mining operations in Colorado. In 1886 he received the republican nomination for congress in the first district and was elected after a lively contest, his competitor being his first colleague in the general assembly, Hon. Benton J. Hall. Two years later he was re-elected. In 1890 he went down in the general overthrow that happened to his party in that year, but in 1892 he defeated his successful opponent of two years before. Of Governor Gear's career in congress I can best speak by quoting the language of one who was associated with him in both houses of congress, the present senior senator from Minnesota:

"From the very start he became an influential member whose good sense, sound judgment, and keen insight were highly valued and appreciated by his associates. His vast experience in public affairs before he entered the house of representatives had better equipped him and made him better qualified for the important duties of a legislator than most men who entered that body. This was recognized by all. He had been a member and speaker of the house of representatives of his state, and had been for two years one of the ablest and most efficient governors of his state. He was known to all his associates as "Governor" Gear, and the term "governor" was not, in his case, used in a perfunctory or vain sense, but with all the force and value that the term implies. His firmness and rugged honesty and integrity were recognized

and felt by all. When he supported a measure that support gave it credit, and doubts and misgivings disappeared.

"He was fair, just, and fearless in the performance of his duties, and charitable and considerate towards those who differed with him. He had the happy faculty of softening and allaying that acrimony that occasionally occurs in the house. He was attentive and watchful throughout the sessions, and few things escaped his notice, and, though not one of the leaders of the house, yet he was one of the chief mainstays of those who assumed to lead, and without the assistance of such their leadership would have been a failure. His advice and opinion on all great questions were sought and valued by his associates."

Those who recollect the departed statesman as a member of the legislature of Iowa will readily recognize the applicability of much that is here said to his career in that body, although here, almost from the first, he was a leader. In the second congress in which Governor Gear sat he was instrumental in securing the adoption of the plan of allowing a bounty for sugar raising. It will be remembered, by those familiar with the writings of Alexander Hamilton, that the bounty system, rather than that of protective duties, was his favorite way of encouraging domestic production. The measure succeeded when presented in the fifty-first congress. Of the passage of the bill which contained that provision it is the opinion of a distinguished senator who also served in the senate with Senator Gear, "that no member of that committee, barring its learned head, contributed more to the result obtained than did Mr. Gear." The senator added further, speaking of the Iowan: "He brought to the consultations of the committee-room not the philosophy of the schools, or the dreams of the mere theorist, but rather the practical experience of a business life. He seemed to possess upon almost every subject connected with that legislation an inexhaustible fund of information and a knowledge of its infinite details, gathered from practical experiences in life, which served at all times to illumine the subject and light the way to wise and safe conclusions."

In 1894 Gov. Gear was elected to the senate of the United States, and took his seat in 1895. In 1900, he was elected for another term, of which he was not destined to see the beginning. In that illustrious body, he had an influence such as is rarely the fortune of a senator in his first term to command. Here his habits of industry and close attention to business made him strong and appreciated. A senator of opposite faith said of him: "The thorough business habits of the deceased made him a useful man in the senate. He did much valuable work in the senate that escaped public attention, and for which he never received credit. He was not a man who sought notoriety. His valuable services consisted largely in thorough and efficient committee-work, just such work as shapes and molds legislation, and which is seldom properly appreciated by the public."

In all the relations of life the distinguished governor and senator was a true man. He was a devoted husband and father, an estimable citizen, a public servant of the highest order, a statesmen of enlarged and progressive views.

Gov. Gear's memory was phenomenal. While I would not say of him, as is sometimes vainly said of a man, "He never forgot a face," I would say that very few men I have known have come so near being thus happily possessed of an unfailing memory. When he did remember a person, he seemed also to recall at once all he had ever know of that person. This happy

faculty was of vast service to him in his public career. He was moreover one of the most faithful of friends, as all realized who ever became included in that friendship.

Few members of either house ever served their individual constituents so faithfully as he did. His correspondence was enormous. Senator Mason said of it, when he was a member of the house, that it was the largest that came to any member of that body, and it always had attention.

When he was governor he attended to the correspondence largely in person. There were no stenographers in the employ of the state then, and it was before the days of the typewriter. Yet it was attended to promptly and fully. The governor wrote rapidly and expressed himself clearly.

He has now passed to the realms of the unseen, perhaps rather of the real. We mourn his loss. The state mourns it. One of the most approachable and lovable of men, few could have gone hence whose departure would be felt so keenly as that of this worthy citizen.

This sketch would be incomplete without a mention of her who for almost half a century was one of the best of helpmeets, friend, counselor, adviser—everything the best of wives may be. To her, Miss Harriet Foote, Mr. Gear was married in the year 1852. With two of their four children, she survives him, esteemed and beloved by all who are honored with the acquaintance of the venerable lady.

I cannot better close these remarks than by quoting from what was said of him by one who had known him all his life in Iowa, the venerable Dr. Salter, of Burlington, and by one who had known him all his public life, and who was much of that time intimately associated with him, the distinguished congressman from the Seventh congressional district, Hon. John A. T. Hull.

Said Dr. Salter:

"His name is written large in the history of this commonwealth, in the records of congress, and in the hearts of thousands of our people. While he died in the hight of his fame with such honors clustering his brow as fall to few; secure, so far as human authority and power go in one of the high dignities of the world; he bore honor and fame with the same simplicity that characterized him in every situation."

Said Captain Hull:

"His loss will be mourned in Iowa while the generation now living there shall rule. His memory will be borne in the affectionate hearts of the people he loved so well. We will build him an enduring monument in our state, in the affections of our children; and we can say to his friends that they can take pride in the fact that they were related in any way to this splendid specimen of American manhood and American statesmanship."

COL. ABERNETHY said: Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers association: It is probably safe to assume that among a body of Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa there are comparatively few who have not at some time come back from an all-day or all-night fishing excursion, with very small results. Your speaker has a sort of a sneaking notion at the present time that he has hardly any little insignificant minnies to show for

the occasion. On returning to my home on Friday last I received a copy of the program from which I learned that I was expected to give some recollections of supererintendents of public instruction. As it was too late to send in my declination, I had nothing to do, but to sit down at my desk and see what I might bring forth in the way of recollections, and I have some fear that what did eventuate was scarcely equal to what my friend Aldrich has called "threshing over old straw." However, as there was no other recourse, I give you what little I was able to prepare for this occasion.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BY ALONZO ABERNETHY.

Thirty years have come and gone since I entered the office of superintendent of public instruction. It occupied two rooms on the first floor in the northwest corner of the old capitol building, on east Walnut, where the soldiers' monument now stands. Every one of these thirty years has been so full of its own absorbing activities that one almost wonders why the early memories have not wholly faded. What are recalled with greatest ease and pleasure are the social experiences and personal attachments of that period. One does not recall so readily the work he was doing through all the busy hours of the day, but rather those good people across the hall and down the corridor with whom it was our good fortune to be associated.

There was the plain, genial Governor Carpenter, always in his office, and always at work. He appeared to know everybody he had ever seen and treated them all with the utmost consideration and kindness. He was a man of wide experience and noble purpose. He won universal confidence and esteem even in those stormy days of political agitation and antagonisms. He went to Washington at the close of his second term, to serve as second controller of the treasury, and later went back to his old home at Ft. Dodge, served as railroad commissioner, postmaster, and member of the general assembly, and was twice elected to congress. As soldier, legislator, and executive he honored his state as generously as his state honored him. His private secretary was the genial Wm. H. Fleming, who has filled the same office with great acceptance nearly every year since.

In the secretary of state's office you could always find the tall form and beaming face of the courteous Ed Wright. He was another pioneer of the Iowa prairies whose worthy life adorned any position which he occupied. After serving during the civil war in command of the 24th Iowa, the famous 'temperance regiment," he was elected speaker of the house in 1866. Afterwards he served three terms as secretary of state, and all the rest of his useful life was wrought into the structure and finish of Iowa's great capitol, of which he was the assistant superintendent of construction. Ed Wright, as we all called him, was a great joker, and one day the question came up, how to

get a drink of beer in prohibition Iowa. Ed said to Finkbine, who was, as you remember, in those days quite portly: "Bob, you have the advantage of the rest of us, as your sign always hangs out in front." To which Bob retorted, "It's better that way than to be so thin that you can't tell whether its the back-ache or the belly-ache that ails you."

F. A. Warner, the efficient deputy secretary, is well remembered as a good officer and a good fellow.

The auditor's office was wisely and carefully administered by that typical Scotch-American, John Russell, whom everybody loved, and commonly called, "Honest John". He had been one of the founders of Iowa's great school of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He had been a leader in the house of representatives, and after his four years as auditor would have been made governor but for the strong sentiment in those days against giving any public officer, however efficient, more than two terms of office. He still lives on his old Jones county farm, a worthy representative of the makers of Iowa, to enjoy the recollection of a useful and honored life. Will the world ever learn that "An honest men is the noblest work of God?"

Mr. Samuel A. Ayres, deputy auditor, is well remembered as an obliging and careful officer.

Major Samuel E. Rankin, treasurer of state, and his able deputy, the ever genial Isaac Brandt, who knows the whole history of Iowa and all its public men from the beginning of time, together with Mrs. Ada North, the most excellent state librarian, I shall never forget, nor would I.

My own office was especially fortunate in having the services of my able and accurate deputy, Mr. John W. Stewart, whose capacity for good work was equaled by few men; and my two clerks, M. Gibney and John B. McGorrisk; the latter, after his years of apprenticeship in the office, having now become one of the largest and most successful contractors in the state.

Across the street north, on the capitol square, in a little old brick storehouse, where a lot of musty state documents were piled up toward the ceilings, was a room occupied by my old time Fayette county friend, Col. Aaron Brown, register of the state land office and his deputy, John M. Davis. They were both typical officers, looking carefully after the interest of the state in those days of unsettled titles.

I must not omit the inimitable Nat. Baker, one of the brainiest officers and best men in all the galaxy of Iowa's brilliant heritage of public servants; and to whose herculean labors, quite as much as to the grand old "War Governor", was due the immortal record made by our state in the mighty struggle to save the Union. His office was across the river, but his face and striking figure were often seen about our halls.

Periodically also came into our midst that augut body, the wise and dignified members of the supreme court. There were in 1872 four judges namely: Joseph M. Beck, Wm. E. Miller, Chester C. Cole, and James G. Day. One of these only remains, namely the courteous and scholarly Judge Cole, the most intense thinker and worker of them all. Indeed, of that delightful state official family of thirty years ago, but few remain, much the larger number having fought the good fight and finished their course; but their names and their deeds remain, wrought into the fabric of a great commonwealth.

State Capitol of Iowa. Twentieth General Assembly convened in it January 16, 1884.

A week after the new state officers entered upon their duties, the old state house was invaded by the members of the Fourteenth General Assembly, to make things lively for the winter. In the Senate chamber, Lieutenant-Governor H. C. Bulis, of Winneshiek, presided with becoming dignity. The genial doctor made a good presiding officer, and at the end of the long session was given the customary vote of thanks and the leather-seated chair he had occupied during the winter.

The members of that upper house whom I best remember were Senators Wm. Larrabee, who after many years' service in the Senate became governor; Joseph Dysart and Frank Campbell, who later each were elected to the office of lieutenant-governor; M. A. McCoid, who went to congress; Geo. W. Bemis, who became state treasurer; Jno. Y. Stone, attorney-general; and John McKean, district judge; also Charles Beardsley of Des Moines, Samuel McNutt of Muscatine, and Ezekiel B. Kephart of Linn (now a bishop in the United Brethren church).

In the house, "Tama Jim" Wilson, now the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, was speaker, *par excellence*. There was also John H. Gear, afterwards speaker, governor, and United States senator; the brilliant John A. Kasson, now United States reciprocity commissioner at Washington; Joshua G. Newbold, later lieutenant-governor and governor; General Tuttle, Captain Merrell, John F. Duncombe, L. L. Ainsworth, Geo. C. Heberling, and a lot of others, that I could readily name out of that distinguished body.

At this session Wm. B. Allison was first elected to the United States Senate, defeating James Harlan.

In the two following sessions of the general assembly, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, convened during my occupancy of the office, there entered some new men who have honored the state in other public service. In the Senate I recall Geo. D. Perkins, John N. W. Rumple and John S. Woolson. In the house, Wm. H. Seevers, Josiah Given, Wm. E. Fuller and Gifford S. Robinson, all household names in Iowa's history.

Let me return for a few moments to my office and begin with a brief mention of my predecessors, all but one of whome I had previously known. James Harlan was elected April 5, 1847. The Supreme Court later having decided that the law creating the office of superintendent had not taken effect at the time of his election, he relinquished the duties of the office at the expiration of one year's service. In this year's service, however, he manifested the qualities that afterwards sent him for three successive terms to the United States Senate and into President Lincoln's cabinet. Next came Thos. H. Benton, Jr., who served efficiently for six years; Maturin L. Fisher, a former colleague of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, for two years; Lieutenant-Governor Faville, for three years; D. Franklin Wells, nearly two years; and Abraham S. Kissell for three years.

The work of these men had been that of pioneers, beginning with the organization of the state government. They had gathered what educational data were obtainable. They had urged their respective governors and legislative bodies to make liberal provision for public schools wherever settlements were formed, or children found. They had delivered lectures, published reports, and pleaded earnestly for public school education. Most of them died without seeing much fruition of their hopes; but their labors have

borne abundant harvest in later years in Iowa's matchless public school system.

Concerning the work of my office I may speak but briefly. It was still in the formative period. It was largely a work of beginnings. There was a lamentable lack of system in managing the public schools of the state. The several funds were being levied and collected for the erection of schoolhouses and the support of the schools; but the management of these funds in the hands of school officers was in many places chaotic. There was no system anywhere. Little account was kept of the money received from county treasurers, and expended for schools. No intelligent report could be made of their use. Little provision was made for educating or training teachers.

Recent predecessors in the office had made considerable progress in the settlement of school disputes, by means of official decisions, published for the guidance of school officers. This work was enlarged and systematized during the five years I remained in the office. A system of official opinions on the construction of the school laws was prepared and published.

The work of county superintendents was in a chaotic state. There was no system regarding teachers' examinations, nor the issuing of certificates. No methods had been adopted for aiding superintendents in the administration of their duties, or securing uniformity in their work. The visitation of schools was without system, and therefore of little value.

Apparent as these weaknesses were it was not so easy to discover or devise the best remedies.

Progress toward securing uniform examination of teachers was made by sending from the office at intervals lists of questions for the use of county superintendents. Teachers' blank certificates were for the first time prepared and sent from the office for the use of superintendents.

District superintendents' conventions were called annually for conference, advice, and instruction.

Systematic plans for school visitation were prepared and published.

A law was secured enabling women to hold the office of county superintendent.

The law providing for normal institutes in each county was secured, and proved an advance movement of great value at that time.

Courses of study were prepared for use in the institutes, published, and sent in advance to superintendents.

The State Normal School was established at Cedar Falls, which has done so much for the training of teachers. It has steadily risen in efficiency, power and usefulness, and is one of the largest and best equipped normal schools in the country.

Such are the first thoughts that have come to my mind spontaneously, in the briefest time I have been able to command on the specific subject named by your committee. I sincerely wish I might have brought you some simple message from the past, more worthy of the very kind attention with which you have honored me.

One interesting and pleasant reflection comes to me out of my five years in the old state house, and from my association with the public men of that period. This reflection is also corroborated by all I have seen and known of public life in Iowa for the full forty-eight years, since I came to the state.

That is, the singular absence of corruption in any phase, or form, in public or official life in all Iowa in all its history.

I have known much of public life, and public men, and am sure I am not mistaken regarding the well nigh total absence of malfeasance or extravagance in official life in our state from the beginning.

It is a record worthy of the founders of a great state. It is a record to be proud of. It is a goodly heritage to bequeath to posterity.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, if it is not out of order, I would ask leave to introduce a resolution.

CHAIRMAN: It is in order.

Senator Perry read the following resolution, which on motion of Capt. W. H. Fleming was adopted:

WHERREAS, The members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa now in session in Des Moines have learned of the serious illness and confinement to his home of our old time friend and comrade, Dr. John J. Selman, of Davis county, one of the oldest and ablest pioneer lawmakers of the state; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to him our kindest regards and sympathy in his affliction; with the earnest hope that his life may be prolonged to enjoy the benefits and blessings of the peerless state, whose laws and institutions he assisted in framing so widely.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I have only a few more words to say, and I believe it would be to the interest of all the members of this association. There is an old gentleman by the name of John J. Selman living in Bloomfield, whom I suppose to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, lawmaker we have, and it is the impression of most of the men here that he is not alive. John J. Selman was a member of the constitutional convention in May, 1846. He was elected to the Senate of the First General Assembly and served during that general assembly. He was re-elected in 1848, for four years, and not only so but was elected president of the senate. Dr. Selman was a man of high standing in his day. In the convention at Iowa City in January, 1854, his name was mentioned for governor, when Curtis Bates was nominated. He is a man of a great deal of influence and ability. Let me just tell one little incident, and I am through. In 1859, in Centerville, an Indian was indicted for poisoning his wife. Dr. Selman was called as a witness. The point to be made by the prosecution was to prove that strychnine could be effectually administered in whisky, the doctor testifying that he thought it could be, and when it came to cross-examination Jones asked him, "Now, doctor, do you tell this intelligent jury that this whisky don't contain poison?" "I think not, sir." Jones

became more irritated and earnest and spoke in a more decisive, earnest way, said, "I appeal to you again. Do you state to this jury that this whisky does not contain poison?" "I think not." "By what authority do you say that to the jury?" "I think, Mr. Jones, if whisky contained poison I should have been dead long ago."

COL. S. A. MOORE said: Mr. Chairman, I feel when the name of my old friend Dr. Selman is mentioned, I want a word. I want to say to the Pioneer Lawmakers, the history my friend has given you I need not repeat. He is living in my town, and up to a few years ago was a hale, hearty old man, a man with long gray hair that curled upon his shoulders, and was so picturesque that everyone who would see him would know him to be a very scholarly man, a man very elevating in his disposition, kind and considerate; one who in the midst of afflictions that came to him later showed these same characteristics. I have known him when he was assisted to a buggy and carried in the buggy to meet some of his old friends who were sick and who demanded his attention. It was always said of him that his experience as a physician was worth more than the learning from books from any other man. I wanted to say simply this to the Pioneer Lawmakers, that for ten years past, at the earnest solicitation of my friend Aldrich, I have been trying to get the old man to write out the reminiscences of his whole life, and he promised to do it; but from time to time it has been neglected, until old age has crept upon him in such a manner that he is now disabled; and when I saw him last, just the day before I came away, I felt that I wanted to look upon him once more; perhaps I would never see him again, and I wanted to solicit him to give me something; asked him if he would give me his photograph that I might bring it up here, and that it might be enlarged. I found the old gentleman very feeble, still sitting up, telling me that for several weeks he had not been able to put on his clothes; but still happy and contented. But just two or three days ago I received his photograph and brought it up here and presented it to the curator, and probably at some time it will be enlarged. He is a picturesque man in every way. One that has lived there so many years all knew him; the children know him and like him and stop him, and talk to him as he goes along the street, and I feel like, while standing on my feet, to say that we ought to send to him the greetings of this Pioneer

Lawmakers' association, it being resolved that we sympathize with him in his affliction.

CHAIRMAN: As many as are in favor of the motion of Colonel Moore say "Aye." It is unanimously carried.

The next paper on the program is by Isaac Brandt, "Removal of State Capital to Des Moines."

MR. BRANDT read as follows:

REMOVAL OF STATE CAPITAL TO DES MOINES.

BY ISAAC BRANDT.

The location of a state capital in any new territory or new state always creates quite a commotion, and Iowa was no exception to this rule.

The first session of the legislature in the territory of Iowa was convened in Burlington, November 12, 1838, in accordance with a proclamation of Governor Robert Lucas. A session had been held in Burlington in 1837, when Iowa was a part of the Wisconsin territory. A second session was convened in Burlington, November 4, 1839, a special session in July, 1840, and the third regular session began in the same city November 2, 1840.

By an act of the territorial legislature passed January 21, 1839, provision was made for the location of a permanent seat of government, at the most eligible point in Johnson county.

The commissioners appointed to make the selection were Chauncy Swan, John Ronalds, and Robert Ralston. On the 4th of May, 1839, they selected Iowa City.

The fourth territorial legislature convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1841, where the seat of government was maintained until November 6, 1857, at which time it was removed to Des Moines.

By an act of the legislature passed January 25, 1855, commissioners were appointed to relocate the seat of government, within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers in Polk county. A subsequent provision in the law fixing the seat of government at "Fort Des Moines" was incorporated in the new constitution of 1857, which was ratified by a vote of the people in August, 1857, by a vote of 40,311 for its adoption to 38,681 against.

The commissioners appointed to make the selection of the new seat of government were the Hon. J. H. D. Street, Hon. Stewart Goodrell, Hon. Benjamin P. Pegram, Hon. Guy Wells, and Hon. J. A. L. Crookham.

This commission selected the ground for the new capitol in Des Moines on the 21st day of April, 1856.

Thomas K. Brooks, W. A. Scott, James A. Williamson, Joseph M. Griffiths, Harry H. Griffiths, Alexander Shaw, J. D. Cavenor, Thos. A. Walker, and other public spirited citizens of Des Moines organized themselves into a building committee, purchased lots eleven and twelve in block six, Scott's addition to the town of Demoine, and during the years 1856 and 1857 erected thereon a three-story brick building 60x100 feet, suitable for the

state of Iowa at that early date for a state capitol; they donated it to the state of Iowa. On these lots the soldiers' monument now stands. On July 4, 1857, the building was so nearly completed that a 4th of July celebration was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, where speeches were made by Dr. T. K. Brooks, Col. T. A. Walker, and others. Wm. Lowry, one of the master mechanics, hoisted the stars and stripes on the flag-pole on the dome, it being the first flag raised on the new capitol.

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS TO THE STATE OF IOWA.

In addition to lots 11 and 12, in block 6, in Scott's addition to the town of Demoine, conveyed to the state of Iowa, there were three other very important conveyances made.

Commencing at a point north 68 degrees east, two chains and eighty-six and one-half links from the center of the corner of section 3, township 78, north of range 24 west, of the 5th P. M., thence north 74 degrees, 30 seconds east, 640 feet, to a stone at the northeast corner of Capitol Square, of the state of Iowa; thence south 15 degrees and 30 seconds east, 682 feet, to a stone at the southeast corner of said square; thence south 74 degrees, 34 minutes west, 640 feet to a stone at the southwest corner of said square; thence north, 15 degrees, 30 minutes west, 682 feet to a stone at the northwest corner of said square, or place of beginning, containing ten acres and two hundreths of an acre, more or less. This land was conveyed to the state of Iowa by Harrison Lyon and Wilson A Scott on the 28th day of April, 1856, and recorded in book I, page 86, of the Polk County Records. This tract of land is now known as Capitol Square, upon which the capitol now stands.

SECOND CONVEYANCE.

Commencing at a point south, 32 degrees and 30 minutes west, one and sixty-five hundredths chains from the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 78, north of range 24 west; thence north 74 degrees and 30 seconds east, 680 feet to a stone; thence south, 15 degrees, 30 seconds east, 376 feet to a stone; thence south, 74 degrees 30 seconds west, 680 feet to a stone; thence north, 15 degrees 30 seconds west, 360 feet to place of beginning, containing five acres and sixty one-hundredths of an acre, more or less. This land was conveyed to the state of Iowa by Thomas K. Brooks and Wilson A. Scott on April 29, 1856, and is recorded in Book I, page 87, of the Polk County Records. It is bounded on the north by Walnut street, on the south by block 11 of Brooks & Co.'s Addition, on the west by Fourteenth street, and on the east by Fifteenth street. It has a large number of native forest trees upon it, and serves as a beautiful place at which to hold campmeetings and picnics. It is designated upon the maps of our city as block 10 in Brooks & Co.'s Addition, or as Governor Square.

THIRD CONVEYANCE.

Beginning at a point north, 18 degrees 37 seconds east, from the northeast corner of Capitol Square, distant 1,554 feet; thence north, 15 degrees west, 318 feet; thence north, 75 degrees east, 300 feet; thence south, 15 degrees east, 318 feet; thence south, 75 degrees west, to the place of beginning, containing two acres and nineteen one-hundredths.

This tract of land was conveyed to the state of Iowa by James A. Williamson and Thomas A. Walker. It is bounded on the west by Thirteenth street, on the east by C street, on the north by Walker street, and on the south by Maple street. It has upon it several stately old oaks, is surrounded on all sides by neat and pleasant cottages, and is known upon our city maps as the State Square

Governor James W. Grimes visited Des Moines in September, 1857, and personally inspected the building erected by the public spirited citizens of Des Moines for the use of the state of Iowa as the state capitol. The governor was a thorough business man and made several suggestions that would make the building much more complete for the use of the state. The recommendations were readily complied with.

On October 20th, E. H. Talbott, clerk in the office of Maturin L. Fisher, was sent to Des Moines to receive the furniture and archives of the state and place them in their proper offices.

Governor Jas. W. Grimes issued a proclamation on September 3, 1857, proclaiming Des Moines the seat of government of the state of Iowa. The state officers, however, did not vacate the state building at Iowa City until November 6, 1857.

The state officers in 1857 were:

James W. Grimes, Governor.
Elijah Sells, Secretary of State.
John M. Davis, Deputy.
John Pattee, Auditor of State.
Abel Beach, Deputy.
Martin L. Morris, Treasurer of State.
———— ————, Deputy.
Theo. S. Parvin, Register of State Land Office.
Daniel S. Warren, Clerk.
Maturin B. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
E. H. Talbott, Clerk.

Martin L. Morris, Treasurer of State was *ex-officio* State Librarian.

Geo. G. Wright, William G. Woodward, and Lacon D. Stockton were the supreme judges.

Lewis W. Kinsey was clerk of the Supreme Court and Geo. Mathews assistant.

Samuel A. Rice was attorney-general.

The removal of the state offices and the archives belonging to the state was a matter of no ordinary undertaking. There were no railroads in the state, and the public highways were but dimly outlined in our wide extended prairies. Skunk river had to be crossed to reach Des Moines. This stream had a bad reputation that extended from Maine to California as to its habit of spreading itself. Several of the small streams had no bridges. Therefore, teamsters and contractors were not anxious to undertake the job of removal. The citizens and teamsters of Des Moines, however, solved the problem by sending men and teams from Des Moines to assist in the removal. Among the men sent was the Rev. Ezra Rathburn one of Des Moines' pioneer ministers.

The removal of the four safes, consisting of one each for the secretary of state, the treasurer of state, the auditor of state, and the superintendent of

public instruction, was let to Dr. Jesse Bowen of Iowa City, who delivered them safely in the new capitol after many days of hard and tedious work. The state treasurer's safe was much the largest and very heavy. During the journey it was left in the open prairie near Little Four Mile creek in Polk county for several days and nights, until the storm abated and the ground was frozen sufficient so that it could be hauled on a large bob-sled. When it arrived in Des Moines it was drawn by ten yoke of oxen. Its arrival was hailed with great delight, not only by the citizens of Des Moines, but by the state officers and their deputies, for in it was the gold and silver coin that was to pay them their last month's salary. Jesse Bowen, Jr., nephew of Dr. Jesse Bowen, was one of the young men who had charge of the teams and drove one himself. He is now a doorkeeper in the Senate of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly. The packing of the archives in the secretary of state's office was done under the direction of John M. Davis, then deputy secretary of state and now an honored member of our Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. Two very important events occured during the year 1857, one was the adoption of the new constitution in August, and the other was the state election of governor and lieutenant-governor in October, who would take their respective positions in January, 1858. The office of lieutenant-governor was created under the new constitution.

The vote of the several counties had to be sent to the secretary of state to be held and safely kept until the convening of the Legislature in January, 1858, then to be turned over to the speaker of the House of Representatives. They were all received from the several counties while the office was still at Iowa City. Mr. John M. Davis, the deputy, was much concerned about the safety of these important documents. Therefore, he had them securely and carefully packed and placed them in his own trunk with his clothing and personal effects, brought them safely through to Des Moines, and placed them in the vault of the new state building. Some of his companions in their journey through to Des Moines said that Mr. Davis always sat upon his trunk whenever an opportunity offered.

The transportation of the state officers was provided for by Col. E. F. Hooker, superintendent of the Great Western Stage company, free of charge. The officers left Iowa City on the morning of November 6, 1857, in one of the best of the Great Western stage coaches, drawn by four first-class roadsters and driven by Joseph Baggs, one of the noted stagedrivers of Iowa City. Every ten or fifteen miles, at each stage station, fresh horses were supplied, and on Friday, November 7th, at noon, the state officers were safely landed in Des Moines, at the Des Moines House, then one of our best hotels, situated on West Walnut and First streets. Here they partook of a first-class meal, which was in waiting for them.

The deputy state officers were not so fortunate as to have free transportation tendered them by the stage company; but Martin L. Morris, treasurer of state, was a free and generous-hearted man. He chartered a hack of Mr. Aylesworth, one of the leading livery men of Iowa City, to take the deputies to Des Moines at his expense. John M. Davis, Geo. Mathews, Dan'l S. Warren, David M. Sells, Thomas Kinsey, and Wm. A. Kinsey, with a driver, left Iowa City in a first-class hack Friday morning, November 6th. It was a beautiful November morning, clear, cool, and with but little frost. The young men were in a happy, jolly mood, and left the old state house and

ISAAC BRANDT,
SECRETARY.

friends with a pleasant good-bye. The first day's journey was one of pleasure. The first night out they stopped at Brooklyn. The morning ot the second day gave signs of a storm, and by noon it was sleeting and raining; by sundown it was snowing and blowing. They stopped the second night at Mr. Piper's, in Jasper county, twenty-five miles east of Des Moines. Sunday morning, the 8th, the snow was from twelve to sixteen inches deep, and the driver of the hack refused to go any further; said he did not know the road to Fort Des Moines, and all the signs of the road were covered with snow. The deputies were in a bad dilemma; however, they employed a farmer with a lumber wagon, who said he knew the road to Fort Des Moines. They placed their trunks in his wagon for seats, started on their journey, and were safely landed at the Shaw House, just across the street from the new state capitol, about four o'clock in the afternoon, where they had a splendid dinner, and were made warm and comfortable.

On Monday, November 10th, the state officers and their deputies took charge of their respective offices in the new capitol. On January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new state house, and the state government was fully established in the city of Des Moines, within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, in accordance wi'h an act passed January 25, 1855, by the Fifth General Assembly.

CHAIRMAN: The next paper on the program will be one by Judge Fairall, of Iowa City, "Pioneer Attorneys."

Judge Samuel Fairall read as follows:

JUDGE FAIRALL'S REPORT.

The men and women who settled the territories and states in the valleys of the Mississippi, and of its tributaries, were of a high type of American manhood and womanhood, as they are mostly the descendants of the patriots of the revolution, whose lifeblood baptized an hundred battlefields, and whose hardships and sufferings in the struggle for independence hallowed the hills where they fought and where many of them died.

Among these settlers were hunters, farmers, mechanics, teachers, lawyers, and doctors, who brought to their new homes those products of Anglo-Saxon civilization, churches, schools, township and county organization, and courts of justice, which make a nation strong and great.

In their respective spheres all contributed to the creation of commonwealths, which are the pride and strength of the nation.

To the pioneer attorneys was properly intrusted the preparation of organic acts, the framing of constitutions, and the molding and interpretation of statutes. They were the priests in the temple of justice who kept brightly burning the vestal fire of truth, and who preserved those principles which secured to them and posterity the blessing of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

From the pioneer attorneys sprang Presidents Jackson and Lincoln, and judges, legislators, state and federal officers, statesmen, and soldiers.

The pioneer attorneys of Iowa came up to the full measure in worth and intellectual vigor with the pioneer lawyers of other states. They were men

of exalted moral character, and though but few of them had enjoyed the benefits of more than a common school education the most of them possessed well balanced minds, and were broad, liberal, and progressive.

It was my fortune, since I came to Iowa forty-six years ago, to meet most of those who had practiced in the early days in the Supreme Court, then held in Iowa City, and but few of whom are now alive.

They welcomed to the profession the beginners in every possible way, and were not particular as to the length of time that an applicant for admission to the bar had devoted to the study of the law. They sized a man up, and if they believed that he was honest and industrious they gave him the hand of fellowship.

As illustrating their kindness, permit me to relate the following personal incident: When I had been in the state a few months I met that grand old man, J. C. Hall, formerly of the supreme bench. He took an interest in me, asked me how long I had been reading law, as it was then called; and whether I intended to become an attorney. I told him that I had read a few law books, but was not prepared to apply for admission. To my surprise a few days afterwards the supreme court announced a committee to examine me as to my qualifications for admission, consisting of Judge Hall, Hon. James M. (afterwards judge) Love, and Samuel T. Marshall, Esq.

After a few questions I was excused by the committee with the remark that they would report soon. That same day Judge Hall handed me a paper signed by the whole committee, recommending my admission as a practicing attorney, saying in his good-natured, brusque way, "Young man, that paper does not make a lawyer of you by a d——d sight," which I afterwards found to be true.

I have classified as the pioneer attorneys of Iowa those who practiced in the territory and state from 1837 to 1858; for about this latter year the old attorneys began to drop out, and another generation to come in, and this second generation mostly passed away, and has been succeeded by the third generation.

The bar has not suffered by these changes; the high standard of the old bar has not only been maintained, but as it increased in numbers it has grown in luster and strength.

That the names of these pioneers may become a part of the annals by the publication of these proceedings under the auspices of the state, I herewith present, by counties, a list of the greater part of them, obtained after considerable time and labor, to-wit:

Lee—D. F. Miller, H. T. Reid, C. W. Walker, Sam. F. Miller, Edward Johnston, Chas. Reeves, S. T. Marshall, Geo. C. Dixon, J. W. Rankin, J. M. Beck, T. W. Clagett, J. M. Love, H. Scott Howell, Turner & Edwards, J. C. McFarland, Judge Casey, T. F. Enster, Henry Strong, R. H. Gillmore, John H. Craig, John W. Noble, Judge Russell, A. T. Walling, W. W. Belknap, J. P. Hornish, William Fulton, Gen. S. R. Curtis.

Des Moines—Charles Mason, David Rorer, Jas. W. Grimes, H. W. and W. H. Starr, J. C. Hall, M. D. Browninig, Chas. Phelps, L. D. Stockton, J. Tracy, C. Ben Darwin, Ben. J. Hall, J, W. Woods, Thos. W. Newman, George Frazee, C. B. Harrington, J. C. Breckenridge, ex-vice president, who was city solicitor of Burlington in 1843.

Louisa—Francis Springer, J. S. Hurley, John Bird, E. N. Tatlock, D N. Sprague, E. H. Thomas.

Muscatine—S. Whicher, W. G. Woodward, S. C. Hastings, Jos. Williams, R. P. Lowe, T. S. Parvin, J Scott Richman, Jacob Butler, D. C. Cloud, Henry O'Connor, J. Carskadden, E. H. Thayer, Thomas Hanna.

Scott—G. C. R. Mitchell, James Grant, E. Cook, W. A. J. Bradford, John F. Dillon, J. J. Lindley, Geo. S. C. Dow, Austin Corbin, D. L. Shorey, J. B. Leake, Jas. T. Lane, John N. Rogers, Abner Davison, Chas. Putnam, Geo. E. Hubbell, Saml. Brown, James Armstrong, Jno. W. Thompson, James Thorington, J. W. Stewart, John C. Bills.

Clinton—W. E. Leffingwell, A. R. Cotton, J. C. Polley, N. A. Merrell, J. S. Darling, L. A. Ellis, J. H. Flint, E. S. Hart.

Jackson—D. F. Spurr, J. D. Booth, L. Clark, P. B. Bradley, J. B. Booth, Wm. Graham, W. A. McGinnis, Chas. Rich, J. W. Rich, J. W. Jenkins, J. S. Darling.

Dubuque—Thos. Wilson, D. S. Wilson, Geo. Greene, Jas. Crawford, Timothy Davis, S. Hempstead, L. A. Thomas, Platt Smith, Ben M. Samuels, F. E. Bissell, W. T. Barker, Jas. Burt, Geo. S. Nightingale, Smith, McKinley & Poor, H. A. Wiltse, Trip & Pollard, S. Adams, Austin Adams, Lincoln Clark, J. M. McKinley, Wm. Trip, P. W. Crawford, W. T. Lovell, S. L. Hand, D. E. Lyon.

Clayton—Reuben Noble, E. Odell, Saml. Murdock, Thos. Updegraff, E. Price, J. O. Crosby, E. H. Williams, Judge C. T. Granger.

Allamakee—Sam'l Kinne.

Winneshiek—E. E. Cooley, L. D. Bullis, Judge Willett.

Fayette—L. L. Ainsworth, W. H. McClintock, Milo McGlathery.

Delaware—A. E. House.

Jones—Jos. Mann, W. J. Henry, Shehan & McCarn, Thos. Pierce.

Cedar—J. P. Cook, W. H. Tuthill, S. A. Bissell, J. L. Ryan, H. C. Piatt, Wells Spicer, John Huber, John Swineford.

Linn—I. N. Whittam, I. M. Preston, Isaac Cook, N. W. Isbell, W. G. Thompson, N. M. Hubbard, R. D. Stevens, J. B. Young, A. S. Belt, Wm. Smyth, Jno. David, John Mitchell, J. J. Childs, T. J. Dudley, D. M. McIntosh, E. N. Bates, L. H. Webster.

Johnson—Curtis Bates, C. R. Harrison, J. P. Carlton, W. C. Regan, Wm. Gilbert, M. Reno, H. P. Downey, Asa Calkins, A. S. Sweet, Peter H. Paterson, E. Morris, Gilman Folsom, James Harlan, W. Penn Clarke, J. D. Templin, L. B. Patterson, Levi Robinson, W. E. Miller, Geo. W. Clark, Rush Clark, S. H. Fairall, J. H. Bradley, H. D. McKay, J. B. Edmunds, C. T. Ransom, S. J. Kirkwood.

Washington—Norman Evanson, A. H. Patterson, W. & H. Schofield, J. F. Henderson, J. F. McJunkin.

Henry—G. W. and J. B. Teas, A. Lotspeich, Geo. H. Shuffleton, Wm. Thompson, W. H. Wallace, J. T. Morton, Leroy Palmer, H. Ambler, R. L. B. Clarke.

Jefferson—Slagle & Anderson, Charles Negus, Caleb Baldwin, Judge Olney, S. Clinton, James Craig, James F. Wilson, M. A. McCoid, D. P. Stubbs, J. D. Jones.

Wapello—H. B. Hendershot, George May, James Baker, E. L. Burton, W. N. Cory, Jacob W. Dixon, W. Fulton, A. W. Gaston, Thomas Gray, James Hackworth.

Van Buren—S. W. Summers, ——— Humphries, A. Hall, George G. Wright, J. C. Knapp, H. C. Caldwell, H. M. Shelby, Burton Jones, R.

Humphrey, Joseph Smith, Geo. F. Wright, Judge Ford, Charles C. Nourse, Robert Sloan, J. B. Hamill, Geo. W. Ringer.

Appanoose—Amos Harris, George Porter, H. Tannehill, Wm. Hall, Joshua Miller, B. B. Liggins, L. C. Mecham, J. D. Garver, W. F. Vermillion, E. C. Haynes, O. L. Palmer, James Baker, John Edwards.

Davis—S. G. McAchran, D. P. Palmer, H. H. Trimble, M. H. Jones, S. S. Caruthers, William S. Ficklin, Harvey Dunlavy, Israel Kister, Amos Steckeles, J. M. Newcomb, J. L. Young, W. J. Hamilton, James Ellison, James Baker, James B. Weaver, S. S. Carpenter, Geo. Edmondson.

Monroe—T. B. Perry, John S. Townsend, Henry B. Notson, William M. Allison, Wm. P. Davis, Henry L. Dashiell, Daniel Anderson, Wm. P. Hammond, Caleb R. Kelsey, Calvin Kelsey, Geo. W. Yakum, B. F. Yakum.

Wayne—J. W. Freeland, John Hayes, Jr., J. N. McClanahan, S. L. Glasgow, W. E. Taylor, Matt Kirk.

Decatur—John W. Harvey, Francis and Stephen Varga.

Adams—F. M. Davis.

Madison—John Leonard.

Mills—D. H. Solomon.

Fremont—Rector & Harvey, Lingenfelter & Kelsey.

Mahaska—W. H & J. A. Seevers, Crookham & Fisher, W. T. Smith, Wm. Loughridge, E. W. Eastman, S. A. Rice, M. E. Cutts.

Keokuk—Judge Harned, George D. Woodin.

Marion—J. E. Neal, Wm. M. Stone.

Jasper—W. B. Sloan, A. K. Lufkin.

Warren—P. Gad Bryan, Lewis Todhunter.

Polk—P. M. Casady, R. E. Tidrick, Barlow Granger, J. E. Jewett, S. V. White, John A. Kasson, T. F. Withrow, M. D. McHenry, W. H. McHenry, J. S. Polk, John H. Gray, W. W. Williamson, C. C. Cole, E. J. Ingersoll, Stephen Sibley, William Phillips, James M. Ellwood, D. O. Finch, C. C. Nourse, M. M. Crocker, T. E. Brown.

Lucas—James Baker, Jos. Wilkinson, Theo. M. Stuart, John Bramer, Warren S. Dungan, Wm. P. Davis, T. B. Stuart, T.B. Perry.

Boone—John A. Hull.

Story—J. S. Frazier.

Webster—John F. Duncombe.

Hamilton—D. D. Chase.

Greene—J. J. Russell.

Woodbury—Judge Pendleton, O. C. Tredway, A. W. Hubbard.

Pottawattamie—C. E. Stone, A. V. Larimer, Judge James, L. W. Ross, L. W. Babbitt.

Monona—Addison Oliver.

Hardin—W. J. Moir, H. L. Huff.

Benton—Shane & McCartney.

Ringgold—J. W. Kelly.

Iowa—John Miller, H. M. Martin, Jerry Murphy, R. B. Jackson.

Tama—C. Walter Jackson.

Marshall—Timothy Brown, H. E. J. Boardman, W. P. Hepburn.

Clarke—W. B. Tallman.

Bremer—J. B. Kyle, P. V. Swan, W. P. Harmon, H. A. Miles, G. C. Wright, G. W. Wrignt, J. E. Burk.

Many of these pioneer attorneys have filled positions of honor and trust, both state and federal:

Federal—Courts, supreme, 1; circuit and district, 5; secretaries of interior, 2; of war, 1; ambassador, 1; solicitors of departments, 5; senators, 5; house of representatives, 15; district attorneys, 10.

State—Governors, 4; judges, supreme court, 15; district, 37; circuit, 5; attorney-generals, 6, senators, 18; house, 37.

Comparatively few of the pioneer attorneys are now living, and soon not one will be left.

My theme is a sad but sweet one. It takes us back to the springtime of life, when, "with hopes and fears, and amidst smiles and tears," in the then far West, in a new country, we began the battle of life, for homes, loved ones, for place and position.

While there may be a tinge of sadness in the souls of the pioneer attorneys, as one by one they cross the river, yet they go with a consciousness that they contributed fully their part to the foundation and upbuilding of a state, which ranks high in the sisterhood of states, where those who are to follow will enjoy the blessings of free government and of happy homes, so long as they cherish and preserve those principles, which insure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, on which was founded by the fathers the Union of the states.

As the pioneers have prayed, may those who come after us pray for

"A union of lakes
A union of lands,
A union which nothing can sever;
A union of hearts,
A union of hands,
The American union forever."

THE CHAIRMAN: I would inquire if the committee appointed to visit the Senate is ready to report.

COL. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, the committee discharged the duty imposed upon them and advised the Senate that our Association would visit them at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection, we will hear the report of the committee on nomination of officers.

MR. BLISS: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, at the request of the chairman of our committee, our present president, I now make this report:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee on the nomination of officers beg leave to submit the names of the following named gentleman as officers of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for the year 1902 and 1903:

For president, Joseph R. Reed of Council Bluffs.
For secretary, Isaac Brandt of Des Moines.
For assistant secretary, E. M. Stedman of Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For first district, Wm. Harper of Mediapolis
For second district, Samuel McNutt of Muscatine.
For third district, Thomas B. Knapp of Iowa Falls.
For fourth district, Wm. Larrabee of Clermont.
For fifth district, Wm. G. Thompson of Cedar Rapids.
For sixth district, T. B. Perry of Albia.
For seventh district, John Scott of Des Moines.
For eighth district, W. S. Dungan of Chariton.
For ninth district, L. W. Ross of Council Bluffs.
For tenth district, J. L. Kamrar of Webster City.
For eleventh district, Roderick A. Smith of Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITEE.

B. F. Gue of Des Moines, Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, and G. L. Godfrey of Des Moines.

Respectfully submitted,

L. O. BLISS, Chairman.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, in the selection of myself for secretary, I do not see how I can accept it.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brandt, allow me to call you to order. No one is allowed to decline an office in this Association; we are all compelled to serve.

GENTLEMEN: The question is on the adoption of the report of the nominating committee.

On motion the report was declared adopted.

COL. SCOTT said: Mr. Chairman, I was appointed by the Executive Committee to act as chairman of the committee on finance. My time has been so largely occupied that I have neglected to get about the city here as I had expected to do, and I wish to simply state that the custom of our Association heretofore has been that those of us who live in and near the city, and who have no transportation to pay to come here, have met these expenses. Finding myself without having done what I ought to have done, it looks very much as if it remains that I do what the newly elected steward of the Methodist church did, who was called upon for his first service in that capacity, and he was very much embarrassed about it. He was a millionaire himself, and he was very much embarrassed about going around making little collections, and he consulted with one who had served on that committee, and the one who had experience in that, and he said, "My dear sir, draw your check for one half and the other steward for the other half." "Oh," he said, very much relieved, "Can you do that?" It looks very much as if I

may be allowed to draw my check for these expenses. I do not wish, however, to do that; I do not care to deprive any who care to make such contributions as they may wish to make in connection with this to help us out if they prefer to do so only. I make the proposition only with that understanding, and they can see me or the secretary and hand him their amount at any time, and then I will try to do the duty that devolves upon me as a committeeman to look around and arrange for whatever deficit there may be.

CHAIRMAN: I will inquire if there is any report of the committee appointed to visit the Governor.

MR. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, the committee, understanding that the Governor was out of the city, failed to get together.

On motion the Association here adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY, FEBURARY 13th.

Meeting called to order by President Gue.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, just before dinner I announced that I had received a letter from Mr. Fulton stating that he had sent by express some proceedings, and I understood from Mr. Aldrich that he had it and I went down and got it. I find now it is a biography of Mr. Fulton, and a scrap-book. They are now here in the possession of this Association, and I will retain them until some disposition is made by the Association.

MR. ALDRICH: Mr. Chairman, I thought they were in my hands already. They were sent to me individually.

CHAIRMAN: I think this matter can be settled. I suppose, as long as we hold these meetings here in this building, it is the custodian of all documents, and I suppose there would not be any disposition on part of any one to withhold from us property belonging to the Association.

COL. GODFREY: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the secretary be requested to turn them over to the curator of this building.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection, that course will be taken. Now, we are ready for any business that any member desires to present.

MR. BRANDT: There is a little blank that has not been called, and perhaps it would be well for some one to speak of reminiscences, unless no member desires to so speak. In such case we could make arrangements to go over to the Senate and House.

THE CHAIRMAN: It will now be in order for any member to speak of personal reminiscences.

JUDGE FAIRALL: I was a member of the House in 1862—three of us here, F. M. Knoll, George Schramm, and myself. The legislation had been so full and complete, as shown by your paper read yesterday, for the adoption and preparing of the revision of 1860 that we had very little to do at that time, except to clean up some matters omitted. Two very important acts passed at that session. One was compelling the railroad companies to pay double damages provided stock was killed. The bill had been pending for sometime before the railroad committee and was finally sent to the judiciary committee, and there was a compromise. It would have been a great burden and stopped the further building of railroads; so as compromised a clause was inserted, "in case the railroad did not pay within thirty days after the stock was killed," double damages should be assessed against it. That law stood the test of the supreme court of this state, and the supreme court of the United States, and proved very salutary to the state. The next was an extra session called by Governor Kirkwood to authorize the soldiers to vote in the field. Of the judiciary commitee of that session were such men as James T. Allen, Judge Mitchell of this city, James T. Young, Lake of Independence, Rothrock, and others, who became prominent in the judicial history of this state. There are but two of us left, Col. Jed Lake and myself. I remember the great anxiety with which we watched the reports from the seat of war, and when the news came that Donelson and Ft. Henry had fallen we laid aside the dignity of the legislator and became boys practically. Some one tells a very true story: that we all went down to the Des Moines House; that Kellogg of Decatur got on Gen. Baker's back, and some one threw them out of the window, and the two men on top went out and fell in the snow. I remember at that time there was an impromptu banquet in the afternoon, in which we rejoiced over the victories. About that time the people were very much excited by this Slidell and Mason affair, and a great many remarks were made not friendly to Great Britain, which seemed to side with the rebellion, and Governor Kirkwood was called upon for some remarks. He said that we should never forget the insult offered in our trouble because the mother country had sided with the people of the South, and we should say to our children and our children's children never to forget the

indignity or the unfriendliness of Great Britain. He said if I had children I would teach them that. Up jumbed Redfield of Dallas, and said "Mr. Chairman, I move that the seventh commandment be abrogated so that the Governor may have permission to have children."

COL. GODFREY: Mr. Chairman, the Judge speaking of that night at Donelson reminds me that some of us had a very different experience from what he tells us of. Forty years ago next Saturday night, while you were having all that fun and that joyous time, I recollect of lying on the battlefield of Ft. Donelson freezing my feet, with the breeze blowing through my clothes, and, as you know, that is a little different; but when we heard what you did that night every soldier rejoiced as much as if we had been there. The Judge did not tell it as we read it.

COL. MOORE: I, too, remember of looking in the faces of dead men that night there on the field, and lying there and looking upwards and wondering how many would be dead to-morrow. In a single company twenty-eight out of fifty-five were cut down within about 130 yards of my men.

MR. BRANDT: It is near to the hour that we should get ready to go over to the Senate and House. I move, Mr. Chairman, that Col. Moore be appointed as our Marshal.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection that will be done. Col. Moore will please assume that duty.

It was agreed that the reading of the minutes of the session be dispensed with.

CHAIRMAN: I think the business is all closed up now. If there is no objection, we will now stand adjourned.

COL. SCOTT: One moment. Has there been any action taken by the Association in reference to extending sympathy to our President, who has been unable to meet with us?

CHAIRMAN: I think not.

SECRETARY: I had prepared a minute and was intending to offer it to the Association, but, thinking we were coming back here, I did not think anything further of it, and with your permission I will read it and see whether it answers the purpose. (Reads.)

WHEREAS, The President of this Association, Major Hoyt Sherman, has been prevented from being with us, and presiding over our meetings, by reason of severe sickness in his family, and

WHEREAS, We have thereby been deprived of his most valuable services and advice, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Major Sherman our heartfelt sympathy in his afflictions, and express the hope that his loved one may be restored to him in full health and vigor, and that he may be permi ted to assume his usefulness in social and business circles, and be with us in many of our future sessions.

COL. SCOTT: I would like to have the Secretary offer that resolution.

SECRETARY: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Declared unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN: Now, if there is no further business, the Association will adjourn to the House of Representatives as per invitation.

The members of the Association then proceeded to the State House. There they formed in procession, Ex-Lieutenant-Governors B. F. Gue and John Scott at the head, and first visited the House of Representatives, where the Sergeant-at-Arms, C. W. Reynolds, announced—"Mr. Speaker, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa."

The Speaker, Hon. Willard L. Eaton, and the Representatives received the members of the Association standing and they were conducted to seats on the right of the presiding officer. The Speaker said, "Gentlemen of the House, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa. I invite their President to occupy a seat on the platform." Governor Gue took a seat at the right of the Speaker, who said:

"I voice the sentiment which is in the heart of every member of this House when I tender to you the cordial and generous welcome to this hall at this hour. We delight to do honor to those who have preceded us in other years, and who early wrought on the fair fabric of this splendid commonwealth. The hall of the House of Representatives in this beautiful capitol is today your own. You laid its foundation, it is rightfully your own. You honor us by your presence.

"I have requested the gentleman from Lee county, Mr. Marshall, to extend to you a more formal greeting. The gentleman from Lee."

Hon. S. T. Marshall spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of the House and our guests, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa:

I am sorry that I cannot truthfully say that being called upon to address you to-day is an entirely unexpected honor, but the fact is that the Speaker intimated to me, something more than a week ago, that he would call upon me for a few impromptu remarks, and I have been trying ever since to

think of something impromptu, and am still trying. Your presence among us is an honor we prize greatly. You have come down to us from former generations which we revere; and we, of the day of the telephone and electricity, welcome you most cordially.

Our loved state, which in your time had just begun to twinkle its little light in the bright galaxy of stars which to-day forms the greatest constellation in the universe, has grown to such magnificent proportion that you can now see how much better you builded than you knew, and all that Iowa is and all that she hopes to be is due to you, who laid the foundation so broadly and so wisely. Times have, indeed, changed since you sat in the legislative halls of this great state. We now cross our broad prairies from river to river in a few hours and talk across the state as though face to face. Not so in your time. It then took weeks to carry tidings from one side to the other; and, though we have conveniences and luxuries of which you never dreamed, you are not without your compensation. When my grandfather, William Patterson, who was a member of the first and several succeeding territorial legislatures, and one of the signers of the Constitution of Iowa, went to Iowa City to attend the legislature, he went on horse back; followed a furrow which had been plowed to show the way; and carried his provisions with him. This would seem a hardship to many of us now, but then he was not bothered with trying to obtain transportation, nor was he abused for voting against an antipass bill nor ridiculed for voting for it, and that storm of virtuous indignation which biennia ly bursts over our devoted and patriotic heads was entirely unknown to him.

You saddled your horses and followed the furrow leading to the capital when you went to the legislature; but your sleep was sweet and your dreams untroubled. You were not vexed because your passes did not transport you to California or New York but were good only in Iowa. If you wished to converse with a neighbor you walked or rode to his home, even though the weather was inclement, but you were untroubled by the arrogant telephone company that refused to allow competing companies to use their line and objected to outsiders fixing their rates and running their business for them. So you perceive that the balance is not all on our side. When we think how our wants, even our necessities, have increased, we are inclined to think that the Indian was the only thoroughbred gentleman, and our much-boasted civilization is a delusion and a snare. We might miss our electric cars and electric lights, but we would also miss the smoke and soot which makes this city such a delightful (?) winter resort. We might miss the tall spires of our churches, but we would not see our fellow preachers clothed in stripes and confined behind stone walls and iron bars; we might miss our chapels, seminaries, even normal schools, but jails, poorhouses, and even courthouses would be equally absent. Also taxes, and last but not least, we would have, sad to say, no legislature, which one thought possibly re onciles us to the present state of affairs and fires in us the ambition to live long enough to become members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address, the Speaker said: "I will now introduce to you the President of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Governor Gue."

Governor Gue said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly:

It is my pleasant privilege on behalf of the Association of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa to acknowledge to you our deep appreciation of the courtesy you have extended to us in permitting us to meet you here who are now the lawmakers, face to face, upon this occasion. The services of our Association are in the past; they are a part of history; they extend back to the organization of the territorial government of Iowa. We have with us representatives in the Third General Assembly of the state of Iowa in 1850. We have one or two representatives of that far-off Legislature, and all of the intermediate Legislatures were represented for a number of years. I regret to have to say that many of our members found it necessary to return to their homes, and are not here to unite with us in greeting you. Our terms of service were in the log-cabin age. They began when the comforts of life were meager, when the settlements were new, when the small population of the state was scattered among the groves and along the rivers of what is now the great state of Iowa. One of our members who is unable to be with us today, dates away back to the first territorial legislature in 1838: Dr. Gideon S. Bailey, of Van Buren county, still living, and we have a letter from him. So that we represent the lawmaking power from the very beginning of the territory of Iowa, dating back almost sixty-five years. It is a pleasure to us who represent the past to meet you and look upon your faces and recognize that here before us are some of the men from whom United States Senators, Governors, and members of Cabinets, and of the House of Representatives, will undoubtedly be taken in the future. You have among you men who are young in years, and I am informed that there are three members of your house, including your Speaker, who are sons of honored Pioneer Lawmakers. It is an especial pleasure to greet them and to know that the people have appreciated the worthy sons of the noble fathers. I will not take more of your time, but later I will call upon a member or two of our Association to further express our feelings. [Applause.]

Speaker Eaton said: I will ask the gentleman from Pocahontas, Mr. Gilchrist, to speak to the Pioneer Lawmakers.

Hon. F. C. Gilchrist spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, and Gentlemen of the House:

I am pleased to share the privilege, on behalf of this house, to extend to the body of Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa a kindly and sincere greeting. The people of our state have a peculiar and deep affection for their early law makers and this occasion bids us contemplate the period they represent and the history they have made. It bids us to rejoice in the blessings they have given us and to emulate the examples they have set for us. It also gives opportunity for the expression of thanks and of gratitude due from the present to the past, and it brings its solemn pledges of duty from the present to the future.

The typical traits of the true pioneer are integrity, courage, and industry: an integrity above suspicion; a courage to brave the dangers of the untrodden forest and the trackless wilderness; an industry which tires not in the hardships of the frontier. These qualities have been the special heritage of

our early people and their lawgivers, and these qualities have laid broad and deep the foundations of our moral and physical grandeur.

Law making is not law tinkering, and it is easier to conserve than to originate those complete and symmetrical rules of conduct whose enforcement brings health to the social and political life. These difficult tasks have, however, been well done for us by our distinguished guests, in the past. They have given us our constitution, and nowhere in the language can be found a broader or better collation and expression of the inalienable rights of man fought for by the Anglo-Saxon on so many fields, wrested piecemeal from so many reluctant princes, and now conserved by these men in the first article of our fundamental law—a veritable Ark of the Covenant.

It is more difficult and far more delicate to reform than to cancel or annul; yet they have performed for us the delicate task of crystalizing much of the common law into the codified and tangible expressions of the present time all without prejudice to any right or wrong to any sect.

It is better to give, than to receive, and they must have, therefore, especial pride in the fact that they have given us our entire system for the regulation of corporate enterprises, roads, railways, commerce, trade, and labor; and they have so wisely provided that our resources have been developed until the state blossoms as a garden, her herds are on her hillsides, her factories are never idle, and her granaries are filled in basket and in store.

Such has been the heart of these pioneers that their first Supreme Court, in the first decision ever handed down in the days of the territory and of the fugitive slave laws, held that slaves brought within the territory were no longer property at all, and said (1 Morris p. 7) that when the master "applies to our tribunals for the purpose of controlling, as property, that which our laws have declared shall not be property, it is incumbent on them to refuse their co-operation. When, in seeking to accomplish his object, he illegally restrains a human being of his liberty, it is proper that the laws, which should extend equal protection to men of all colors and conditions, should exert their remedial interposition."

This was the spirit also of the lawmakers in the great storm of 1861, while the ship was tossing amid lowering skies on turbulent waters, and which led them to

Resolve: "That the faith, credit, and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and in money, are hereby irrevocably pledged, to any amount and to every extent which the government may constitutionally demand, to suppress treason, subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the constitution and sovereignity of the nation."

But even these things are not the brightest in their crown of jewels. Their greatest glory is in providing for us that system of schools, colleges, churches, and families which has lifted up humanity, and has made our men and woman strong in the right. Our farms and factories are great, but not so great as our firesides.

And Mr. Speaker, from the first appearance of our star upon the nations firmament its radiance has brightened, and this above all because the fires have burned true in the breasts of the founders. No iconoclastic hand can tear down their temples of fame, nor destroy the love and happiness they have

brought to the people of this state, whose affections flow "like the rivers of her borders to an inseparable union."

Governor Gue said: On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers I will eall on Judge Fairall, who represents not only the lawmaking branch, but the judiciary in times that have passed. Judge Fairall of Iowa City.

Judge Samuel H. Fairall spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House:

It seems almost like a dream to me that forty-six years ago I met for the first time the Lawmakers of Iowa in the old capitol building at Iowa City They were a type of American manhood of which any nation might be proud. They came from an ancestry whose blood had baptized a hundred battle-fields of the Revolution, and whose hardships and sufferings had made sacred the hills and the valleys for which they fought. It was this ancestry which founded the great state of Iowa. There were farmers, merchants, mechanics, teachers, preachers, doctors, and lawyers who formed the great caravan that crossed the Mississippi river, and laid the foundations of this broad, beautiful, and grand commonwealth. I have seen in my town the little frame house in which the first legislature met in Iowa City in 1839. It was a small body, but it was made up of representative men. The Lawmakers of Iowa, and the judicial officers who have expounded the laws, are a pride to any state, and as year by year our population increased our men filled these offices with dignity. They were men of exalted moral character, and, while most of them had never received anything more than a common school education, they were men of great intellect; they were men who left upon the records of this state imprints of greatness and of goodness. The Pioneer Lawmakers of this state have contributed their quota to the men who have ruled this nation; and Iowa, beautiful Iowa, today stands proud and pre-eminent at the national capital by reason of the men who so ably represent us there today, No state in the great West has ever been so honored in the matter of cabinet officers. One of our leading pioneer lawyers of the sfate was the great Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a masterful mind; broad, comprehensive, and progressive, he added luster to the bench; the great bench occupied by such men as Marshall and Taney, and Chase, and Waite, and Miller. From a small state we have grown to be great.

I remember well the first meeting of the legislature in the city of Des Moines. The same strong, sturdy men handled the legislative department of this state with grace and dignity, and from that time on from the earliest days such men as Mason, Browning, Rorer, Grimes, Harlan and Kirkwood, the legislators of this state have been holding a pre-eminence with those of sister states. It is a matter of great and just pride to have been a member of the legislature of the state of Iowa, and while the old men are passing away it is a matter of great pride that in these two halls we have worthy successors who will uphold the dignity and do the grand work which was begun by the pioneer legislators of Iowa. In behalf of that body now in session, as its youngest member, I thank you for them for this kind and cordial reception. And, one word more: It was one of the proudest acts of

my life, when a member of the Twelfth General Assembly, that I had the pleasure of voting for a new capitol building, and the bill passed the Senate by but one vote.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for your kind welcome to us here today; the old men, the shadow of whose lives are lengthening out, when the evening of life is coming so close. So, in behalf of those men, I thank you again for your kind welcome. [Applause.]

SPEAKER said: I will ask Mr. Hamann, Representative from Scott, to make a few remarks in response.

Hon. Albert W. Hamann spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, and Brethren of the House:

I trust that, in spite of whatever eulogies into which the inspiration of this occasion may ultimately betray me, I may be permitted to preface what I have to say, while I am yet calm and collected, with the matter of fact suggestion that the pioneer lawmaker cannot be held exclusively responsible for all the good things of which it is Iowa's good fortune to be able to boast. They did much, these pioneers, gentlemen—very much. But theirs is not the credit for it all; for instance, theirs is not the credit of creating Iowa's fertile, rolling prairies, of sending the abundant rain and the gladsome sunshine that made those prairies bear the bounteous harvests which have caused her to be heralded as the granary of the world. A few of those minor, material blessings we are bound to attribute to a kind, beneficent, and all-wise Providence. Yet, so closely have the blessings of nature and of nature's God been connected with the blessing bestowed by the wisdom-filled acts of these, our guests today, that a cursory retrospect appears to reveal that they exercised an exceedingly potent influence upon that Providence. In such harmonious accord did they work with Providence that I feel almost bold enough to accuse them of having had a political partnership with Providence. I am only sorry that I cannot say the same thing of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

Guests, your duties in those far off days were different from ours today. Yours comprised the making of a constitution for our state—to make the fundamental law; to range into the untracked wilderness of the common law—our heritage from England—and to cut from it the timber out of which to build the structure of our institutions. To cull from it the doctrines of an age long past and substitute the principles fitting for a new and frontier state. Yours the task to set aside the mediæval and create the modern; yours to form the basis for all that was and is to come.

And you did it in a way that makes a thrill of exultation touch the heart of every Iowan who reads the pages of her annals; fills him with wonder at the foresight of you, her legislators—wonder, for in the beginning, back before the middle of the last century, times and conditions were different from today. In Iowa, still the howl of the wolf arose on the midnight air with the savage war-whoop, and the pale-faced pilgrim trembled for the safety of his defenseless frontier home. He planted his corn in fear and gathered it in perturbation; his chickens and his children were plundered by the painted foe, and life itself was in danger of oozing out between the logs of his slab hut, even if fortified with three Sharp's muskets, a spunky wife, and a jug of whisky, which I understand was not then contraband of war in Iowa. With

these conditions in your minds—a total poputation for the state no greater, perhaps, than that of Polk county at the present time—you were called to legislate. And you did. And gentlemen, fellow-members, the men whom our guests represent did more than that, they made a Constitution and a code of laws, not only for their time and for their people, but a Constitution and a code which, by their natural growth and evolution at the hands of their successors, have proven to be admirably fitted for the newer days as well. They took the fabric of the older common law and went to work at it. And as they did "gradually through its web and woof began to run and shine and glitter the golden thread of justice." Through those years, through a long procession of stirring and grand events, through times that tried by fiercest ordeal the institutions made by men, the institutions builded by our pioneers held their own, stronger day by day. They survived as well the turmoil of a civil war as the pressure of economic panic.

No less wise and patriotic were the later lawmakers; the Assembly of '51, which by joint resolution declared that Iowa "was bound to maintain the union of all the states by all the means in her power"—foreseeing, almost a decade before, another Assembly, to which fact Brother Gilchrist has already referred, that was to solemnly pledge Iowa's every resource of men and money for the national cause, and to raise $300,000 for a war and defense fund.

In 1838, on September 4th, was held the first public banquet ever served on Iowa's soil. It was held to celebrate her organization as a territory. At that banquet, the main toast was offered by General Van Antwerp, who lives today in the memory of many of you. It was this: "Iowa—may her maturity fully realize the bright prospects of her most promising infancy, and to insure this may her first and her increasing care be directed to education and agriculture as the most certain and imperishable basis upon which to erect her future prosperity and renown, and her continued adherence to liberal principles."

Perhaps consciously, perhaps but actuated by the same spirit of wisdom, you, our predecessors, have always acted, and through recognition of those precepts, through devotion to those two objects of our state life, education and agriculture, it is my opinion that Iowa has risen to the rank she holds today, the peerless state in a matchless union of states.

Fellow-members of this House, more gladly even than we yield our places temporarily here to our predecessors, would we yield them for a longer time. For we know that, as the vistas of the memory lengthen with the years, so lengthens, too, the vision into the future. Gladly would we give Iowa the benefit of that prophetic vision, and to you, our guests, the burden of doing the work which you have done so well in the past, confident that you would do still grander things. Yet we realize, as we look upon your broken ranks, that though many men have spent their lives searching for the fountain of eternal youth they have not found it: that "no human ear has ever heard the silver gurgle of the spring of immortal youth."

We, and Iowa, must content ourselves, therefore, with the inspiration that your deeds in the past and your presence with us give, and trust that that inspiration will make our deliberations fraught with as great benefit to the state as yours were in your day.

GOVERNOR GUE said: I will call upon Colonel Moore, who represents both the old and the new, to say a few words. [Applause.]

COL. MOORE said: Mr. Speaker, that is not in the program at all. I had not the slightest intimation in the world that I should face this vast throng congregated here and in the presence of my old time friends, that I should say one word; but I am a soldier, and as such I learned to obey; as some must of necessity govern, so others must learn to submit to orders. Therefore, I say a few words, though you must not expect more than a few words; because as I say, it was unexpected. I hardly know where to begin. It is a pleasure to me to meet my old time friends; those whom I have known in my earlier manhood days, and yet I must say to you it is a melancholy plasure, for when we meet together and when the roll is called I listen to the names of some whom we had called in years gone by who have answered "here," but there was silence, and I listened and looked for the faces of my old time friends, whom I had met a half century ago, but there was silence: which seemed to me, not figuratively speaking, perfect silence; and, strange as it may seem to these younger men, the thought of the men who have departed seems to claim my thought and attention uppermost. I look into the faces of my comrades who were present; I noted the changes that time had wrought in them. Some of them were bent forward, but all of them bearing the marks of age. Then I remember a half century ago when these young men crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa, the grandest piece of territory, perhaps, this side of that greater country to which we are all trending; a country that to me at that time seemed so magnificent that none could be greater, nor never had been since the morning when the stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy, and the recollection of having been one in my early manhood who came along with these older men here, called to legislate for a country like this, that was to be the home and the heritage of our children; that was to be the resting-place of men when they grew old and enfeebled, and when they should sit in the old armed chair and live over those early days in reverie, as I sometimes think will be the case with me if I should ever grow old, and I am sure the recollection of this day will come back to me, and I will feel, as I sit in my armed chair by the fire in slippered feet, in a mood of reverie, and will imagine that I hear the

voices of those legislators of the 40's, and that the faces of these younger men are present before me like a panorama slowly and steadily passing before me, I will amuse myself by reviewing the past.

I will go over the early days and remember the wisdom and the folly of my people, like a great many of these later men who assist in making the laws of this great country, great state; great in all the essential elements of greatness and grandeur, even when new, and now so great that I have no language to express it. Here we were in the primitive stage, along with the wild man and the wild beasts of the country; no roads, no telegraphs, no daily mails, none of the appliances of modern civilization that greet us to-day. Now, these young men can command the celerity of lightning speed to give omnipresence to their thought, that required days and days by the old methods of transportation. You know not what blessings surround you. I sometimes think of those days, and think of the men who in the early prime of manhood went forth treading the rough path of the world by our side, and yet sometimes I sit and muse in my old arm chair, and I see the faces of these men, then young, long since gone away, pass before me like a panorama. I do not want to talk of what is to become of these old men after a while but with the consciousness that we have tried to be faithful to our country. We know many of those old men who are of the Pioneer Lawmakers have become representatives in higher branches, have become commanders and judges, and have filled the positions assigned to them faithfully and well, and the consciousness will come to them that they were faithful in all the duties and responsibilities that the life that has passed has cast upon us; and they will quietly sit down, not morose and sour with the world complaining, but as having fulfilled their mission. That is, I mean, when the time comes for us to grow old, that we will sit down, and this whole business will pass as a panorama. We will review our lives, and it is comforting to reflect that when that time comes to us we shall quietly sit down within the twilight of old age and wait patiently for the dawn, realizing that our mission has been fulfilled, remembering those old days; and it will be to us a pleasing memory that will linger with us as a picture of youth.

At the conclusion of Colonel Moore's address, Speaker Eaton said:

Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers: I am aware that the hour has arrived when you must leave this hall for the performance of another duty. I speak again for the members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Iowa. I thank you for your presence at this hour and beg to assure you that the recollections of your faces and of this visit will linger in the memories of the members of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly in all the years to come. Again I speak for them, and say, May your days be lengthened, may the white-winged angel of peace hover about you until the day comes when the black camel shall kneel at your tents and ask you to take the long and silent journey. We thank you once more as you are about to retire.

The members of the Association then visited the Senate Chamber and as they entered Ex-Lieutenant Governors B. F Gue and John Scott were invited to take seats with the President of the Senate.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOHN HERRIOTT said: Senators, I am very glad, indeed, to see these venerable legislators here as our guests today, and I will ask the senator from Cherokee to respond on the part of the Senate.

Senator Hobart spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY SENATOR A. C. HOBART.

Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

The Senate of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly bids you a most hearty welcome. I esteem it an honor and a privilege to have been selected to welcome you back to the old associations which are now only the memories of bygone days. The scenes of those days have long since passed away never to return, but their struggles, their trials, their afflictions, their triumphs, and their achievements are treasured within our hearts, never to be effaced as long as life shall last. It is fit and proper that the first General Assembly of the twentieth century should welcome you back to these legislative halls. You come in the midst of peace and prosperity. Never before has such prosperity been seen. Where once lay the great American desert, desolate and alone save for the savages and wild beasts, is now the location of splendid cities and thousands of peaceful homes. Wealth and happiness surround us upon every side, and the spirit of American education, American industry, and American progress finds in the people of Iowa its grandest attainments. This is, indeed, *your* triumph; and as you look back over the scenes of your early struggles you can congratulate yourselves that your labors have not been in vain.

You laid the foundations broad and deep; otherwise, we could not have erected thereon this magnificent superstructure. You were the pioneers who blazed the way, we followed on the well-beaten path. You labored that we might enjoy the fruits of your labor. Your Association has performed a wonderful service in preserving to us the early history of the state. You

have been the chain that has bound us to the memories of the past. But now and then comes a reminder that time is swiftly passing by, as link after link of this chain is snapped asunder.

In 1838 there was held at Burlington the first territorial legislature of Iowa. It was composed of thirteen councilors and twenty-six representatives. There was present at that session as private secretary to the governor a former member of your honorable body, the late Theodore S. Parvin, one of Iowa's greatest and most remarkable men. It was my fortune last summer to be present at the meeting of the grand lodge of which Theodore S. Parvin had been secretary for more than half a century. But for the first time in many years Theodore S. Parvin was not present, because he lay upon his dying bed. He was, however, re-elected secretary, and a committee was dispatched to his home at Cedar Rapids, bearing to him this information and the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the organization. The scene enacted at that deathbed will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. He thanked them and sent back a message of love to the lodge he loved so dearly, and said it had always been his wish to die its secretary. He was at this time stricken with death; his body was without the power of motion. Bowed down with the weight of eighty-four years, the body was dead, but within the casket there still dwelt a mind as bright and active as in the vigor of manhood. His words were taken down, and have been pronounced to be a gem of oratory: a most remarkable ending of a most remarkable life. And thus was snapped the only link in the chain that has so long bound you to the life memories of Iowa's first territorial legislature.

You found Iowa a wilderness! it is to day the garden spot of the world. You have witnessed the passing of the log cabin and the sod shanty. You have seen the prairie-schooner give way to the stage-coach and the stage-coach in turn give way to the railroad train. You have observed the march of civilization from the Mississippi to the Missouri, changing the whole face of nature and driving before it the savages of the plains. You not only witnissed these things, but you have assisted in the upbuilding of our state. You organized the territory and brought it within the sisterhood of states of which she has become one of the greatest. You laid the foundation for our system of public schools; you established a judiciary and founded our institutions.

A large proportion of the laws which you passed still remain on our statute-books, a monument to your foresight and wisdom. You fought over the great question of slavery, and when the dark clouds of war at last rolled over this land, Iowa took its place in the very front ranks of those who went forth to fight for the preservation of the Union. I believe she occupies the proud distinction of being the only state which was not subjected to draft. Iowa produced great men in those days, men whose names are written upon the pages of history and the memory of whose noble deeds live after them. But while we sing praises to our heroes whose names still live, let us not forget Iowa's private soldier, whose lifeblood ebbed away upon the southern battlefield: who left all that life holds dear, father, mother, wife, home; left all to offer up his life upon the altar of a country's devotion. He sleeps, perchance to-day in an unknown grave, under sunny skies. Let us not forget those services. Let us not forget those graves.

You lived through all these stirring scenes, and were unconsciously laying the foundation for a mighty commonwealth. You little thought to see such great success attend your efforts; yet the possibilities of the future are great. There may be those present here to-day, who will live to see this beautiful land teeming with a population of 10,000,000 of people, who will look back upon the railroads of to-day as we to-day look back upon the stage-coach and couriers of our fathers.

But, my friends, it is a painful fact that your labors are almost done, and we are soon to take up your burdens and pass on to a completion of the work so fittingly begun. And as we take up the burdens which you lay down we will indeed find that our labors are by no means finished; that great and important questions still confront us on every side, questions which call for our greatest energy and exertion. And as we proceed to a solution of these questions we will realize more and more the wisdom and value of your early labors. And we wish to express to you our gratitude for having builded so well, and for having placed our feet on so firm and so solid a foundation.

Gentlemen, we welcome you with pleasure.

At the conclusion of the address of Senator Hobart, Lieutenant-Governor Herriott said: "It is a pleasure to me to introduce to you the honorable and distinguished gentleman who presided over this senate a quarter of a century ago, and now president *pro tem* of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Lieutenant-Governor Gue." [Applause.]

Lieutenant-Governor Gue said:

Mr. President and Senators of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly: It is my pleasant duty to tender to you our sincere acknowledgments on the part of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for the flattering reception you have given to us on our visit to your body. It is true that it was our duty and our privilege in the early history of this state to aid in making the laws, in framing the constitutions, and in administering the laws. It was a time when all was new; it may be termed the pioneer period proper. It began with the organization of the territory in 1838, and from that day down to the present it is a source of gratification to every citizen of Iowa to know that our lawmakers and administrators of the law, and our judiciary, have been generally able, faithful, honest, pure, and above suspicion. When we look back at the names of those who have passed before us, beginning with Governor Lucas, Geo. W Jones, Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Stephen Hempstead, James W. Grimes, James Harlan, John A. Kasson, Ralph P. Lowe, and Governor Kirkwood, that brilliant galaxy of names, they are among and always will stand among those of the brightest recorded on the pages of the history of the state. It was our privilege to be associated with many of those statesmen, and from them we got much inspiration that aided us in the discharge of our official duties. We are glad to meet you of the later generations here who have now the responsibilities that we have laid down. Every generation produces men equal to the occasion. You represent a state the inhabitants of which now are counted among the millions; we represented the pioneer period when they were only numbered among the thousands. While our responsibilities were consider-

able, yours, with the vast increasing population, with the great wealth that has come, and with the varied interests arising from this increased population, the additional institutions and wealth, are just as great, and we have no doubt you will meet them as ably and as efficiently as any who have preceded you.

I will call upon ex-Senator Perry to further express the views of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. [Applause.]

Senator Perry said:

Mr. President and Members of the Senate:

The Pioneer Lawmakers have been assembled in session yesterday and this day, a kind of reunion; but I assure you that nothing we have transacted during our session has been so interesting to us as when the committee of the Senate came there yesterday and extended your invitation to us to be present with you on this occasion. A motion to accept the request carried unanimously without debate, and I assure you we appreciate the distinction of being called here, while it interrupts the business of your session. We are not here to claim credit for anything we may have done, but every good man must recognize that every citizen owes a full and fair discharge of duty to his country for which he has no right to claim extra recognition. That is all the Pioneer Lawmakers have done in the past, but remember there is but a small fraction of the number here. It has been very interesting to me, and I dare say it must have been to others who compose our Association, because we take a retrospective view and look back in the past from the beginning. I came here yesterday and sat down in that meeting of the Association. It occurred to me afterwards that I was sitting beside an old gentleman who, at the August election in 1850, when I was a young man in Burlington, was a candidate for the lower House; Dr. Enos Lowe for the Senate, George Temple, and this kind hearted, genial old gentleman who sits here, Mr. Harper of Burlington, for the House. He was elected a member of the Third General Assembly, and is present with us and before you today. It will not be long—next August—when it will be fifty-two years ago when he was elected by his people to represent them in the General Assembly at Iowa City, and I cannot pass the occasion without making reference to it. It is one of the interesting things that occur in a reunion or meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers. Then, as I say, how few of those old first members of the General Assembly live today! Now, your townsman, Judge P. M. Casady, was a member of the Second General Assembly, in 1848. He is absent. Then, I want to speak of another man who now lives in Bloomfield, a very aged, helpless, feeble, old man, John J. Selman. All of the old settlers of southern Iowa knew Selman in those days. He was a member of the constitutional convention that met in May, 1846, and produced our first constitution. He was elected at the August election in 1846 as a member of the Senate and served in the First General Assembly. He was re-elected at the August election in 1848 and served in the Senate along with Judge P. M. Casady in the Second General Assembly, when he was elected President of the Senate. Not until 1857 did we have a Lieutenant-Governor. The office was created by the new constitution. He was in 1850 again in the Senate, while Mr. Harper served in the House in that year. Enos Lowe of Burlington was then elected President of the Senate, and

George Temp'e, also of Burlington, was made Speaker of the House. Now, it would not interest you, as it does me, to go into detail and speak of these many matters of interest. I shall not do so, but shall just refer to a few matters in a general way.

Now, the experience I have had in the early legislation, in the pioneer lawmaking of Iowa, is this: Commencing with the Supreme Court, I knew Greene, Kinney, and Williams, and have known every supreme judge who has sat on our bench since that time. I have been at Iowa City when the General Assembly was in session. I have been acquainted with every Clerk of the Supreme Court from George S. Hampton of that day to C. T. Jones, our present clerk, and I have often thought there was something mysterious about it, that the clerks of the courts are generally the cleverest, kindest officers you find in the county or the state. It has been so in our Supreme Court; they have always been the very kindest of men.

Reference was made to the changing of the common law by the pioneer lawmakers. In 1851 a project was instituted of dispensing with the common law practice and substituting the code practice. New York and Iowa were among the first states in the Union to make the departure from the common law. Judge Mason was on that commission, and was the chief draughtsman that produced the Code of 1851, which superseded the common law, and as a specimen of legal lore, of great ability, fine legal draughtsmanship, it will compare favorably with any published statutes that have ever been written since. Judge Mason's opinions, while he was Chief Justice of our territorial court during its whole existence, cannot be excelled. Judge Mason then made the impress of a great mind manifest upon our institutions at a very early period.

Then you may take Senator Jones and Senator Dodge. They were faithful servants of the people, and peculiarly qualified in that day to meet the wants of the people as they then presented themselves, and will always be remembered with the highest regards by the succeeding generations. I lived in Burlington at that time and knew James W. Grimes. I think he was one of the strongest men that Iowa has ever produced. I don't think he would surpass Judge Mason as a draughtsman of laws, or as a scholar. Mason was a very fine scholar; graduated at West Point in 1829, first in his class, Robt. E. Lee below him, Johnston below him. He was a great man. Grimes had the advantage of a great intellect; and practicing in his profession and as a legislator he always distinguished himself by the force of his propositions. He was not a wordy, logy, talker. He had the faculty of expressing himself in concise and forcible language which made its impression, and which has given him that character I have named. And there was Senator Harlan. Grimes and Harlan had the advantage of our other early legislators, in that they were in the Senate during our civil war, when it gave them an opportunity of making themselves and our state known, and of disclosing their ability and usefulness beyond anybody we have had since, and we have had many great men since.

It is said that there is one old gentleman by the name of Bailey living in Van Buren county, who served in the territorial legislature in 1838, and I do not know of anybody else. They are very few. It is a sad thing when we come to reflect that we are not able here to-day to name more of those old early pioneer legislators who still live. They have done well; they

were economical in starting our state on a right basis. We have gone along just as we should, no chance for protest in our course in the past, and we are all proud of our state; and we all unite in saying and believing, as has been said by the speaker who first talked, this is the garden spot of the nation, blessed with fertile soil, climate, location, institutions, and all the legislators of to-day, as well as the pioneers, are glad to speak of it.

For my own part, I used to go to Iowa City in a spring wagon, until the capital was removed to Des Moines. I have come here in a stage-coach or a jerkey. I was in the old capitol here as a member of the Board of Education in December, 1858, forty-four years ago next December, and there was associated with me Judge Charles Mason, member from the first judicial district, and Governor Lowe, ex officio member. Governor Lowe had to come here by stage-coach from Keokuk. Judge Mason on his way went to Keokuk in a boat, caught a Des Moines river steamer and came up. I was at Ottumwa on my way, and he passed on up to Eddyville, where he met a blizzard, the boat stopped and landed him, and had to return; and he came up here from Eddyville in a stage-coach. I met him at the Grout House. We afterwards took lodging and board with Dr. Shaw, whose house stood where the Catholic Church is at present.

I am proud to say that while I was in the Senate afterwards I had the pleasure of doing what I could with my vote at least, as well as by my remarks, to locate the Soldiers' Monument upon the spot of the old capitol, rather than out in the country. We had a great contest over that. And there was the old capitol building. Our session was held in the Senate chamber, presided over by Orin Faville, Lieutenant-governor, as fine a presiding officer as ever wielded a gavel, a noble man. When Governor Lowe's term had expired, Governor Kirkwood came here in a stage coach, took his place on the Board of Education, and rendered very useful assistance in forming the early school laws. We had the old independent system, and the new or Horace Mann system was a very radical innovation, and a few of us, with Judge Mason and Kirkwood, modified that in the extreme. Since that the township plan has lost nearly all of what was enacted and returned to the old independent system. That system serves better in a new country than in an old settled region. Then the Supreme Court was removed from Iowa City to this place. I was at Iowa City long prior to that. I do not want to speak of myself further in regard to this matter, but I have been acquainted with so many of the early public men of the state that I can hardly forbear mentioning the names of men whom I have known so well and been connected with; especially the state officers. I knew them very well, and they were all efficient and able men. I know the legislation as it has come from that day down to this; and subjects now found in good hands, in the hands of men of ability and qualification to take care of the interests of the people, which are much greater now than then, and we, as old Pioneer Lawmakers, have not any suggestions to make to the present legislature. You know your own business well. We claim no credit for what we have done, and feel like giving credit for all you may do for the benefit of the people of this whole state. I wish, in addition to what our presiding officer has said, to add just one more testimonial to express our gratitude to you and your presiding officer for your kindness in giving us

this invitation to meet you here socially and talk in regard to the matters, as we have by your invitation. [Applause.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GUE then said: I will call upon Colonel John Scott, who will say a few words, representing the Pioneer Lawmakers

COL. SCOTT, said:

Mr. President, Senators, Pioneer Lawmakers, and Fellow Citizens:

This was not on the programme. I have been sitting here very comfortably supposing that I would be allowed to be an auditor while this interesting convention was going on, and I am taken somewhat by surprise. I am reminded, however, by this discussion and the discussion that we have had in the other House, from which we came to your door, how history repeats itself. As we sat there and it so happened that they were the younger men of the House who were called upon to say pleasant words to us. I was reminded of this by the manner in which the last gentleman who spoke referred to the history of the State. In one respect there had been a good deal said in relation to what the Pioneers had done, and in our meetings here in the rooms of the Historical Department. You can hardly think, Senators, with what interest and what pleasure we enjoy these meetings among the portraits of the men whom for a half century some of us knew personally, and well. I confess that in looking about those halls and noting the life-like representations of the men whose portraits adorn those walls, I am reminded of the very difficult proposition which is before somebody, I know not whom, for I felt myself entirely unable to cope with it, and that was the naming of the two men who had done most to illustrate the history of this commonwealth; and I do not mind saying to you, Senators, that if I were appointed a committee of one to perform that duty, I could not perform it at all to the satisfaction of the committee. Iowa, with her broad acres, with the many advantages which she offered to the best people of all the world in her early days, attracted to her bosom the better men and the better women, the grander men and women, of all the states, to come and be her citizens. And from old Massachusetts, that for so many years led the delegations in Congress by the ability of her representatives there; Ohio, which succeeded Massachusetts in the strength of her representatives in Congress and in the national councils and in the highest judical positions; both of them, and all the other states contiguous to them, contributed the very cream of their whole population to the population here of our great and still growing commonwealth; and from among all these men to select two men who have done most to illustrate the growth and character of this State of Iowa, I say I could not undertake to do that, and know I would not satisfy myself were I to undertake it.

We had some very pleasant words said to us in the other end of the capitol; we have some very pleasant words said to us here; and as I sat here fanning myself and listening to these pleasant things that are said, I was reminded of some appreciation that I had of a little story, that might have transpired with some of us men here fifty years ago, of the man who was talking as all vigorous and well-equipped men and women will at certain periods of their lives talk to each other. The man said "Mary I–I–I love you,"

and then went on with a great deal of talk of the same kind, until he finally came about to the point where he wished to secure her consent to be his life-partner, and he said "if you will do this for my life your smiles would shed, eh, would shed, eh, would shed!"—"Oh Jim! never mind the wood-shed, go on with the pretty talk." [Laughter] Now, we have not any of us tired of your pretty talk; we like it; we take it all in. But I am reminded also of a little incident which occurred when I first came to these halls forty-two years ago and met in the lobby of one of the hotels—I believe we had but one at that time—our genial and long time and well and affectionately remembered Judge Geo. G. Wright; that wonderfully genial man, with a smile that betokened the largeness of his heart and kindly nature. Taking me by the button of my coat in connection with the talk, he said, "Scott, do you know that this is the strongest General Assembly that has ever met in this state?" I presume I overlooked the twinkle in his eye, for I knew the judge was sometimes very serious as well as very kind and very genial, and I said "Why? How so? You have had much observation and experience of these bodies, it is new to me. On what do you base this?" "Well, I think I have been told that by more than half of the members of this Eighth General Assembly." [Laughter.] Well, so it goes. History repeats itself. [Laughter.] We go and we come. [Applause.] We go and we come. Our work is done. Your work is on; and I trust it will be for you, when your work is in the past as our work is in the past, to say in the language of that genial gentleman of whom I have spoken, and who himself did so much to illustrate the history of this state, "We have nothing in the past of which to be ashamed, and we have nothing in the future of which to be afraid."

I thank you very kindly. I suppose that the time which has been allotted to us has been occupied very largely, and I ask the privilege of adding not only to what the president of our association has said for the association, but I would like also to have it understood that I make a personal acknowledgment of the kindly greeting and courtesy which you have extended to the Pioneer Lawmakers, and which affords us so much pleasure. [Applause.]

Colonel Moore, being called for repeatedly by members of the Senate, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Senate and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: It seems to me that somewhere among the friends who have known me in the past there ought to be this little consideration extended to me, and that is that there is somewhere a limit to human endurance. I was called upon in the other end of the House for remarks that were appropriate. [Voice: This is a new crowd, Colonel.]

The difficulty that presents itself is my excessive modesty. Not having been placed upon the program and not having an opportunity to think for a moment, you see the position I am placed in. But those who have known me in the past among the old senators will pardon me if for the time being my mind wanders back just a few years in connection with the long time ago, and I try to bring up the memory of the past and contrast it with the life of the man who is said now to be the oldest man in the House or in the Senate. We get into this state of reminiscence and the great difficulty seems to be that men of my age that we sometimes become garrulous. But I could not forbear to let the scenes of my life for the time

being pass like a panorama before me; and there was something so intimately and closely associated with this chamber as connected with the earlier history of my life for the time being there was a melancholy pleasure in contemplating it. I began thinking of the country which I had left, one of the grandest and most glorious lands that have ever existed, and of the possibilities that are offered to men, and of the chances and changes that come over us; but yet in this great country how it is that we can sometimes overcome difficulties that seem almost insurmountable;—I say, connected wiih my earlier life were associations in this very chamber only a few years ago. I sometimes get into a reminiscence of the past; particularly, to-day, while I have sat here, and I beg pardon, gentlemen, if while the speaking was going on I did not give the attention I should have given it. I remember, when a child, of picking the crumbs from a rich man's table and carrying them home to a widowed mother. Then I contrast the possibilities of life that some way, through the changes that had come to me, I had grown to manhood, and in my early manhood, without the opportunity that would bring to me any education at all, save through the country cabin schools through four quarters, extending through four years, a little bit of education had been given to me through the kindness and consideration of those who knew me in my boyhood. I was placed in the legislature of the state of Indiana fifty-one years ago; and I contrast these things with the condition of things to-day. Then, I remember, after coming to Iowa with the earnest hope of finding a resting-place for myself and my children, and finding this beautiful state pressing upon my enraptured vision, it reminded me of the prophet's grand and glorious vision, when I came to Iowa, "the beautiful land." There was something about it so grand; it was beautiful, and there was something that gave me such an exaltation, filled me with so much hope, that I went to work immediately upon my acres that I had selected. And then there came to me again those changes that come to those of this country, and in no other as in this country.

I was selected to be County Judge in the early days. I tried to fill that office to my best ability, and I sometimes think of the responsibilities that were placed upon men in the early days, the pioneers; upon these old men, with the County Judge system giving to that office the responsibilities that would come only to a man of an empire today. The appointment of executors and administrators, the guardian of children, the financial agent, the establishment of roads, levying of taxes, power to exempt whomsoever he would from the payment of taxes: those were the days that were, indeed, laden with responsibilities for the officials. They served their time, and other systems have prevailed. .

But getting down farther, and not wishing to worry you, I will continue the contrast a little further. The call for an army came to the ear, the roar of the tempest broke upon the country, and my services were demanded. I brought my offerings, with the thousands of others, a great many of these old pioneers, who were Pioneer Lawmakers of the day—we brought our offerings and laid them down on the altar of our country—the fatiguing marches, nights of watching, hunger, and thirst, hopes deferred, the frightful wounds received in the conflict, or scars impressed on my flesh and that of many others. But, no! these have already been told: of the comrades whose graves are in the marshes, the trenches, beside the rivulets, and on

the mountain range now covered with the creeping vine. But there is the history of deeds of valor that will be immortal; the memory of the suffering and tribulations are recorded upon the tablets of the nation's beating, throbbing heart, and will be remembered forever in history and song.

Other changes come, and when I was a Senator two terms I tried to do my duty faithfully. These honors came to me as they only can come to citizens of a republic like this. But then changes again come.

Then I came up here with the anxiety to see my old friends, to meet my old pioneer lawmakers some years ago, accepted a position as doorkeeper of the Senate of the state of Iowa, believing as I do that there was nothing beneath the dignity of a gentleman that earned an honest and noble dollar. Other times have come again. My people, after long years—I want to say this is just a little political—but it seems strange that I am a member of the House of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly; but my old time friends in the county of Davis came to me and looked me in the face and took me by the hand and said to me: "Moore, you have looked us fair and square in the face for fifty years, we would like to make this the crowning act and glory of your political career." I am here today. I thank you for the interest you have taken in this garrulous story in behalf of my old comrades here, those old men who are simply waiting in the twilight and waiting for the dawn. I want to thank you kindly for this reception.

At the close of Colonel Moore's address Lieutenant-Governor Herriott said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, it has afiorded us much pleasure indeed to have you accept our invitation and meet us in the Senate chamber; and now in behalf of the Senate of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon us, and trust that you may all be spared to meet with us again."

The President of the Associaton, B. F. Gue, said in response: "In behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa I desire to express to you and the members of the Senate our cordial thanks for the kind reception you have extended to us, and I assure you that we shall long remember the cordial words of welcome with which we have been greeted. With our sincere regards for you personally we now bid you adieu. The members of our Association will now withdraw, and, escorted by Colonel Moore as Marshal, will accept the invitation of the Governor and proceed to the executive department where the state officers and their wives are gathered to receive us."

The Pioneer Lawmakers then proceeded to the Governor's reception room where Mrs. Governor Cummins, the wives and daughters of the state officers, and those of many of the members of the General Assembly gave them a most cordial greeting. After half an hour spent in social intercourse, dainty refreshments

were served by the ladies. The President, B. F. Gue, then declared the Eighth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association adjourned *sine die*, and the members took leave of each other with deep feeling.

PLEASANT INCIDENTS OF THE REUNION.

Among the incidents attending the Eighth Biennial Reunion was the pleasure it gave the members to hold their sessions in the Art Hall of the Historical Building. Here as they assembled were looking down upon them the honored faces of former associates in oil portraits bringing so forcibly back the memory of the noble men of Iowa, whose public services had been given to their beloved State, in earlier years, and who were associated with every step of its glorious history.

One of the old Lawmakers, as he entered the hall and cast his eyes around at this galaxy of Iowa statesmen exclaimed "Where am I, among the living or the dead?"

The reception given to the Pioneer Lawmakers by Mrs. Governor Cummins and the wives of the State Officers and of members of the General Assembly was one of the most delightful of the entertainments tendered to the members of the Association. As the old lawmakers entered the Governor's Reception Room they were greeted most cordially by Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Eaton, and the other ladies, and delightfully entertained in social converse; after which dainty refreshments were served.

The oldest pioneer present with a crown of gray hair was asked by the lady who escorted him to the table, "May I inquire how old you are?" "Yes," he replied, "I shall be twenty-one on the Fourth of July."

One of the most enjoyable features of the Reunion was a banquet given to the members of the Association at the Savery on the evening of the first day's session, by Hon. Willard L. Eaton, Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose father General Ariel K. Eaton, was one of the honored members of the Pioneer Lawmakers'.

At seven o'clock the following guests assembled and after a brief social entertainment by the Speaker and his wife gathered around the tables where an elegant supper was served:

Hon. Samuel Fairall, Iowa City.
Hon. Samuel McNutt, Muscatine.
Hon. B. F. Gue, Des Moines.
Hon F. M. Knoll, Dubuque.
Colonel John Scott, Des Moines.
Colonel Alonzo Abernethy, Osage.
Colonel Barlow Granger, Des Moines.
Hon. William Harper, Mediapolis.
Hon. Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.
Hon. J. F. Hopkins, Madrid.
Major Wm. H. Fleming, Des Moines.
Hon. Mark A. Dashiell, Indianola.
Judge Chester C. Cole, Des Moines.
Hon. Thomas B. Perry, Albia.
Hon. Owen Bromley, Des Moines.
Hon. Thos. B. Knapp, Iowa Falls.
Hon. Chas. Aldrich, Boone.
Hon. George Schramm, Des Moines.
Hon. L. O. Bliss, Iowa Falls.
Colonel George L. Godfrey, Des Moines.
Hon. Samuel L. Bestow, Chariton.
Hon. John M. Davis, Des Moines.
Hon. Roderick A. Smith, Okoboji.
Hon. L. Hollingsworth, Des Moines.
Colonel Samuel A. Moore, Bloomfield.
Judge Charles C. Nourse, Des Moines.
Hon. B. F. Keables, Pella.
Major S. M. H. Byers, Des Moines.
Hon. David M. Clark, Corydon.
Hon. Dan A. Poorman, Des Moines.
Judge Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs.

Guests from the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

Lieutenant-Governor John Herriott, Stuart.
Hon. M. L. Temple, Osceola.
Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City.

Before the guests departed the following resolution, prepared by Hon. Isaac Brandt, was offered by the secretary and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That we, in behalf of the "Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa," hereby tender to Speaker Eaton and his estimable wife our sincere appreciation of the most enjoyable social entertainment and elegant banquet which has added so much to the pleasure of our reunion. May the Speaker's name ever be found on the roll of honor, as was that of his father who was one of the "builders of the state." As a member of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies he was one of the leaders in the best legislation of those notable sessions of Pioneer Lawmakers.

In response, Speaker Eaton said: "Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I intended this dinner to be entirely informal, without resolutions or speeches; but, as you refer to my father so kindly, it touches my heart. General A. K. Eaton, my father, was an active and honored man in the pioneer years, and his name appears frequently in the early history of our state. He served in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies and was with you in your biennial session of 1894.

"In 1846 he settled at Delhi, in Delaware county, and built the second log cabin on the town plat. In that cabin I was born in October, 1843.

"My father was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1850, and in 1852 he was chosen as one of the representatives in the Third General Assembly for the district composed of the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, and Black Hawk, serving four years.

"The mists and shadows gather about me when I think of those pioneer days with the privations and hardships which my father and you his colleagues endured. I will not dwell upon the thoughts that arise when I look upon you who so faithfully represented our territory and state in the early years of its existence. But I felt like inviting you to spend an evening with me and mine, before you departed for your respective homes, and I need not assure you that I feel honored by your presence, and shall long cherish the memory of this informal social gathering. We will now adjourn to the parlor, where I trust you will make yourselves entirely at home."

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

INDIANOLA, IOWA, January 20, 1902.

D. A. Poorman:

SIR—I have your letter. I will not be able to attend the meeting of the association. I am not able to get out of the house. I have no report of death. There are but seven of the Constitutional Convention living: R. L. B. Clarke, W. Penn Clark, both in Washinton City, D. C.; D. H. Solomon, St. Louis; A. R. Cotton, San Francisco; H. J. Skiff, Newton, Iowa; J. H. Peters, Delhi, Iowa. I am 85. I am the oldest one living of the members. I made a report two years ago and sent it to Governor Gue; there was no attention paid to it. Yours truly,

LEWIS TODHUNTER.

VERNON, IOWA, January 26, 1902.

Mr. D. A. Poorman, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 17th inst. was received in due time, and Mr. Bailey was more than pleased to receive the letter. He is very well at home but it would be impossible for him to go away from home. His hearing and eyesight are both very bad, but outside of that his general health is splendid. He thanks you greatly for your remembrance to him by the letter and invitation, but says that he is wholly unable to collects his thoughts together to tell you anything of importance. He has many old letters of his early correspondence which we may look over in the future and find some information from them that will be of great benefit to you.

It always makes him feel very sad when he receives these letters to think he is the only one of the old times past that is living.

Yours truly,

GIDEON BAILEY, JR.

WAVERLY, IOWA, January 29, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation received. I would be pleased to meet with the Pioneers February 12th, but my health is not good, and I have to be very careful about exposure in cold weather. I trust you may have a pleasant meeting. Yours truly,

LOUIS CASE.

PERRY, IOWA, January 30, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation to the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association duly received; thanks. "The inertia of years" increases as age advances with me. As the years go by, I feel less and less inclined to participate in festivities or public demonstrations of any kind. This feeling accounts, mainly, for my failure to attend the meetings of the Association in the past. If health and weather permit, I will try to make it convenient to attend this time. Respectfully yours,

J. A. HARVEY.

LIBERTYVILLE, IOWA, January 30, 1902.

Mr. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—As the time for the annual gathering of the Pioneer Association of Iowa Lawmakers is drawing near, through you I will send this report, as I suppose at least that I am entitled to membership in the Association. I have been a resident of what is now Iowa, since 1837; was a member of the Fourth General Assembly from Van Buren county; was a member of the House—James Grant was Speaker; among the members was James W. Grimes. I was also privileged to represent this (Jefferson) county in the Twentieth General Assembly. I have seen the growth of this state all the years of its territorial and state life. Comparatively few are left that were here at Iowa's birth. I would be glad to meet with you, but my hearing and seeing, added to my more than fourscore years; forbid, so I will just send my greeting and wish for a pleasant meeting. How many of the Fourth General Assembly are left I do not know. I am in my eighty-

second year, and my home is near Libertyville, Jefferson county, Iowa. Health and prosperity for all. As ever yours,

LEWIS FORDYCE.

KEOKUK, IOWA, February 1, 1902.

Hon. D. A. Poorman, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of January 17th, forwarded from Fairfield. I have lived in Keokuk the past twenty-eight years. I did not know, or had forgotten, that I was Vice-President of the First Congressional District. This is to my regret. A letter from Hon. Isaac Brandt calls my attention to my forgotten and hence neglected duty. It will be impossible to do the work at this late date, neither can I attend the annual meeting this month.

I inclose you a clipping which will show you that I am not unmindful of the builders of Iowa. Cordially yours,

J. M. SHAFFER.

MITCHELLVILLE, IOWA, February 1, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Your kind notification of the eighth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association is at hand. Impaired health and physical disability, largely incidental to army service, will necessarily prevent my attendance.

Very respectfully,

AARON BROWN.

DE LAND, FLORIDA, February 8, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers Association, Des Moines:

MY DEAR SIR—I have before me the program of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association as published in the *Iowa State Register*. I am thereby reminded of the pleasant gatherings of the Association in years that are past, and regret exceedingly that I will be unable to share with you the pleasures in store for all who can attend this meeting.

The valuable papers prepared and read for these occasions that contribute to the early history of our state, the personal recollections related by members, and the opportunity to renew old acquaintances has always been a great pleasure to me. With hearty greetings from a sojourner in the south-land believe me, Yours very truly,

C. J. A. ERICSON

Member Fouteenth General Assembly House; Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1902.

Major Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

DEAR SIR—Please permit me to say that Mrs. Hildreth and myself find that it will not be convenient for us to attend the eighth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, to be held on the 12th of February instant. This we very much regret. For the present we are putting in our time here in Washington listening to the debates in Congress, visiting relatives and friends, and viewing the many objects of interest and profit to

be seen here. We are proud of the position and influence which the Hawkeye state holds here at the seat of government. Is it too much to say that this influence is largely due to the sagacious and noble work, in past years, of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, "the beautiful land"?

Fraternally yours,

AZRO B. F. HILDRETH.

PANORA, Iowa, February 5, 1902.

Major Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Yours of 24th ult. in which you advise me that I am entitled to membership in the "Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa" at hand. You also state that your eighth biennial session will be held at Des Moines, February 12.

I thank you very much for the notification and unless other matters pressing prevent will be present. Very truly yours,

S. D. NICHOLS.

You long ago invited me to join your "Loyal Legion." It would have honored me to have done so. But I have been always indifferent to military honors conferred since the civil war. As Mr. J. A. Kasson will tell you, I declined a brevet-Brigadier Generalship proposed to be bestowed on me after my military service—probably the only case on record. N.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, February 5, 1902.

Mr. Isaac Brandt:

MY DEAR SIR—Upon receipt of your late letter I wrote Bolter Bros. of Logan, Iowa, asking a paper relating to the life and services of Hon. L. A. Bolter, deceased. This morning I received a copy of a sketch probably prepared or approved by him, and already in print. I suppose the paper may pass on file and be preserved for use of the future historian. I will also send you sketch prepared by myself of the life and merrits of our mutual friend, Dexter C. Bloomer, and possibly a sketch of Hon. W. H. M. Pusey. But these will be sent by a later mail. Yours, etc.,

L. W. ROSS.

ALBIA, IOWA, February 6, 1902.

Major Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

MY DEAR SIR—Your invitation to me to attend the eighth biennial session of your society, which is fixed for February 12, 1902, was received by me in due course of mail. I thank you and through you the Association over which you preside for the honor thus given, and regret my inability to be present on that occasion. At some future date it might be possible, and if so I shall be glad to be with you.

Yours very sincerely,

JOSIAH T. YOUNG.

LEBANON, MO., February 7, 1902.

Hon. Isaac Brandt:

MY DEAR BRANDT—I see by the *Register* that under your efficient directions the arrangements for the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers is already arranged for. I would be glad to mingle once again with the grand old Pioneer Lawmakers, who are all approaching the sunset of life, and to whom it can be truthfully said, "well done." I bespeak for you and for all an enjoyable time. I see our successors have some sense, notably displayed in indefinitely postponing the bill to reduce the width of public highways from sixty-six to fifty feet, a silly proposition. With kindest regards and hoping to be domiciled in good old Des Moines within the year, I am Sincerely your friend,

R. D. KELLOGG.

Mr. D. A. Poorman, City:

MY DEAR SIR—I feel an interest in the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association which will occur on the 12th and 13th inst. I regret very much that I have causes set down for argument in the Supreme Court on both of those days, and fear that I may not be able to attend the meetings of the Association. I write this that you may understand in advance the cause of my absence.

If business shall so change that it will be practicable for me to attend the meetings, I shall certainly do so.

Very truly yours

C. C. COLE, Per K. R.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, President, and members of the Association of Pioneer Lawmakers, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR FRIENDS—I have looked forward for the past two years to the pleasure of meeting with the Association at its coming session on the 12th, as I have attended every meeting of the same since it was organized, and have always found it a great satisfaction to meet the friends of olden time and of the present, but my health is such that I shall be unable to do so. I have been confined to my bed for the last seven weeks. Hoping that you will have a pleasant and profitable meeting, as I feel assured you will, I am one of you.

L. L. AINSWORTH.

AINSWORTH, IOWA, February 10, 1902.

Hon. Isaac Brandt:

DEAR FRIEND—The invitation to the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association came in due time. I would gladly accept, were it possible, but I have sold the home we have lived on for thirty-seven years and am much hurried in making preparations to move from Ainsworth, Washington county, to Letts, Louisa county. I take my wife back where I found her, to the old homestead of her girlish days, which we think, her father, N. M. Letts, was wise in choosing as the choicest garden spot in Iowa. I enjoy those

reunions very much, and regret I cannot be with you. I recently met my friend B. F. Brown, of Washington, Iowa, who represented Washington county with me; he is well and hearty. This is the sixtieth year I have lived in Iowa.

With kind regards to all, E. F. BROCKWAY.

ADEL, Iowa, February 11, 1902.

D. A. Poorman, Esq.:

I have received program of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers and regret that I am not able to attend. I am eighty-four years old and have been in poor health for several years. Have not visited Des Moines for seven years. I think my good old friend, Isaac Brandt, had me registered four years ago. If you should meet any of the Thirteenth General Assembly give them a good shake for me. Hope you will all have a good time.

Very truly yours,

COLE NOEL.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION FEBRUARY 12–13, 1902.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	STATE.	Years in Iowa.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	DATE OF BIRTH.	CHARACTER OF OFFICIAL SERVICE.
Aldrich, Charles	Des Moines	Iowa	45	New York	Oct. 2, 1828	Clerk of H. Rep 1860, 1862, 1868, 1870, Member 1882–1884.
Abernathy, Alonzo	Osage	Iowa	43	Ohio	April 14, 1836	H of Rep 1866. Supt of Public Instruction 1872-1876.
Bliss, L. O	Iowa Falls	Iowa	33	New York	July 29, 1826	H of Rep 14th General Assembly
Bestow, S. L	Charlton	Iowa	31	New York	March 8, 1828	S of 16-17th General Assemblies. Lieut.-Governor 1891-2.
Brandt, Isaac	Des Moines	Iowa	44	Ohio	April 7, 1827	H of Rep 15th General Assem ly
Bromley, Owen	Des Moines	Iowa	47	Wales	May 1825	Member 10th G. A. Sergeant-at-Arms 18th G. A
Byers, S. H. M.	Des Moines	Iowa	50	Pennsylvania	July 4, 1838	
Clark, D. M	Corydon	Iowa	50	Indiana	July 1824	Member of the 19–20th General Assemblies.
Dashiel, M. A	Ludlanola	Iowa	43	Indiana	Oct. 7, 1828	Member 12th G. A. Senate 14-15th and 18–19th.
Davis, John M	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Ohio	June 25, 1891	Deputy Sec. of State 1854–1863. Deputy Land Office 1867. 1891
Fleming, Wm. H	Des Moines	Iowa	47	New York	April 14, 1835	Deputy Sec. of State 1867-69. Private Sec. to Gov. 1869. 1882 and 1896-1902.
Fairall, S. H	Iowa City	Iowa	47	Maryland	June 21, 1835	H of Rep 1862 S. 1868–1874.
Granger, Barlow	Des Moines	Iowa	54	New York	May 31, 1816	County Judge 1854-1855.
Godfrey, G L.	Des Moines	Iowa	47	Vermont	Nov. 4, 1833	H of Rep 1866.
Harper, Wm	Mediapolis	Iowa	60	Ohio	Nov. 3, 1819	Rep in 850 and 13th G A. in 1870.
Hollingsworth, L	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Ohio	March 5, 1831	Rep 9th General Assem ly.
Hopkins, J F	Madrid	Iowa	48	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1821	Rep 13th General Assembly
Knapp, Thomas B	Iowa Falls	Iowa	48	Connecticut	July 9, 1822	Rep 11 12th General Assemblies.
Keables, B. F.	Pella	Iowa	49	New York	Nov. 30, 1828	Rep 13 14th General Assemblies.
Knoll, F M.	Dubuque	Iowa	49	France	March 8, 1838	H 9th, 17th and 23rd S 10-11-12-13th G. A's.
Moore, S. A	Bloomfield	Iowa	50	Indiana	Dec. 16, 1821	Member H in 1850 and 1902. Member S. 10–11th G. A's.
McNutt, Samuel	Muscatine	Iowa	48	Ireland	Nov. 21, 1825	Member H 9th 17th 23d S. 10-11-12-13th G. A's.
Poorman, Dan A.	Des Moines	Iowa	46	Ohio	Aug. 6, 1831	Deputy Treasurer of State 1861 1862
Perry, T. B	Albia	Iowa	52	Ohio	April 11, 1832	Member of Board of Education 1858-59-60-61. S. 24-25th General Assemblies
Schramm, George	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Germany	Feb. 12, 1816	S 1852-1 56.
Scott, John	Des Moines	Iowa	60	Ohio	Feb. 14, 1824	S 1860-61 Lieutenant-Governor 1870.
Smith, R. A	Okoboji	Iowa	48	New York	Oct. 18, 1830	Member of the 12th General Assembly.
Brooks, Phebe S.	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Ohio	Jan. 26, 1826	
Jennie E. Day	Des Moines	Iowa	45	Indiana		1890
Mary C. Davis	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Ohio		1890

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA.

REUNION OF 1904,

HELD AT DES MOINES, MARCH 9 AND 10, 1904.

NINTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DES MOINES
BERNARD MURPHY, STATE PRINTER.
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STANFORD LAW LIBRARY

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1904–5.

President:

GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER,

Colfax.

Secretary:

ISAAC BRANDT,

Des Moines.

Assistant Secretaries:

E. M. STEADMAN,

J. M. DAVIS,

Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First ..... **H. H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk.**
Second ..... **SAMUEL MCNUTT, Muscatine.**
Third ..... **W. J. MOIR, Eldora.**
Fourth ..... **WM. LARRABEE, West Union.**
Fifth ..... **W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids.**
Sixth ..... **T. B. PERRY, Albia.**
Seventh ..... **M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola.**
Eighth ..... **W. S. DUNGAN, Chariton.**
Ninth ..... **GEORGE CARSON, Council Bluffs.**
Tenth ..... **J. L. KAMARAR, Webster City.**
Eleventh ..... **RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake.**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. P. M. CASADY, Des Moines. **JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines.**

COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa:

Name.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

Who Eligible to Membership.—Its members shall consist of all former state officers, including members and officers of territorial and state legislatures, senators and representatives in congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit, and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys—who served twenty-four years prior to each biennial reunion.

Time of Meeting.—The reunions shall be held at the capital of the state, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the years in which the general assembly holds its reguiar sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

Officers.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice president from each congressional district of the state, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

Election of Officers.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

Inaugural Address—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

Committee on Publication.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of such meetings. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

Enrollment of Members.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present post-office address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

Standing Committees.—The president shall at each session appoint a committee on statistics, consisting of one from each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to prepare a biographical sketch of such members as may die during the two years intervening between the time of their appointment and the next reunion. It shall be the duty of each member of this committee to prepare biographical sketches of such members as may die in the district in which he resides, all of which shall be reported to the next succeeding reunion for publication.

The following additional committees shall be appointed before the adjournment of the forenoon session of the first day of each reunion.

First.—On nominations for officers, five members.

Second.—On resolutions, five members.

Third.—To visit the Governor and convey to him an invitation to attend the session of the reunion, two members.

Fourth.—To visit each house of the general assembly and extend to them an invitation to meet with the Old Lawmakers, four members, two for each house.

Executive Committee.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make all necessary arrangements for each successive reunion, and to fill all vacancies in offices.

All officers of this association shall perform the duties ordinarily devolving upon such officers.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Of Iowa.

REUNION OF 1904.

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 9th and 10th, 1904.

NINTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

President Joseph R. Reed called the assemblage to order at 10 A.M.

GENTLEMEN—I am pleased to have the honor of calling this venerable body to order; and I feel it the proper thing now at the opening of this session to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. It is a high honor for any citizen to be called upon to preside over any assembly of its citizens; but it is an especial high honor to be called to preside over an association of this character, an association of men who have been connected with the early history and the early legislation of this State; and I do appreciate this honor very highly. It is also an honor to be called upon to follow in succession the illustrious gentlemen who have occupied this position in the past. Such men as the Hon. George G. Wright, Theodore S. Parvin, John Scott, Hoyt Sherman and others; all of whom, I believe, have now passed away. This is all I care to say, gentlemen, preliminary to the first duty that devolves upon me in the opening of this assembly. I will now call upon the Chaplain, the Rev. A. L. Frisbie, to open our meeting with prayer. Gentlemen will please arise while Doctor Frisbie leads us in prayer.

DOCTOR FRISBIE: O, Lord God, our matters are in thy hands. Thou art over all things; over all destinies and our faces are toward Thee; we are of Thee and we go in Thy way; lead us in that way here. Thou hast blessed us in the years passed; Thou hast blessed these men and given them their lot in this goodly land. Thou didst permit them to plant their feet here and to have to do with the first things. We thank Thee that they did so well in the early days; that so many things were well and wisely done. We thank Thee for their contribution to the history of Iowa. We pray Thee that inasmuch as they made so much of their lives in our city, as they journey on they may have great satisfaction in the overlooking of what they did; that they may have great joy in the fruition of their early hopes, the results of their early planning and endeavors. We pray as they go forth they may have great peace, great comfort and great satisfaction. Watch over each one of them and grant that each step in advance shall be a step without tremor and without hesitation, with full confidence in the future; confident that as Thou didst begin a good work in this our land and our commonwealth so Thou wilt carry on in the minds of those who come afterward as years go by to take up the work left uncompleted by their toil. So, Lord, we leave the succession of useful labor and wise planning in their hands, believing that Thou wilt grant the wisdom needed; believing that Thou wilt give to the nation and the commonwealth the success possible to us. May we not prove unworthy. God bless and keep us all.

Be with us and comfort us. Give us peace and satisfaction and comfort and righteousness in the name of Christ, our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: The first matter of business is the appointment of a committee of two members of the Association to wait upon the Governor. I will designate Colonel Abernethy and Lieutenant Governor Bestow to wait upon the Governor, who is to deliver the welcome address to us.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. President—Will you permit me to introduce to you and the Pioneer Lawmakers Association the daughter and granddaughter of Governor Ansel Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa.

CHAIRMAN: We are certainly very glad to meet you and to have you sit with us.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. President—I move you that these two surviving decendants, the daughter and granddaughter of Governor Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa, be made honorary members of this Association.

Motion seconded by Mr. McNutt.

Motion unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN: Ladies we welcome you as honorary members of our Association.

MR. CASADY: I move you that Mr. Edward A. Temple, the son of Hon. George Temple, who was in the first territorial

legislature, and afterwards speaker of the house of representatives in 1850-1851, be made an honorary member of this Association. I will also move you that Mr. C. A. Finkbine, son of Robert Finkbine, one of the members in an early legislature and afterwards superintendent of the building of our Capitol building, be made an honorary member of this Association.

Motion seconded.

Carried.

COLONEL ABERNETHY: Mr. President: Your committee has performed its duty and take great pleasure in presenting the distinguished executive officer of Iowa, Governor Cummins.

CHAIRMAN: Governor, we are glad to welcome you. Gentlemen, I am glad to have the opportunity of presenting to you Governor Cummins, who is to make the address of welcome to us.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association*—Although I am not unused to public speaking, yet I rise to perform this very pleasant duty with exceeding great diffidence The office that I hold has given me many opportunities of pleasure and profit and honor, but I remember none that has occurred during the two years that I have occupied the office more pleasant, more agreeable or more rotund with honor than the occasion to which I am now called. It would be useless, aye, worse than useless, for me to attempt to recall the pioneer days of our commonwealth or to paint the scenes in feeble and inadequate language, with which you are so familiar and that have filled your lives to the very brim. I can not, however, forbear making one or two suggestions. It seems to me that you ought to be the proudest men in all the commonwealth. You have lived to see the monument erected to the virtues of your associates, and you have lived to see, in a sense, the epitaph written of the great days in which you controlled the destinies of the State. I have always thought that the pioneer was more to be envied than the man who lives in another stage of a country's development. He has opportunities which his successors never have. There is something sublime in taking a great country in its plastic state, or condition, and molding it for the use and for the glory, and for the help of generations yet to come. Now, we are in the habit, of course, of looking back over the dim vistas of the past and, possibly, magnifying to some extent the stature of the men of the olden days, but, nevertheless, I say with great deference and with great respect to the men of this day, to the lawmakers and the executives of this day, that they are not so great as the lawmakers and the executives of a former day. They can not be so great. The conditions which surround them, in a sense belittle and dwarf and cramp their energies and their ambitions. Let me tell you why. In the early days of this State, or of any State, men had a common interest to serve, a common welfare to support and to promote. When you met in the olden days in your capacity as legislators there were no conflicting, and dominating interests in society which

now exist, and you stood there free from every selfish condition or purpose; free to serve all the people; looking to their interests from a high and clear standpoint, not obscured by the great mass, the rushing mass, of interests that have accumulated in the later days, and, therefore, it was easier to be great in the old days than it is to be great in this day. No man can be great in a public capacity, unless he is able to divest himself absolutely of every interest save one, and that is the interest of the whole people whom he is elected and commissioned to serve. There is no other greatness in the world. And in the pioneer days of this commonwealth, or of any commonwealth, you came together absolutely unconscious of any selfish strain or effort in the public life, and in that atmosphere it was natural for men to tower into higher regions and higher altitudes than men can reach in this day. Now, I do not dispargage the men of my own generation, the men of this day. They do the best they can. I believe they are as honest as the men of other days, but these trends of life which have now become so intricate, which interlace among each other so that it is impossible to trace cause to effect; so that it is impossible to distinguish the influences which are really moving public life. In those respects, and for those reasons, it is vastly more difficult for men to look abroad and do just the thing that ought to be done for the interest and fo the welfare of all the people. That is the reason that I have always envied the men of pioneer days. They had a great trust committed to them and in this commonwealth, at least, they performed, they executed that trust with a fidelity and with a dignity that have conferred upon the men, the younger men of the day a heritage of which they are all proud, and they gave them an impulse from which it is impossible to escape. Iowa owes much of the high distinction which she wears, so worthily wears, to the unselfish and the devoted work of her pioneers. I believe it is true that the people of Iowa are the best people in the world. I believe that, taking them as a whole, the two millions and a half of men and women and children within the borders of this State has no superiors, I doubt if they have parallels, for all the virtues which dignify and sweeten life. (Applause.) And why? Simply because there lies at the origin of the commonwealth a patriotism and a character and a persistent determination that you will not find at the origin of many of the governments and societies of the world; and Iowa will always be the beneficiary of the noble work of the early days. I have but lately read,—I am now reading with infinite pleasure and great profit the first real history of this State, compiled by a gentlemen who sits among you and who honors his State in the great production of which he is the author. It is a work of the most absorbing interest, and I never knew how much, I, and the society of this State are indebted to the noble spirits of the early days, as I know now after reading in a connected way the development of the society which we now call Iowa. (Applause.) I am told that there are others, that the daughter and granddaughter of Governor Briggs are here. What a joy it must be to reach out with one hand and grasp the first spirit or spirits of the State, and with the other the generation which is now in full, possession of these great benefits and heritages? I hope that from year to year these meetings will grow in interest. I can not, I am not permitted to hope that they will grow in numbers. I know that the hand which leads us all must speedily decimate the ranks of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I can only say to

you that when the activities of life shall have ceased with you, that you have a permanent and abiding place in the affections of those who have come after you.

I thank you most heartily for this opportunity to be with you.

CHAIRMAN: A response to this address of welcome will be delivered on behalf of the Association by my friend here, one of our members, Hon. Warren S. Dungan, after which there will be an opportunity given to each of you to personally greet the Governor.

Response by Lieutenant Governor Dungan.

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers, Governor Cummins—We have all listened attentively to the generous words of welcome extended to us by Governor Cummins.

Perhaps there is no greater pleasure in our experience than that of receiving the sincere approval and appreciation of what we have done by those who succeed us. Now, if we are justly entitled to half the merit he accords us, we should be well satisfied.

It is my pleasant privilege, on behalf of our Association, to respond to this welcome.

We accept, sir, the welcome extended to us, on behalf of yourself, your associates, and the State as well, appreciating the spirit in which it is offered, and say to you in reply, that we are glad to be here under the present administration of State affairs because we regard you and those associated with you as eminently worthy to succeed those whose praise you have seen fit to emphasize in your address.

If the builders of our beloved State are to be commended for the wisdom of their labors, their mantles have fallen upon worthy shoulders.

You have said that the Pioneer Lawmakers "builded better than they knew." This is doubtless true in more senses than one. One of the best definitions of the word "Wisdom" which I have seen is this: "Wisdom consists in choosing the best end and then the best means of accomplishing that end." We dare not claim that, in laying the foundation of this State, we saw, in the future, the grandeur it has now attained, we were content to try and choose the best for the time being and let the end take care of itself. If, while in its territorial condition, or in the earlier periods of its statehood, one had predicted that, at the end of but little more than half a century, Iowa would have a population of two and a quarter millions; a splendid school system with an enrollment of over half a million pupils, 30,000 teachers, expending $10,000,000 annually for its support; with less illiteracy than any State in the Union; with Academies, Colleges and Universities of a high order; with elemossinary institutions of which any State might be proud, caring for 5,000 of our unfortunates; with an assessed value of property of $2,000,000,000; $400,000,000 of personal and $1,600,000,000 of real property; standing eleventh among the states in the number of families who own their own homes, tenth in population and first in agriculture, he would have been declared visionary, if not something worse.

We do not forget how bountiful nature was in furnishing to our hands a land so rich in soil, so genial in climate, so productive in the leading

cereals and of all that conduces to man's happiness. God made the country great. This, to those who laid the foundations of our State, those who believed the Divine hand is visible in all of nature's works, was proof that He meant it as the habitation of a great people. For ages upon ages the sun, in its daily course, had looked down upon this beautiful land and with the refreshing rains had fertilized it for man's use, but "there was not a man to till the soil." The Indian had scarcely broken it except to plant a few patches of corn here and there, and was, therefore, unworthy of so rich an inheritance. Upon this theory our fathers justified themselves in removing them and of occupying their lands. On the other side of the water, a race had been developing a character for intelligence, moralty and sturdiness of purpose, fitting them to occupy this continent and eventually that part of it now known as "Iowa." How well they have fulfilled their mission history alone can relate.

Upon this foundation the Lawmakers of Iowa were to build a State. Although such a foundation was ready to their hands the work to be done, if well done, required intelligence, fidelity and laborious and persistent effort. These qualities you have kindly accorded them, but beyond the exercise of these virtues they do not claim they had any vision into the future enabling them to see the grand proportions to which this State has now arrived.

Your Excellency, these pioneers belonged to that class of our people to which you allude in your last annual address as "humble but numerous, earnest and faithful, who believed that what we have today is good but what we will have tomorrow is to be better; and who proposed an honest, persistent effort for the realization of their hopes."

One has said, "their is no epic like the making of a State." Beneath the hard, homely, even repulsive details of pioneer life, are hidden all sacrifices, all heroisms, all achievements. The ox team, the flat boat, the log cabin will some day become invested with the halo of the Golden Fleece, and they will be far nobler historically, because the symbols of a grander civilization. The greatness of a State consists not wholly in the extent of its army or the might of its navy; nor in the magnificence of its commerce, in its full treasury, nor yet to command, through fear, the respectful consideration of other nations; but rather in the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of its citizens—men and women—upon its being founded upon the eternal principles of right and justice; with a due regard to the rights of other nations not only securing their respect, but their confidence and kindly offices in international intercourse.

Acting on these principles your pioneer lawmakers commenced the making of this State.

The first Territorial Legislature passed an act confirming and protecting all gifts and grants of lands for schoolhouse sites and for places of "Divine worship."

At their second session, by chapter 140, of the Territorial Legislature, was laid the foundation of our splendid common school system. That act also provided for setting apart a portion of the tax voted for school purposes, in establishing a library in connection with each schoolhouse in the Territory. In these acts they aimed at the widest intelligence and highest morality of the whole people.

The State University was established in 1851, and the Agricultural College in 1858.

The unfortunate classes of our people received early attention. The asylum for the blind was established in 1853, and an institution to care for the deaf and dumb; and in 1855, at Mt. Pleasant, the first asylum for the insane. Thus early were laid the foundations of the present systems of education and philanthropy, of which we are all so justly proud.

Napoleon declared that it was his conviction that "France, without education and without religion, was not prepared for the republicanism of the United States."

Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers, if, as the Governor has said, history gives you credit for work faithfully done, if it frees your administration from all scandal, if it covers up your errors and mistakes in the glare of the grandeur which has resulted, we can all unite in saying to the Governor and his associates that we congratulate the people of our State upon the high character of those they have chosen to be in control at this time; and that all through our history, as a State, up to the present hour, Iowa's fair name is unsullied by frauds or corruption in any branch of our State government.

We live in the past. Yours are the duties of the present. Our organization was effected for social and historical purposes. We take great delight in the social features of these biennial meetings, and through papers read and addresses delivered and in efforts to stimulate research, to collect and preserve from oblivion as much of the early history of our State as is now attainable.

We recall, in memory, the names of those with whom we were associated in our official capacities. The only sad features in this reminiscence is the fact that so many of them have gone beyond, we trust, to fairer shores and to higher duties and to greater rewards.

My first experience as a legislator was as a member of the senate of the Ninth General Assembly in 1862, and I am sadly reminded that but five of the members of that body are yet living. The eminent jurist Woodward, the eloquent Duncombe, the versatile Ainsworth, the rising young statesman McCrary, the gallant Redfield and so many others, too numerous to mention here, come no more to greet us with their presence and with their good cheer.

But I will not further indulge in reflections upon the members of that senate lest I encroach upon the subject assigned my friend, Judge Fairall.

I have said, in substance, that our organization was not formed for the purpose, or with the hope, of influencing the legislation of the current years, yet there is one important matter to be considered by the present legislature to which, I feel assured, the members of this Association will justify me in alluding. I refer, sir, to your recommendation, in your last annual message, for a liberal appropriation for the completion of the Historical building, by the present legislature. In making this recommendation, I can assure you that you have the hearty approval of every member of this Association, and we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the members of the assembly that they will readily comply with that recommendation. This is in direct line with the motives and purposes of our organization and we believe in accord with the desire of a vast majority of the people of Iowa.

The Association here took a recess while the members crowded around the Governor cordially taking him by the hand, and for half an hour the enthusiastic ovation continued.

On motion of Hon. B. F. Clayton, a vote of thanks was tendered to Gov. A. B. Cummins for the very excellent address delivered to the Association.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: Mr. President—You will permit me to say I appreciate the vote very much, and one word further, that no thanks are due me, because the experience of being with you very far exceeds the pleasure you have in me being with you.

PRESIDENT: You flatter us, Governor.

Gentlemen—There are a number of committees that we ought to have appointed before we take our noon recess. There is a Committee on Publication that is to publish the proceedings. That committee will consist of two members, Mr. Isaac Brandt, the secretary, and Mr. John M. Davis. There is a Committee on Resolutions, five members, Gen. J. B. Weaver, Colonel Abernethy, Lt. Gov. W. S. Dungan, S. S. Farwell and Judge Addison Oliver.

On the Committee on Invitation to House of Representatives, Hon. B. F. Clayton and Colonel Godfrey.

On the Committee on Invitation to the Senate, Judge Oliver and Major Farwell.

This covers the ground for this morning, with the exception of one other committee, which I will name hereafter, the Committee on Nomination of officers for the ensuing year. I will appoint that committee this afternoon, and we have about thirty minutes yet before 12 o'clock. We would be glad to hear remarks from any member, or any gentlemen present.

MAJOR FARWELL: I move you, Mr. President, that General Weaver be invited to speak to us.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN: I need not submit that motion. General, we would be very glad to hear from you.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers and Ladies and Gentlemen*—I have so recently become a member of your Honorable body that I do not feel competent to address you at this time. I have had in mind all the time that I ought to be a member of this body and meet with you at your stated meetings. I think that there is nothing more appropriate in the current history of the country than that the early lawmakers of this State, and those who assisted to mould our civilization,

should meet, if not annually, at least biennially, and recall the herculean efforts that were made to build up our commonwealth and to open and solidify the civilization of this country. I am very proud of the State in which I live. If I had not been, I would have left it for reasons, a good while ago; but, with all her faults, I love her still and propose to abide here and to rest here for ever with the people of this State. I have been a citizen of this State—you will think it a good while for a young man—I have been a citizen of this State sixty-two years. Hence, I have been a witness of the growth of the State, and I was a witness of the uprising of the patriotism of this State and of her gallent men upon the battlefield and know something about what they did to add to the renown of the State and to its prowess. I am glad to be with you and this afternoon when I have more time to think and to take in the animus of the Association, would be glad to talk to you more in consistency. I thank you. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now take our noon recess. Our meeting this afternoon will be at 2 o'clock, and there are three papers on the program. We will probably also have in addition to the regular program some letters from members who can not be with us, and will you please be present promptly at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Reed.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, Judge Casady presents to you this picture to the Association which you see before you, and he will make a few remarks concerning it.

JUDGE CASADY. *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association*—This is a picture of Doctor Selman, of Bloomfield. Doctor Selman's daughter, Mrs. Forker, of Chicago, and Mrs. Harper of this city, presents this picture to the Pioneer Lawmakers Association. I will say that the Doctor was a delegate to the first constitutional convention in 1846, the convention in which the Constitution was adopted. He was elected in October, 1846, a State Senator and served in the First General Assembly of the State, and he drew the short term, and was elected again on the first Monday in August, 1848, and served in the Second and Third General Assemblies.. And I will say he is the only man living that was in the first State Senate; in the First General Assembly he is the only one, and I believe he and I are the only ones alive of the members in the Second and third General Assemblies. The doctor was a candidate for the electorate in 1848, and occupied some other positions. Since that time he has retired and engaged in the practice of his profession. I knew something of him before he came to Iowa, when

he was a young physician and practicing medicine in the eastern part of indiana. I will say that Colonel Moore and General Weaver have known him intimately for fifty years in his town. I have never lived in his town, and the time that we served together in the legislature is about the only time I had any personal acquaintance with him in this State. We were together through two sessions of the legislature, the Second and Third General Assemblies.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association*—I have been acquainted with the Hon. John J. Selman for sixty-one years. I saw him when I was a mere boy. He had come, I think, from Indiana to this State, though he was born in Alabama; and I want to say that he was at that time, when I first saw him, and for many years afterwards, the handsomest human being that I ever looked upon. He was a perfect Apollo; stalwart, eagle-eyed, of beautiful complexion, and the most genial man that I have ever been acquainted with, and it is remarkable, now he is nearing his ninetieth mile-post; he is eighty-seven or eighty-eight at this time, and still practicing his profession, and he still retains that genial disposition and love for his neighbors. I have known him in his practice as a physician during all this period, and it is not exaggeration to say that the people of Davis county today owe him not less than a quarter of a million dollars. He never kept any books—kept some memorandums—and never tried to collect anything. Everybody paid him when they could, a little, and that was all there was of it. He thanked them, gave them a blessing, and went on and attended to their families.

Another thing about him: There never was a time when he refused to go to the poorest man's cabin and administer to their wants. He was a whole-souled pioneer Western man, with a heart as big as all outdoors, and loved everybody, and as a lawmaker I have always heard over his territory that he was the charm of the assembly to which he belonged. He was capable of having reached the very highest position in society if he had aspired to it. As a man he was naturally learned; the kind of a man who makes books. You know somebody had to make the books before we studied them. He was naturally great, like Aristotle, like many of the ancients; like Socrates. Socrates never wrote a word. Had it not been for Plato and Aristotle, what he taught would have been lost to the world. So of Doctor Selman; he was one of natures great men, and his grandeur he derived from heaven alone, for he was great ere fortune made him so, and life like mists against the sun made him but greater seen not greater glow. Gentlemen, he was a great man, a good man, an elegant neighbor, and when he dies the world will lose one of its most genial inhabitants. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: We will be glad to hear from Colonel Moore.

COLONEL MOORE: *Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers*—I feel that I can add but very little to what has been said. Perhaps nothing that will be of interest. I feel that as a member of this Association and as having a personal acquaintance with Doctor Selman of many years, not having extended quite so long as General Weaver's, but I have known him for fifty years,—half a century—for that time I have known him as a neighbor; I have seen him in every relation of life almost you could mention as a neighbor, and I simply want to add my testimony to the truthful remarks

made by the general. I visited him quite frequently. He has been afflicted for some considerable length of time. He is confined to his house, and for many days confined to the bed, but the principal part of the time he is able to sit up and converse with his friends. Nothing pleases him so much as to have the older ones visit him. Recently a group of persons came to his house on a visit, and his daughter told me recently that she named over those persons. "Well," he says, "now those young people, they have known me always, have grown up around me, and it is hardly possible that I can name them, but if there is any older one whom I have known, have him come in, I want to talk with him." He seems to delight to talk with the older ones; with those with whom he has been familiar for the last half century. As a physician he is honored, loved and respected, beloved by everybody. While, if he should be classed as one of those men who is somwhat expressive, or rather demonstrative in his expressions, yet when you get down to his heart, when you take, figuratively speaking, a lighted candle and go in and out, you are pleased with Doctor Selman. I visited him not long since, and while, as I understand it, he has been a member of no church organization, and makes no pretensions of piety, he takes occasion to talk to me of our long ago, and that we are slowly, steadily and unerringly getting down to where together with the mysterious boatman with muffled oars, etc., he took occasion to ask me: "Now," he said, "I have had some thoughts about that thing. While I look death in the face fair and square and have no terror, yet I think of these things. I shall break up my associations with the men and women and children with whom I have associated so long; have to separate from them and I get into trains of thought. What do you think?" Well, I don't know. I don't allow myself to think very much about that. You are older than I am, but I think, doctor, we will go out of one ark into another, and that sometime or another I might say to you as the poet expresses it.

The old man reached out his hand and he said, I have made no great pretenses, but it seems to touch my heart, and those sentiments seem to come home to me. What do you think will be the other world? Well, I don't know—of course I was talking for his edification as well as my own—I think society will be veritable, that language will be audible and that the one will be eternal, and that you will know your friends, and that you will bear with you those feelings; I doubt not you will remember the friends you have known in your early childhood. The question came up about death. He was earnestly hoping that with the disease he had he would die without excessive pain. Oh, well, I don't know. You have seen pain in all its forms, you have seen death and the struggles of the afflicted in all its forms; you can only earnestly hope, as I do, that when your dissolution comes, it will be tender and loving as the song bird. You are not suffering a great deal; you are slowly but steadily giving way, and do not let those things trouble you at all. It seems to have done him good. He was a tender hearted, affectionate, lovable, good man, and I have known him to be only a few years ago carried on a litter to visit a patient, and they would come and bring him in carriages, for they thought so much of his ability; not so much of what we term his learning, but his skill and his experience; and how he has profited by it. Inasmuch as that now he is in his eighty-seventh year there are persons who will have his conference and none other. He is

a great and good man, and when he goes away our people will miss him very much.

It was moved by Mr. McNutt and seconded, that the portrait be accepted and that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the donors, the wife and daughter of Dr. Selman, and also to him.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN: The first matter on the program this afternoon is the reports of vice presidents by district. The vice president for the First district is William Harper, Mediapolis.

SECRETARY BRANDT: I would state, Mr. Chairman, that I have a letter from Vice President Harper stating that he would be unable to come here; that his health was such that he would be unable to be with us. He did not make any report.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Second district is Hon. Samuel McNutt.

MR. MCNUTT: I have no particular report to make, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Third district is Mr. Thomas B. Knapp, of Iowa Falls.

MR. KNAPP: Mr. President—There has nothing new that I know of transpired to report to this order; nothing that I wish to report.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president of the Fourth district is Governor Wm. Larrabee.

GOVERNOR GUE: Governor Larrabee wrote me that he had gone to California.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president of the Fifth district is Wm. G. Thompson of Marion.

MR. BRANDT: I had a letter from Judge Thompson. He had hoped to be here.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Sixth district is T. B. Perry.

MR. BRANDT: He expects to be here tomorrow.

The vice president for the Seventh District is John Scott, deceased.

The vice president for the Eighth District is Col. W. S. Dungan.

MR. DUNGAN: As vice president of our Association for the Eighth District I have got to report the following list who have died since my last report,—not since the last meeting:

CHARITON, IOWA, March 7, 1904

Mr. President—As vice president of our association for the Eighth Congressional District, I have the honor to report the following list of our members who have died since my last report, to wit:

S. D. Wheeler, member of the House of the Twelfth General Assembly, died August 24, 1901.

D. N. Baker, member of the House in Sixteenth General Assembly, died in California.

Smith H. Mallory, member of the House in the Seventeenth General Assembly, died March 26, 1903.

Henry H. Day, member of the House in the Tenth General Assembly, died August 24, 1901.

These were all citizens of Lucas county. While all these did not die since our last meeting, I believe their deaths have not heretofore been reported.

I had overlooked the fact that it was my duty, as one of the vice presidents, to report to each meeting the deaths occurring in the district until it was too late to secure the facts in relation to the death of members from other counties. I hope that my successor will be more attentive to this matter than I have been. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WARREN S. DUNGAN,
Vice President Eighth Congressional District.

The vice president for the Ninth District was L. W. Ross, who died fifteen months ago.

MR. BRANDT: There is nothing from that district.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Tenth District is J. L. Kamrar, Webster City.

MR. BRANDT: He expects to be here.

The vice president for the Eleventh District is R. A. Smith, of Spirit Lake.

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from him. He expects to be here.

CHAIRMAN: For those vice presidents not present we will give them opportunity to present their reports.

The next thing on the program was to be an address on the "Influence of the press on the development of Iowa," by Hon. Geo. D. Perkins. I am informed that Mr. Perkins can not be here. Governor Gue have you his letter?

GOVERNOR GUE: I think I handed the letter to Mr. Brandt from Mr. Perkins. Mr. Perkins expected to be here until a very late day, but matters over which he had no control prevented him being with us.

CHAIRMAN: The next on the program is "The Ninth General Assembly," by Judge S. H Fairall, Iowa City. I am informed that Judge Fairall is not able to be here, but that his paper will be here tomorrow, when it will be read, and we will transpose from the program of tomorrow and have the address of Hon. E. H. Stiles, Kansas City. Mr. Stiles will not be here personally, but his address is here.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. Stiles sent me a copy of his address and requested me to read it to the Association, as he and I were old time friends.

CHAIRMAN: Read it, if you please, Governor.

(Paper read by Governor Gue as requested.)

SOME HASTY SKETCHES.

BY EDWARD H. STILES.

Living in another state, I felt great pleasure in receiving an invitation to be present at this meeting of the Association and deliver an address on any subject I might choose. Indeed, I see that I am down for an address in the programme. But I have found it impossible to be present, or even prepare such a paper as the occasion merits. Not desiring, however, to make a complete default, I have with the greatest brevity prepared and here present the following hasty sketches of some members of this Association who have passed away since my last attendance, at the reunion of 1898.

Among this number, if I am not misinformed, were Judge James G. Day, Col. John Scott, and John F. Duncombe; and there are doubtless others of whose decease I have not learned or do not now remember.

Judge Day delivered the address of welcome on the occasion referred to. His sudden death very soon afterward was a shock to his friends and the community, for he then seemed, though somewhat advanced in years, still in his prime, still robust and vigorous, both in body and mind. I knew Judge Day intimately. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of Iowa for a considerable portion of the time I was the official reporter of its decisions. He was in my opinion one of the very best judges that ever sat upon that bench. His learning was mature, his judicial temperament perfect, his opinions models of good reasoning, clearness and force. The purity of his character was without a single stain, and his independence of thought and action was well exemplified in his opinion in the *causa celebre*, in which was declared the invalidity of what was known as the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, for the reason it had not been properly ratified. For this decision, which simply declared the law in spite of partisan feeling, he might have foreseen, and doubtless *did* foresee, that he would be retired from the bench which for thirteen years he had adorned. But a thousand times would he have suffered this, rather than have declared the law contrary to what as a judge he believed it to be. His opinion concluded with these words, which should be written in letters of gold:

"The cause of temperance can sustain no injury from the loss of this amendment, which would be at all comparable to the injury to republican institutions which a violation of the Constitution would inflict. That large and respectable class of moral reformers which so justly demands the observance and the enforcement of law, can not afford to take its first reformatory step by a violation of the Constitution. . . . . In the matter of a great moral reform, the loss of a few years is nothing. The Constitution is the palladium of Republican freedom. . . . . Whatever interests may be advanced or may suffer, whoever or whatever may be 'voted up or voted down,' no sacrilegous hand must be laid on the Constitution."

It is pleasant to know that subsequently, though after his pulse had ceased to beat, the most powerful newspaper that had assailed him for this opinion, made graceful amends for its actions and venerated with exalted praise and sincerity the character of this Judge who was not willing to deviate from the true legal way, as he saw it, in order to please a particular class or assauge the public clamour that prevailed upon the subject.

Viewed in a personal light, he was a natural born gentleman. In physique he approached the herculean; broad shouldered, heavy chested, tall and noble in mien. In disposition and temperament, always the same, and always gracious, forgiving, kind and lovable. It may be properly said of him what was once said of an English Lord Chancellor, that "his moral and intellectual qualities, his judicial attainments, and, more than these, his gentle goodness and attaching qualities, of heart, will shed a calm and placid light over his memory, like the pure ray of some distant star, which the mist of earth for a time obscures from our view." He had bravely served as a soldier in the civil war, and then as a Circuit Judge for some years before he was elevated to the dignity of Supreme Judge. Under all circumstances and at all times he was a patriot of the purest order.

Col. John Scott was the President of the Association at the time of which I speak. He had been a striking figure in the State for forty years. He was a strongly marked individual, but marked well. Marked with a profusion of both stable and shining qualities. For a period of twenty-five years prior to 1886 I rarely missed, though never much of a politician, attending the annual Republican State Conventions, and after his return from the army I rarely missed seeing him there. He was a person of fine presence, though not above the ordinary height and somewhat inclined to be corpulent. Rather distinguished in appearance. He had served with distinction in the civil war. As Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Iowa he led our forces in the bloody fight of Blue Mills Landing, and as Colonel of the Thirty-second Iowa, in many other engagements. He seemed to have preserved somewhat of the military air, the erect form and measured step of the soldier. But combined with this, he also carried the air of a cultured gentleman and a scholar. And, indeed, he was both of these. His intellectual, spectacled face would have easily passed him for a college professor. He was always a leading and influential person in these conventions. It was there that I knew and most particularly became acquainted with him. He was naturally a leader of men and conspicuously demonstrated it on these occasions. While he was a man of an exceedingly active temperament, he always kept good control of himself, and never arose to speak unless there was

something to be said. And whenever he did arise for that purpose, the convention became a mass of respectful listeners, because the members were fully conscious of his high character and superior powers; his keen discrimination, his sound judgment, his ability to clearly present and logically enforce pertinent propositions. He was an able and accomplished man, and an unflinching one in the courage of his convictions. Though he was a member of the Senate in 1860 and Lieutenant Governor in 1868, I do not think that he was ever a very active aspirant for public honors, but I feel sure that he would have filled any office within the gift of the people with both fidelity and distinction. With all due deference to the younger generation it is hard to fill the places of such men. At least they do not seem, according to my vision, to flow as plentiful as we could wish from the grindngs of the political machines now so much in vogue.

Concerning John F. Duncombe I should like to say much. At the reunion referred to he read a paper which will prove a fine contribution to history on the Spirit Lake Relief Expedition, of which he was a heroic member. On the same occasion a paper was read by your humble servant entitled, "A Glimpse of the Personnel of the House of 1864 and Senate of 1866;" both of which may be found in the published proceedings of that reunion. He was an extraordinary man from almost any point of view. There are some princely looking men whose majesty extends no farther than their good looks. But here was one in whom were combined both personal and intellectual majesty. Unusually tall, but well proportioned, full chested, erect, with his finely poised head thrown back, his fine face beaming with intelligent power, his manly voice able to make itself clearly heard above the ordinary din of assemblages, he at once attracted attention and fixed the eye of the beholder. As I recollect it, his hair was a trifle inclined to curl, and I never saw him in one of the attitudes just indicated, without these familiar lines running through my mind:

"See, what a grace is seated on this brow;
Hyperion curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man."

He was a fine lawyer, and had he possessed ample opportunities, would have proven himself a statesman; but he belonged to a political party which had been in control of the State but once, and then but partially, for fifty years. But for the success of this party and for the advancement of its principles which he believed to be just, he struggled with Spartan bravery through the entire period. The course of events was strongly against the conquest for which he labored. Year after year their party suffered defeat; year after year, with the exception mentioned, it seemed to sink into a more hopeless minority. And yet he, with many a splendid compeer, continued to battle against certain defeat as splendidly as ever, and as though they were fairly inspired with the sentiment that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers."

It is an easy thing for men buoyed up with the prospect of political preferment to contend for the success of a popular party with every prestige in

its favor, and with almost the certainty of success. No great amount of moral courage is necessary to be invoked in a contest like that. But it is different when men, discarding the hope of political preferment, led year after year and decade after decade, a folorn hope. It is certainly a voucher of the sincerity of their purpose, and their belief in the justice of their cause. Of such men John F. Duncombe was an illustrious compeer and leader. In his profession and as a leader of public affairs he worked intensely, and doubtless sought a fair measure of fame, which he would have more fully achieved and made conspicuous had his lot been cast in a large city rather than in a provincial town.

"Ah who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

Thus have I briefly written of these associates of ours who have died since my last attendance. How many of us will cross the dark river between now and the time of our next meeting, of course no man can say. Human existence has been compared to a swiftly moving train. We see the trees, the luxuriant meadows, the tilled fields, the roofed houses, rush by and vanish in the distance. So everything in life is perpetually fleeing from us. We see, we hasten, we stretch out our hands to grasp what is passing; each event is a turn in the road; and all at once we are old. We see an obscure door; we feel a shock, the burdened horse of life halts, while a veiled and unknown form unharnesses amid the shadows.

But let all of us who shall remain in the harness keep heroically on to the end. Let us strive to keep young even if we do grow old chronologically. And let us and those who shall come after us continue through the means of this Association preserve passing events and the personal history of the men who have helped to make the state of Iowa, where I spent the best years of my life and that I ardently love, the peerless commonwealth that it is now acknowledged on all hands to be.

CHAIRMAN: Before proceeding with the program I desire to announce the committee on the Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year. That committee will consist of T. B. Knapp, Samuel McNutt, Chas. Linderman, L. O. Bliss, and P. M. Casady. Mr. Knapp is chairman of the committee and he will convene it and they can make their report tomorrow morning.

The next thing on the program is a "Memorial to Hon. Gideon S. Bailey, Last Surviving Member of First Legislative Assembly, by Judge P. M. Casady."

TRIBUTE BY HON. P. M. CASADY.

Gideon Smith Bailey, born June 3, 1809, near Louisville, Ky., James Madison, the fourth President, had been in the chief magistracy but a short time. His birth occurred seven years before the State of Indiana had been admitted into the Union, nine years before Illinois was admitted as a State in the Union. A short time after his birth his parents moved across the Ohio river, into the woods of Indiana territory and there among the

rugged and honest people of that new country he was reared, and what education he acquired was had in the log cabin schoolhouse of that early day. These Indiana schools have been described by Rev. Mr. Eggleston in his book called the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." We find him at eighteen years of age employed as schoolteacher. At twenty-three years he is in Illinois as a medical practitioner, having for his patients the best people of that new country, among them the Lincoln family, and after remaining in Illinois a few years he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, then called Black Hawk purchase, a year before Iowa was created a territory, and settled upon a claim of public lands near Vernon in Van Buren county. He then was only twenty-eight years of age. After the Territory of Iowa was created, taking all that part of Wisconsin, lying west of the Mississippi river, in 1838, at the first election held to elect representatives to the first legislative assemblies, he was elected representative of the House from the county of Van Buren, serving with James W. Grimes, George Temple, William H. Wallace, William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Ashbury B. Porter and others of equal ability but not so prominent. He was the leading member to advocate to adopt the public school system for the new Territory of Iowa. He was also a member of the House in the second legislative session and also a member of the council of the third and fourth sessions of the legislature, serving with Shepherd Lefler, Daniel F. Miller, Edward Johnstone, S. Clinton Hastings, Alfred Rich, Laurel Summers, M. D. Browning, Francis Springer, Jesse B. Browne and others. The fourth legislative assembly convened in Iowa City. He was a member of the first constitutional convention which convened in Iowa City in 1844, which was rejected by the people, partly because of the objections made to the proposed boundary. He was a member of the Senate in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies of the State which convened in the city of Des Moines. He was a man of convictions, ready to state his opinions upon all subjects upon all proper occasions, held in high esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances, broad and liberal in his views, having a high regard for upright men whether they agreed with him in general politics or not. What he wanted to know, was the party honest in his convictions. The late Judge Wright was a warm personal friend of his and attended a dinner at his plain home in Vernon a number of years ago, given to a few of his old acquaintances, was regarded as a farewell dinner. Judge Wright always spoke of him as a clear-headed, conservative man, hating shams of all kinds. During his long life there never was a word uttered against him as to his official conduct while in office nor in his long private life. He served as marshal under the Polk administration, to the entire satisfaction of the people as a public servant, and to the department having charge of that part of the public service. He passed away November 5, 1903, at his old home where he had lived from 1837. His remains are buried in the cemetery at that place. The newspapers of Van Buren county and other places have paid marked tribute to his memory, stating he was one of the oldest lawmakers, and that in the early sessions of the Territorial Lelgislature he took an active part in enacting statutes for schools.

The people in territorial days were fortunate in selecting able men to represent them in the council and house of the legislative assemblies. And

since the admission of Iowa as a State in the Union, have been equally as successful in electing competent men to the senate and house of the general assemblies and from that time until the present, including the Thirtieth General Assembly.

CHAIRMAN: We have gone through the program as prepared by the committee, and it is in order now to bring anything before the Association that is within its scope.

SECRETARY BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—There is a matter that perhaps the people in Iowa are as much interested in as anything that will occur at our exhibition at St. Louis this year; that is as to whose names shall be placed in the Hall of Fame. Iowa is entitled to two. It is a question that I think perhaps the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa understand as well as any other class of people. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move you that we take up that question and discuss it for a few moments, led by Gen. J. B. Weaver. Motion seconded.

Carried.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*—Brother Brandt has taken advantage of the situation. I wanted to hear him lead off; but it is an important question. Now, first, I would divest that question of a few incumbrances. I would sweep out of it at first dash every partisan consideration; next, I would eliminate the question of locality. It does not matter what part of the State these men lived in. Now, with these two obstructions removed we approach what is perhaps the real difficulty in the situation. Iowa has so many stars of the first magnitude in her galaxy, so many resplendent names, that it would be very difficult to select. I wish we had a hall twice as great as this and have a statue of all the great men and women who have distinguished our commonwealth and have them here, but we haven't got it. Now, to simplify the question in my mind, I divide the state into two periods,—the formative and the heroic. I would go back to the early history of the locality; not call it a State, a territory, gradually merged into a State, and I would take some distinguished man of that period. Geo. W. Jones, A. C. Dodge, or, if you wish to go to the Judiciary, J. C. Hall, Chas. Mason, and other distinguished names might be brought in to compete for the honor in that period of the history of our commonwealth. Then, I would come to the heroic period, and after having studied and been acquainted with most of the men intimately of that period; having studied them closely and deeply and associated with them in my time, there is no man in all that list of great men who have honored this commonwealth that is the equal of James W. Grimes, and I would put Grimes in the Hall of Fame. Gentlemen, he was a most remarkable man at a period when we needed a remarkable man. To his genius and fidelity during that long struggle for the life of this nation, the civil war, he moulded the legislation concerning the navy and largely influenced the military conclusions of the Senate of the United States. He was a man of transcendent genius, of the ripest learning and of the deepest faith. He was raised under the shadow

of the White Mountains whose lofty snow-covered peaks embraced his infancy with the grand republic and the liberty for which he was willing to die. If you want to take a soldier to put along with Grimes, I will never yield Grimes,—never until I am overpowered by the decision against me, and then I will always think they ought to put Grimes there after that,—if you want to take a soldier, Iowa is full,—her roster is full of great names of unrivaled patriots, but I would wait, I would wait until the sunset sets upon one other life and I would put Grenville Dodge for the second man, if we must have a soldier, but in that heroic period, gentlemen, we were all soldiers. Grimes was no less a soldier in the Senate of the United States and at the head of the naval committee than was Dodge on the field with his equipment and his indomitable courage and zeal. He was a soldier where we needed one. Grimes for the heroic period, Mason, Hall, Jones or Dodge in the formative period of the State is my selection. I shall be glad to hear from the gentlemen present.

CHAIRMAN: We would be glad to hear from Governor Gue or any other gentleman. Governor Gue have you any suggestions to make on this question ?

GOVERNOR GUE: *Mr. President*—I should labor under the same difficulty that General Weaver does, and I think that every disinterested Iowan would, in making a selection when this selection has to embrace but one or two persons out of the magnificent human product of Iowa. I could endorse most cordially the selection of James W. Grimes. I was in the Legislature when he was first elected to the United States Senate; became well acquainted with him and had that inestimable privilege of casting my vote for him. I have always been an admirer of his character. He reaches away back to the first territorial legislature; was a young man twenty-two years of age, held a seat in that body in Burlington and took an active part and made himself prominent from that day, 1838, down to the last day of his life. His achievements can not be written short of a large volume, and they will not be written for a long time to come. He was the man that in the anti-slavery days, when this State was on the other side, who always stood for freedom. He was the man who aided fugitive slaves in escaping from slavery to freedom. He was the man who defended them in court. He was the man who always had the courage of his convictions, and at times he differed widely with his great party. I remember times, and all of you remember when he differed so widely with the Republican party as to make himself conspicuous. When through partisan heat and prejudice an attempt was made to impeach a President of the United States and adopted revolutionary measures to bring about the reform desired, James W. Grimes stood like a granite rock in the Senate against impeachment, receiving such a blast of abuse and infamy from his party as no man in Iowa has ever had showered upon him. Everybody knows he was right now, and we will all be glad to help undo that most unjust act. There was a heroic man in the highest sense of the word. He knew when he cast that vote that his long and honorable career was to come to an end. He knew that as far as he was concerned it was political suicide, and yet he stood there and cast that vote, for which every good citizen honors him today. Again, when another question came up; when the tariff question arose and the Republican

party had not taken a position on it, but a large majority of the Republicans were for an exclusive protective tariff, James W. Grimes stood on his judgment for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, and there alienated hundreds and thousands of Republicans. No one doubted his honesty, no one doubted the statesmanship, no one ever doubted his nerve, and he took the same position there dictated by his judgment that he always took in the Senate of the United States, and wherever he was called upon. Now, I place James W. Grimes at the head of the list, notwithstanding there is that great man James Harlan, who did so much for Iowa for half a life time; the first man of the opposition to the Democratic party that was elected to a State office in Iowa before the Republican party was organized; a man who, when General Grant, as President, was assailed by Charles Sumner and others in the Senate of the United States, had the ability to meet and defend the President of the United States who was under assault of some of the greatest Republican Senators. James Harlan there made a fame that will never die.

Then, there is that man Samuel J. Kirkwood. (Applause.) It was my privilege to be intimately acquainted with him, and it was a great privilege that I shall never forget and always appreciate. The first time I was a member of the General Assembly,—almost a boy—Samuel J. Kirkwood was a member of the Senate, and I made his acquaintance then. He was a fatherly man and I was a stripling, and never from that day until the day of his death have I ceased to honor him as one of the great men of Iowa; not only one of the great men of Iowa, bnt one of the great men of the Nation as well. He towered up with his homely figure, his plain face and his immense amount of good common sense.

He stood up head and shoulders above those polished men. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and made a trip just before the war broke out to Washington, to confer with the Emancipator on the coming contest, and it is interesting in this day for the younger men who are not aware of it, to read that conference. It is inspiring to every man who loves his country.

Then, when we go back to the pioneer days contemporary with Grimes, there was Geo. W. Jones, one of the most genial men that this State ever knew; one of the most loyal men to Iowa interests that this State ever knew. He always stood for Iowa He helped to organize it; he was one of our first Senators in the State and in all cases and under all circumstances he was loyal and true and a typical pioneer in the pioneer period.

And Augustus Ceaser Dodge was another pure and great statesman. Charles Mason was one of the great members of the judiciary, and so our annals are so rich in men that I would not presume to select among them.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Cole, I know that the Association would be glad to hear from you on this question.

JUDGE COLE: *Mr. President*—I regret that I have not bestowed more thought upon the subject with a view of making a selection in my own mind. I did not come to Iowa until May, 1857, and I had not the privilege of a personal acquaintance, or of co-operation, or of the earliest sympathies of these people, but I was especially favored after I came here. As I say, I came here in May, 1857, without knowing a man in Iowa, and I was in

the two years from the June following nominated as a candidate for judge of the supreme court—less than two years in this State. I could tell you who was to blame for it if it would not embarrass him; he does not sit a great ways from you—along with General Crocker and some others. Now, I had an opportunity by reason of that nomination to make the acquaintance very intimately of some of the earlier men. General Dodge was on the same ticket. Judge Mason was one of the three judges on the Democratic ticket. Charles Mason, Thos. S. Wilson and myself. General Dodge was candidate for governor, and I had an opportunity for conferences with them, and I learned their greatness and I learned their purity. I need not mention names otherwise, but I know it was thought desirable in the late part of the campaign that a meeting of the candidates should be held at Fairfield, Iowa, for the purpose of carrying out a plan which had been devised by some politicians, for partisans do become politicians. Our recent experience in this city would indicate that. But a scheme was there presented and it is not necessary to say who presented it—I could name them—nor those who advocate it, but General Dodge and Charles Mason were there, and the scheme was presented. That election was only between two and three thousand against the Democratic ticket, and the scheme whereby advantage could come principally, possibly, by the alteration or planning votes whereby we might rely upon ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five votes a county which would turn the scale. This was discussed by those who advocated it and General Dodge was appealed to. "Well," he says, "I don't know but the results which you suggest could be attained. It seems very probable, possibly certain, but I want to say that I do not want to be governor by the deceiving of a single man. If I am elected I want to be elected by the people knowingly and wittingly, and by their approval, or I do not want to be elected at all." Well the scheme vanished more rapidly than the dew in the morning sun. Now, if you will think of it a moment, that a man was a candidate and around with his fellow candidates and a scheme is invented which seems to promise success and then to get up against your friends who planned this success and sit down on it so effectively and so completely, I said then, "There is an honest man as sure as the world stands." He does not want a position if he is not openly and fairly elected to it. Now I had an opportunity of conference several times with Charles Mason. I came to appreciate him very greatly as a man, a very pure man. But Charles Mason was most remarkable in his brain power. He was a man of wonderful vigor and acumen of intellect. I do not know that I have ever met more than one or two men who were his superior. I was very greatly favored by reason of having foolishly built a big house in the early history of Des Moines and entertaining distinguished men who came here, among others President Grant, and there grew up by reason of that association what was manifested as a personal friendship on his part. On his tour around the world I had an autograph letter from him at Denver asking myself and wife to meet him at Council Bluffs and go through and become a part of his suite in the city. We accepted the invitation and had three days of that. So that I came to know him. I suppose Grant, as I considered, always sound and reliable whether the theme was large or small, beyond any man whom I ever knew, but I regard Charles Mason as having more penetration,

more power of accurately weighing conditions than any man I ever met. He was certainly a most profound lawyer.

Now, I knew James W. Grimes only passingly. You see he was elected Governor in 1855, I came here in 1857, in which year Mr. Lowe was elected Governor and Grimes to the Senate, and he was in Washington, and I only had a limited opportunity for cultivating his acquaintance, and therefore I am not prepared to speak of him. I had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of another man and soldier, and he was not appreciated by his friends; a man of broader capacity and largely more of resource than his friends gave him credit for; tardily did his mind move. That man was Samuel R. Curtis. He was no doubt a great man and a great soldier, and he is a man not to be overlooked in searching for these two men. His course in the war, his course in Congress and his course during his whole life-connected with this greatest enterprise which this nation has ever conceived or executed. I know when I was nominated for Congress once and Samuel R. Curtis was nominated on the other side I was told by such men—men of sound judgment too—as Judge Johnson, Hugh Sample, W. W. Belknap and numerous others what an easy campaign there was; what an easy man to manage. Well, I will tell you what I did: I made a speech—I had material for a few speeches on hand. When I started in I made a speech and then the next day made another speech and I found that General Curtis's mind moved so tardily that he was unable to answer immediately the speech I had just made, but he would answer overwhelmingly today the speech I made yesterday. The trouble was it didn't get to the same audiences, you know. So I concluded for a little time I would substitute; take the speech delivered here in this place that I should have made in another place, and I had my skeletons, and I made it and upon my word he made a most conclusive and overwhelming answer to it. I learned it would not do to be saying the same things before him. Now, I was perplexed, and there was here in charge of a paper of which I had the ownership—it used to belong to some other parties, but on the rounds the politicians had to get under the load of hay, and I had come to their help in editing and helping it along Stilson Hutchins, then in Osage, Mitchell county, came down and took charge and was editing it some little time before I was nominated, and when I was nominated I soon found I would have to have some man familiar with newspaperdom to gather up material for me, and Stilson Hutchins was the man who would gather up material and suggestions and would come and see me every week or two, for the campaign was never equaled in the history of the country. Mr. President there were seventy days in succession, going twice over the State to the Missouri River—I went to Keokuk to meet him and we went to the Missouri, thence back to the Mississippi river and then back to the Missouri and then back to the Mississippi and an average of more than one debate each day, for while there was arranged but one debate each day, each party had the right to put in an additional meeting, and that was put in, so that we had seven a week without a failure. Just think of it! A debate where you were precluded almost, if you wanted to be successful, from repeating what you had said before, at all events in that connection and that continued for seventy days with a man of strength of mind and vigor of intellect, not the rapidity of grasp, which was surpassed by General Curtis, we had become very warm friends. We rode together. Each of us had a team

of horses and a driver, and we rode together and the drivers together much of the time. As I say, we became friends and were friends during his life. But I have said this much, going into details, and knowing him thus intimately I want to assure you that Samuel R. Curtis was one of the great men of Iowa and of the Nation.

Now, I have a great admiration for General Dodge and General Jones. General Jones I knew very well. He may not have accomplished as much in the Iowa legislation and statesmanship as some others, but for the detail of Iowa interests we have never had a man in the Senate equal to him. He was looking after everybody's interest, and every citizen of Iowa aske ing for it, he devoted himself to it, and it was indeed a very great pleasur- to him to bestow it.

I knew Governor Kirkwood and know that he was a very strong man. There was a galaxy of very strong men that met in the Senate here. There was Kirkwood and Saunders and Grinnell, and I don't know—I do not recall—but you may recall other men in the first Senate that were here, but they were a tower of strength and we heard from everyone of them afterwards. Samuel J. Kirkwood had the vigorous intellect and the ponderous logic which no other man in Iowa ever possessed. It was Websterian. I sometimes say to law students,—We ask about the Dartsmouth College case, which settled a very important question, to wit, that the grant of a charter by the legislature to individuals was a contract and therefore could not be altered. That was the opinion by Judge Marshall according to history and according to the records. It was really, Mr. President, the result of Daniel Webster's ponderous logic and immense brain power, and those surviving decisions of Justice Marshall which did so much to pre-erve the country at its trying time in the Rebellion under unified and centralized power, and gave strength and vigor to the party that maintained that view; they were the result of Daniel Webster's logic. And so of many things in connection with Iowa. Iowa's wonderful success in the Rebellion and the position which she attained as first among the states was due to the sagacity and power of Samuel J. Kirkwood. I say such men are not to be overlooked. I have nothing to say against Governor Grimes. He is all right. He was the pioneer of the party that wrested the power from the opposition of the State and he has maintained it by the wisdom of his administration. Indeed, the wisdom of these Iowa men is remarkable. I think that Iowa has very great occasion to be proud of the people who settled within her borders. They were the people coming here by the natural avenues of immigration at that time from the best regions, and Iowa was settled by the best people on the continent. Missouri and a little of southern Iowa had something of an immigration from North Carolina, Tennessee and Southern Illinois, but we were settled by the best people and those best people elected the wisest men for the legislature, and we have wise laws, and then, Mr. President, what you will appreciate I know quite well, is that it is not the wisdom of the legislature which passes a law, but the wisdom of the court which construe it wisely.

Iowa has been one of the most wonderfully fortunate states in its people who settled it, in those who have represented it in its places of power, not only in the legislature but in the judicial departments, and never had an error in respect of its chief executive. (Applause.)

MR. BRANDT: *Mr. President*—This question is one that we have to consider in a candid form, as was stated by General Weaver. If we take periods in the history of our State different gentlemen would object to the men whose names we would place in the Hall of Fame. If we were going to consider it in relation towho was the greatest general we would consider it in one light; if we were going to consider it in the light of who was one of our best attorneys, or the best Supreme Judge we would consider it in that light. As to periods, at the time that Governor Lucas first reigned as our first Territorial Governor of Iowa, everybody was for Governor Lucas. If we would take the period when we had our first State Governor, Ansel Briggs would be the man selected. If we would take the period when Governor Lowe, or Governor Grimes was Governor they would be the parties. It was so with our grand old Governor Kirkwood during the period of the war. It was the same in relation to Governor Stone and Governor Merrill, and so right on down in our list of Governors; but, gentlemen, there is a point that I think we should consider and consider it well over all these special periods. Place a standard. The standard of education, as I understand it. It should be the person that has done the most good for the State of Iowa. That is the standard by which we should be governed. Not the man who was the greatest attorney; not the man who was the greatest general, but the man who from the time he first came to Iowa devoted his life, his time and his energies for the advancement of the people of this grand prairie State forty, fifty or sixty years ago and brought it up to the high standard which it occupies today in our Nation. With that view I regard the men who took up the educational part, that led in the early days, led in their early manhood, led in their middle life and led up to the days of their death in the advancement of the education of the people of Iowa, that makes her the great State that she is today, standing first in our Nation. In considering that point I wish to say that T. S. Parvin came to Iowa in 1838, a young man, intelligent, honest and full of energy; came West to grow up with the country and to have that country grow to be one of the great States of the Union; that man for sixty-four years in season and out of season led the young people, led the middle aged people, led his companions and all that associated with him into an intellectual light. He was one of our first instructors. He was the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa when I came to this State. I want to say to you, gentlemen, although he differed with me in political views, always in my association with him I was proud to say after having an interview that that interview always made me know more and gave me an idea of what the man was made of. His entire life was devoted to the education and the upbuilding of the State of Iowa that has placed her in the high rank that she stands in today. I have nothing to say against the distinguished names that have been presented here. No man loved James W. Grimes better than I did. No man thought more of Governor Kirkwood in his days of usefulness than I did; but when we come to locate the standard that has influenced and made Iowa what she is, I believe the name of Theodore S. Parvin stands first in the list of the galaxy of fame for the intelligence advanced and good done to the State of Iowa. The other gentleman that in my mind has led in the same line was James Harlan, who came to Iowa in an early day. He was a co-worker with Theodore S. Parvin in the advance-

ment and intellectual enlightenment of our young State. To illustrate, as Judge Cole referred to some politics in 1848, when James Harlan and Thos. H. Benton, Jr., were candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, they traveled together a good deal, and as was stated by my friend Judge Cole in relation to himself and General Curtis, in the same buggy. In that very early day they could not have two drivers, so one drove and the other rode one day and the next day the other drove and one rode. They met one Sabbath at Burlington. Harlan was noted as a leading Methodist and always could preach a sermon or exhort very nicely. It was published that James Harlan would speak in the Methodist church that Sabbath day, the house was crowded. In the congregation was Thos. H. Benton, Jr. After delivering his sermon Mr. Harlan remarked that Mr. Benton was in the audience, and with a consideration not only to convince his hearers that he was a good Methodist preacher and was earnest in his desire for their salvation, but that he also wished to convince Mr. Benton that he would not take any advantage of him, said, "Friends, I notice in this audience my good friend and competitor, Thomas H. Benton; I do not believe I would be doing right unless I called my friend Benton forward and have him also preach to you." Although it was on Sunday and in a church, the audience cheered and Thomas H. Benton was invited forward and preached from the same pulpit. I simply speak of this to illustrate that politics in that day were hardly so strenuous as they are today.

Now, further, in regard to Mr. Harlan: He was selected as one of the great leaders of our Nation when it was in the throes of distress by that philosopher, that great statesman, a man whom we all love; a man who, perhaps, had as good discernment in relation to who would be the best man to call to his cabinet as an advisor was Abraham Lincoln, in looking this Nation over, he called for James Harlan. Therefore my vote, if it was to be cast today for two names, not saying one word against our honored Kirkwood, or any other of these noble names that have been presented to this audience today, would be first for Theodore S. Parvin and second for James Harlan, because they have been the beacon lights that have led the youthful minds of Iowa, as well as the older ones, up to that higher plane of intelligence. (Applause.)

E. J. DEAN: *Mr. President*—The castellated monument, which crowns the grave of the first white settler of Iowa, the beautiful land, in the Indian tongue, looking into three states, over the Father of Waters cutting their way through the bones of the earth, two hundred feet perpendicularly beneath the brink of the bluff where his bones lie mouldering to dust, in the midst of scenery grand enough to tempt a tourist from across the Atlantic to witness, overlooking a city which bears his name and the home of George W. Jones, living at Sinsinewa Mound, when he represented as delegate in Congress a territory stretching from the Detroit river to the Pacific ocean; belonging to a race that sent across the Atlantic sixty-three war vessels and sixty thousand troops to fight side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with George Washington to make free the American colonies struggling for independence; that ceded to these same colonies, when they became a nation, to its third president—Jefferson—a vast empire, of which Iowa was a part, for a mere trifle, fifteen millions, nominally; in reality, seventeen million dollars; that had given a code of laws which yet remains the basic laws of

Louisiana. I propose the name of Julian Dubuque as one of the two whose statue is not unworthy for consideration to be set up in the American pantheon at Washington.

To be sure we know very little about Julien Dubuque; he left no family; he was never married. His letters to Baron de Carondelet, governor general of Louisiana, are about all the letters he left; yet he was educated at the parish schools, and at Sorel, and expressed his thoughts in clear classical language. The city and county bear his name; the principal hotel bears his christian name, and in the dining-room of the Hotel Julien is an oil painting of Dubuque Bluff by Cavenaugh, a Dubuque artist. There is also the town of Julien, in Dubuque county; also Peosta is the name of another town in the county, said by some to be the name of a squaw, married to Dubuque, and by others to be the name of a mine, named for Peosta, the squaw who discovered it. The women and old men did the work in digging lead and cultivating the land.

Dubuque was born in the village of St. Pierre les Brecquets on the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, fifty or sixty miles above the city of Quebec, and he was of Norman origin in France.

In 1785, when twenty-three years of age he was established in business at Prairie du Chien, trading with the Indians. September 22, 1788, he negotiated a treaty with the Fox Indians, obtaining a concession from them for a tract of land three leagues by seven leagues, on the right bank of the Mississippi river. He immediately took possession, bringing with him, as hired men, ten Frenchmen. But none of them who came with him as hands have left their names in families or in the geography.

The Fox Indians were turbulent, quarrelsome, always at war with their neighbors, or other tribes. They were driven from Canada to Mackinaw, to Greenbay, along the Fox river, to both banks of the Mississippi river, between Prairie du Chien and Rock river; their biggest villages being at Dubuque, Rock Island, and the mouth of the Turkey river. The one at Dubuque was at the mouth of Catfish creek, sometimes called Black river, at the foot of Dubuque Bluff, on the south. Schoolcraft, who visited the village on the Catfish, in 1820, says it then had nineteen lodges and two hundred and fifty souls. Schoolcraft said of them that they "still retain their ancient character, and are constantly embroiled in wars and in disputes with their neighbors; the results of which show that they have more courage in battle than wisdom in council."

Dubuque lived at Kettle Chief, the name of the Fox village at the mouth of the Catfish, and he was called Little Cloud.

North of the bluff he cleared a farm—what is known as the Lorimier Meadows, where Lorimier had a furnace. Dubuque built fences, erected a house, a horse-mill, dug lead, erected a smelting-furnace; he was a great medicine-man among the Foxes; handled snakes with impunity, claimed to have an antidote for their poison; acted as arbiter between the Foxes and the Winnebagoes on the other side of the river, and once, when the Foxes were inclined to dispute his magic power, he had one of his Frenchmen pour a quantity of oil, at night, into the stream above them and, as it came down to where the Indians were, he set it on fire, as he had told them he would do; they never doubted his word afterwards.

The old men and women drifted into the mines and brought out the lead in baskets, using hoe, shovel, crowbar, pickaxe; but no gunpowder.

Twice a year Dubuque went with two or three flatboats, loaded with mineral, to the French village of St. Louis in order to exchange it for beads, cloth, trinkets and such goods as pleased the Indians. Thomas McKnight of Dubuque, and James G. Soulard of Galena, knew Dubuque when he came to St. Louis to dispose of his mineral.

Dubuque's arrival in St. Louis, with his boat loads of mineral, was always considered as quite an event in the village and they always gave a dance or something to show their appreciation of him Once when young Soulard went around to witness the dance he saw Dubuque take a violin from the hands of one of the musicians and execute a dance to the strains of his own music.

Dubuque died a bankrupt. He had sold seven-sixteenths of his concession to August Chautiau, who was to have all of it at his death, this resulted in litigation that lasted till 1853—forty-eight years. It was decided against the claimants who had bought it of Dubuque.

Dubuque lived at peace with the Indians for twenty-two years from 1788 to 1810, when he died. He was buried at the edge of the bluff, which bears his name. A cedar cross above his grave bore the inscription "Julien Dubuque, Miner of the Mines of Spain. Died March 24, 1810. Aged 45 years, six months." But the baptismal register gave his age 48, born on the tenth of January, 1762.

Julien Dubuque, perhaps, did as much in his way for the glory of Iowa, as Pere Marquette for Wisconsin, Roger Williams for Rhode Island and Robert Fulton for Pennsylvania whose statues already grace the Pantheon in the National Capitol.

W. S. DUNGAN: *Mr. President*—In listening to the speeches that have been made I have been pleased with the eulogies passed on these great men because you have endorsed and will endorse any eulogium on these grand men that made Iowa.

I believe that I am on record here on this question. I do not know how I would vote, but I think there is a record here expressing my views on the question. It was my privilege and high honor two years ago to read a memorial paper on James Harlan. In that paper—it is here somewhere, I presume—I recommended James Harlan and James W. Grimes as my choice as men to represent us in St. Louis. I suppose if I was called upon to vote today I would endorse what I said two years ago, but if these gentlemen, with their eloquent tongue, shall bring before us the strength and glory of other great men, I might change my views. I will say in making this choice we are not saying these men are far in advance of all others. There are so many that seem to stand on an equal platform that it is almost invidious to make a choice, but if we are called upon, we will have simply to say the men elected are eminently worthy of a place in this hall at St. Louis. Not that they are so superior or beyond all other men who helped to make this State but that they are worthy of these places, and that, in our judgment, having to decide on brief examination, that we select these, and that is all we can do. We select these men and say that they are worthy to represent Iowa. If we can find men who have a national reputation equal to others in all other respects, perhaps that might be one consideration in making the

selection. I thank you, gentlemen. I have not matured thoughts upon this subject.

JUDGE OLIVER: *Mr. President*—I do not wish to say much. There is one man that I think has been overlooked. Iowa has given to the Nation the greatest jurist, with one exception, in my judgment, that ever sat upon the bench in America. I refer to Samuel F. Miller as a lawyer. I have been a lawyer once—not much of a one, but I had that name. I feel as though his name ought to be mentioned. I do not wish to pronounce the eulogy myself, but I would like to hear from Judge Cole, giving his estimate of Samuel F. Miller. I know he is competent to give it. I do not know what it would be, but I would be glad to hear it.

JUDGE COLE: *Mr. President*—Everything is impromptu today and I have occupied so much attention.

I have no doubt that Judge Samuel F. Miller during the time he was on the bench of the supreme court had no superior in mental power and in pursuing the right and justice in an aggressive and successful way. He was a man of very remarkable brain or mental power, of most cogent and conclusive logic, and his culture was equal to the demands of the situation. There was about Samuel F. Miller one quality that put his attainments, themselves unsurpassed, even in the advance of what they would otherwise have been recognized as being, and that was his physical energy and immense determination. You could see in what he said that he believed it and that it must be made the law; and it was that physical energy, coupled with the wonderful mental power that gave him a recognition as pre-eminent among his associates. Now, I spoke of Iowa's good fortune in all these things and it was a good fortune that he was selected from Iowa. I had some knowledge of the means used to bring Judge Samuel F. Miller to the attention of Abraham Lincoln, and I was not astonished to hear that Mr. Lincoln said to a bevy of gentlemen who were presenting Judge Miller's name, "Well, gentlemen, you astonish me. I can not question that what you say is all true. What amazes me is that I never had before heard of Samuel F. Miller," and it was very hard to convince him that Samuel F. Miller had the power and was the jurist which he was represented to be. He found it out afterwards. Now, it is well to be importunate and persistent, and Judge Miller's friends were, and I know of no judge who reflected more honor upon the appointing power than did Samuel F. Miller.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. President*—I would like to be permited to say a word concerning Judge Miller. There was at the time his name was suggested some opposition to his appointment, and I remember when I was in the army of being requested to write a letter to our Senators in Congress endorsing Judge Miller. I had known him intimately. It is a remarkable fact that he won distinction in three professions. He was a minister of the gospel and he was a physician, and then became a great lawyer. He had a genius equal to anything—no question about that—and an integrity that was unflinching. He was indeed a wonderful man. I am glad that Judge Oliver mentioned his name. That only proves that what I said in my opening remarks, that our galaxy was so full of stars of the first magnitude that the selection is going to be very hard to make, and I doubt whether a collection of so many as are here could come to a conclusion at all because we have so many good men.

CHAIRMAN: I will be glad to hear from any other member of the Association that desires to speak upon this question, and if any other one desires to be heard, as I said, we are through with the program and we are ready for the introduction of any other subject that may be brought before us.

GENERAL WEAVER: I move you that Hon. S. F. Prouty be elected to membership in this Association.

Seconded.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN: It was my desire to couple with the name of Judge Prouty the name of Hon. Geo. Carson, of Council Bluffs, who was a member in 1878 and I now suggest that he be also elected.

MR. DUNGAN: I understand, if they are eligible, all that is necessary is to sign the roll.

MR. BRANDT: I will state Mr. Chairman there is a peculiar lameness in our by-laws that a person has to be one year over twenty-five before he can become a member.

MR. MCNUTT: I move you that the by-laws be amended by making eligibility for admission twenty-four years instead of twenty-five years.

Seconded.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the two gentlemen named be enrolled in this Association.

Motion carried.

MR. COFFIN: Mr. President—I have it in my mind and have had it in my mind ever since Mr. Casady gave us such a beautiful character here that attaches to this man whose picture is before us (Doctor Selman) to make a motion that the Committee on Resolutions be especially instructed to weave into their resolutions a resolution that shall be like a bouquet sent to the living. We often give roses and flowers and bouquets when a person passes away, but let us while he is living gladden that good heart of his by showing that he is especially remembered by a resolution sent to him.

CHAIRMAN: General Weaver is chairman of that committee and it will be a labor of love for him to do that without any instructions.

GENERAL WEAVER: I will do that.

CHAIRMAN: That will be the sense of the meeting.

We will take up and have read letters from some of our absent members. The secretary will please read them. The secretary reads as follows:

Letter from O'Donnell of Dubuque.

Letter from H. H. Trimble.

Letter from Jed Lake.

Letter from John A. Kasson.

Letter from Wm. Harper.

Letter from Commander Horton, Marshalltown.

Letter from W. B. Thompson, Cedar Rapids.

Letter from W. J. Moir.

On motion the Association here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MORNING SESSION—THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

Association called to order by the chairman, Joseph R. Reed.

The first order of business on the program is report of committee for the nomination of officers. If the Committee on Resolutions is ready, we will receive their report.

GENERAL WEAVER: Mr. Chairman—Your committee is ready to report. Governor Dungan was secretary of the committee and I will have him read the report. We aim to be modest in our presentations here this morning, and did not go very extensively into the various subjects which we might have taken up.

Report read by Governor Dungan as follows:

Lieutenant Governor Dungan, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Mr. President—Your committee beg leave to report the following resolutions for your consideration:

Resolved, That we express to all absent members our great disappointment at not being permitted to meet them at the present session; but we trust that their lives and health may be preserved and that they may meet with us at our next assembling.

Resolved, That this Association accepts from the donors, Mrs. Sarah V. Forker, of Chicago, and Mrs. S. C. Herbert, of Des Moines, the beautiful portrait of the Hon. John Jackson Selman, now of Bloomfield, Iowa, who was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention of Iowa, and a member of the Senate of the First, Second and Third General Assemblies of

the State, and we assure them of our high appreciation of the gift, and that it will be placed in the Historical Department as the property of the State. And further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to them.

Resolved, That this Association expresses the great satisfaction of all the members on learning of the preservation of the life of Dr. Selman to his advanced age, and we sincerely hope that his life may be preserved many years to enjoy the blessings of this commonwealth, which he so conspicuously helped to shape and perpetuate, and that he may long continue to enjoy the love of his neighbors to whom he has devoted his eventful and useful life.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Selman.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve the recommendation of Governor Cummins for a liberal appropriation, by our present General Assembly, for the completion of the State Historical Building. We commend this measure to the wisdom and patriotism of the Thirtieth General Assembly, because not only in line with one of the purposes of our organization, but so essential to the collection and preservation of the early history of our State.

Resolved, That the Pioneer Lawmakers here assembled deeply regret the absence of Hon. Charles Aldrich, on account of sickness, and hope for his speedy recovery. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the invaluable work he is doing for the State, and hope this work will be continued for many years to come, until the historical building is completed, and filled with all that will perpetuate the memory of the early history of Iowa.

Resolved, That if the representatives of the family of Ansel Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa, will assent to the removal of his remains to a suitable burial place within this State, that it is the sense of this Association that the people, through the Governor and General Assembly. should provide for the expense of the same, and for a monument to his memory. And that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. John S. Briggs, at Omaha, Neb.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered the retiring officers for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties during their term of office.

Resolved, That the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa heartily commend the "History of Iowa," recently published by our distinguished fellow citizen, ex Lieutenant Governor Benj. F. Gue, as a most notable and valuable contribution to the annals of our State. The author has been so familiar with every phase of Iowa's development for the past fifty years, and has wrought out the marvelous story of its settlement, its earlier and later growth and achievements, with such fidelity and completeness as to entitle the work to a place in every library, schoolhouse, and every home in Iowa.

J. B. WEAVER,
ALONZO ABERNETHY,
ADDISON OLIVER,
S. S. FARWELL,
WARREN S. DUNGAN.

It was moved to strike out the words "continue to enjoy."

It was suggested by the Chair that General Weaver would be glad to correct the resolutions as suggested by the mover, which was accordingly agreed to, and the resolution passed with that understanding.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. President—I move you that Mrs. Briggs be invited to say a few words on that resolution relating to Governor Briggs.

CHAIRMAN: We will be glad, indeed, to hear her.

MRS. BRIGGS: *Mr. Chairman*—It is with the deepest feelings of gratitude and appreciation that I am permitted to make a few remarks before this distinguished assemblage on the question of making a memorial to the late Governor Briggs.

I will not presume to go into detail with regard to the history of Iowa, of which Governor Briggs was a part, but a few things I would like to bring to your notice along with this resolution; first—his name and administration are associated with Iowa when she first assumed her statehood, and the beginning of his term of office has marked an epoch in the State's history. It was under his administration that the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri was established, and the free and normal school system was put in operation.

So ardent was he in the support of the school measure that in order to put the system in operation he advanced out of his own pocket about $2,000 which was afterwards restored to him by the State.

Although the last five years of his life was spent in Omaha where he made his home with his son, the late John S. Briggs, he always felt and spoke of Iowa as his home; and the climax was reached, whenever he learned of an honor bestowed upon her as a State.

I remember very well his manifestations of pleasure upon learning of Governor Kirkwood's accession to President Garfield's cabinet.

The first to serve Iowa in her new role of statehood, in honorable old age, he lived to see the full realization of the desires he had expressed in his retiring message to the General Assembly in 1850. "That this, his adopted State, might ever be distinguished for virtue, intelligence and prosperity." Again I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: The next committee is that on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

The report of the Committee on Nomination of officers was read by the chair, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION.

President—Gen. J. B. Weaver.

Secretary—Isaac Brandt.

Assistant Secretaries—E. M. Steadman and John M. Davis.

Vice Presidents—First district, H. H. Trimble; second district, Samuel McNutt; third district, W. J. Moir; fourth district, Wm. Larrabee; fifth

district, Wm. G. Thompson, sixth district, T. B. Berry; seventh district, M. A. Dashiell; eighth district, Col. W. S. Dungan; ninth district, Geo. Carson; tenth district, J. L. Kamrar; eleventh district, R. A. Smith.

Executive Committee—B. F. Gue, P. M. Casady, G. L. Godfrey.

CHAIRMAN: The question is on the adoption of this report. What is your pleasure?

On motion the report was adopted as read.

General Weaver being called for responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I will state that I tell the truth when I say that your action is a complete surprise to me, as it was intimated to me but a few moments ago by Judge Casady that that would be your action, and I wish that you had conferred the honor upon some one more worthy and that had been more closely identified with you. Of course I have been identified with the history of the State for a good many years and have watched its growth, and the wonderful growth it has made in all of its different departments, and I can only say to you that I very deeply appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and shall endeavor to faithfully discharge my duties during the term. Thanking you again, I cordially accept the honor.

CHAIRMAN: The next matter on the program is "Recollections of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies," a paper by our associate, Hon. S. S. Farwell of Monticello.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

It is a laudable and honorable ambition to be elected as a member of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa. Such an honor came to me at the election in 1865, and I became a member of the senate of the Eleventh General Assembly, taking my seat January 8, 1866—more than thirty-eight years ago.

When I entered the senate chamber in the old capitol building, a feeling of loneliness came over me as I looked upon the assembled senators and failed to receive a single glance of recognition from any member. Not one of them had a familiar face, and to one and all I was an entire stranger. Some one had kindly attached my name to a desk, and after taking the oath of office I took my seat and began to study the situation. I soon realized that I was one of the youngest members of the senate, and also that all my past experience and training in life had not qualified me to be a lawmaker for the State of Iowa, but I soon learned, however, that a good many other members were in the same fix as myself. In other words we had it all to learn.

Seated near me were veteran legislators—Stubbs of Jefferson, Clark of Johnson and Clarkson of Grundy, and I soon won the friendship of Clark and Clarkson, and at the close of the session the latter came to me and said that he had formed a liking for me and wished to exchange photographs, an honor which I deeply appreciated.

The Eleventh General Assembly came into existence in a memorable period of our country's history. Only a few short months previous the great war of the Rebellion had come to an end. The mighty armies of Lee and Johnson had surrendered to Grant and Sherman, and thanksgiving of the union soldiers and of loyal people everywhere over a nation saved, liberty preserved, and slavery wiped out of existence, knew no bounds. Then like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and again the pall of sorrow, grief and indignation spread over the land. The Governor of Iowa was a pall bearer to guard and honor the precious dust on its way from Washington to Springfield, fittingly representing all of the people of our State. This sad event did not long hinder the mustering out of the union army and the return of the veteran soldiers to their homes. Iowa welcomed back again the survivors of the 80,000 men she had furnished for the war, and thousands of returned soldiers from other states came also to make their homes on the magnificent prairies of our State.

The time for political conventions was at hand and both parties vied with other in placing upon their tickets returned soldiers who had made a good record in the army, for places they were qualified to fill, and when the roster of the Eleventh General Assembly was prepared, it was found that a large proportion of its membership was composed of these returned soldiers, and upon its organization in January, 1866, it was soon manifest that questions growing out of the great conflict were still of absorbing interest.

Governor Stone devoted his inaugural address entirely to national affairs and the reconstruction of the Union. President Johnson had just begun to waver from his first announced policy of hanging traitors and putting only loyal men in control of the disloyal States. Before this remarkable change of front took place, the President had said: "It is manifest that treason most flagrant in character has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest civil tribunals of the country in order that the Constitution and the laws be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous." Governor Stone in his inaugural said: "In this sentiment I fully concur. To excuse these men from merited punishment upon the plea that the atrocious crime of treason has been merged in the grander drama of revolution is to make crime respectable in proportion to its enormity and magnitude. If an ignorant foreigner, a mere subordinate of Jeff. Davis can be condemned for the barbarism of Andersonville, should this arch conspirator now hospitably quartered by the shores of the Chesapeake, and by whose fiendish contrivance fifty thousand Northern soldiers were slaughtered in Southern prison pens, be allowed to escape the just demands of our violated laws?" The next day, in the House of Representatives, Colonel Sapp introduced resolutions declaring, "That the arch traitor, Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the so-called confederacy, is guilty of the highest crime known to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, in the opinion of the loyal people of this State, is not a fit subject for clemency, and, in our opinion, it is due to the living and the dead, that he should expiate his crime upon the scaffold." This and similar resolutions

gave rise to debate and patriotic and eloquent speeches, but notwithstanding, Jefferson Davis was not tried, convicted and hung for treason, and as I stood by his grave a few years ago in Richmond, I rejoiced that the passions which swayed us all during the Civil War and which were so intensified and embittered by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, were cooled down in time to prevent the wildest adherent to the lost cause from placing a martyr's wreath upon the statue of the fallen chieftain.

Governor Stone concluded his inaugural address by transmitting to the legislature for ratification the amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever abolishing slavery, and he must be pardoned for indulging in flights of eloquence as he proclaimed,—"No more shall the slave be driven by the master's whip from the home of his childhood and the graves of his kindred, a hunted fugitive, seeking the boon of liberty beneath the shining stars of the north. That starry flag no longer waves in splendid mockery over a land of slaves."

That the patriotic words of the governor stirred the convention to an unusual degree was shown by the passage of the following resolution before the two houses separated:

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the three branches of the government of the State of Iowa, the executive, the judiciary and the legislative, here assembled, do declare, that we pledge ourselves, and the State, to the eternal principles of *freedom*, *justice*, and *political equality* to all men regardless of color and nationality."

Events moved rapidly in those days and soon the whole country was convulsed by the conflict between President Johnson and Congress over the policy of reconstruction and the restoration of those who had been in rebellion to their civil rights within the Union. Both houses of the legislature were soon teeming with resolutions upon the subject, the most of them very violent and radical in character, sustaining Congress and denouncing the President. These resolutions are too long to quote, but a few extracts from the one introduced by Senator Clarkson will show the spirit that was then prevailing. "Whereas, The citizens of said (rebellious) states were subdued by force of arms, and are now conquered rebels, and as such, it is our right and duty to impose upon them such restrictions, and require of them such obligations as shall be ample security for the future, claiming this right not by any power which the government of the United States has over loyal sovereign states, but by the law of nations, by which the conqueror may hold the conquered in the grasp of its power until it has acquired whatever the public safety and the public faith demand for the stability of the nation and the happiness of the people. That our senators be instructed and representatives be requested to use their influence to prevent the said rebellious states having senators or representatives in Congress until complete indemnity for the future be guaranteed by incorporating into their fundamental laws that no hand that has been raised against the flag of our country shall ever make or administer its laws....and in all their acts in the reconstruction of the rebel states, as additional guarantee for the future, to make rebels odious by bringing the leaders to trial and punishment, and the confiscation of their property, and the test oath now required by law to be taken by

those entering upon the duties of an office under the general government be made perpetual and as eternal as the laws of self defense."

The debate upon these resolutions was for brilliancy and ability never surpassed in any Iowa legislature. Senators Leake, Cutts and Hunt led the debate in favor of the most radical reconstruction legislation, and their speeches were long remembered as giving voice and expression to the almost unanimous views of the loyal people of the country, that treason should be punished, and rebels kept from returning to power.

Senators Warren and Richards led the opposition, the latter embodying his views in resolutions denouncing "the doctrine of dead States, and conquered provinces, of general confiscation, and African rule in the South" and commending the course of the President whose views if carried out would result in "adding thereby to the glorious triumph of arms, the more glorious triumph of peace and a fully restored Union."

Senator Warren was one of the most noted characters of Iowa during the early Statehood days. He is described as "One of the keenest and most incisive writers, the most scholarly of our statesmen and one of the best men we ever had in our State." At the beginning of the war, he was a writer for the New York Tribune, and the author of the famous "On to Richmond" articles, which it is believed caused the first advance of the Union army into Virginia, and the first battle of Bull Run which resulted so disastrously and awakened the country for the first time to a realization of the tremendous conflict which was impending. Entering the military service, Warren served with distinction during the war and at its close was mustered out with the rank of Major General. Returning to civil life and elected to the senate, it was found that from being the most radical of radicals, he had changed to such an extreme conservatism as to no longer to be in harmony with the great majority of the Republican party. His speech pleading for a restored union, for burying out of sight all of the wild passions growing out of the war, rendering impossible the ruin and destruction which follow in the wake of civil strife, was probably the greatest speech that was ever delivered in the Senate Chamber. But it made no converts and he was left alone to vote with the few Democratic members. At the close of the session he went forth ostracised by his party to keep company with Governor Grimes in waiting almost for a generation to be understood and appreciated.

As the session wore away, the war spirit gradually disappeared. The death of a member who had been a union soldier, but unable to take his seat on account of injuries received in the service, brought forth eloquent eulogies. The occasional appearance of a veteran in uniform who was belated in his return, and of the wife or mother wearing the sable garments of mourning for the husband or son who would never return, were reminders of the past, but that did not prevent the legislature from getting down to the regular work of the session.

The ordinary routine of legislative work is dull and monotonous and it is difficult after a lapse of thirty-eight years to recount many incidents of interest. Committees investigated the defalcation in the Swamp Land fund, and the Attorney General was directed to institute proceedings against the guilty parties, while the fact that the reputation of the Governor and Treasurer of State was temporarily placed under a cloud was a matter of general regret. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was located at Council Bluffs

and the Soldiers Orphans' Homes which had been established by the munificence and patriotism of private citizens were taken over by the State and made a part of the great system of public institutions which is the pride and glory of the commonwealth. These were all amply provided for and Governor Gue in his closing address to the Senate said—''The people who have honored you with their trust will soon judge of your doings. Knowing as I do their intelligence and liberality, I can not doubt approval of the munificent aid you have extended to the educational and benevolent institutions of the State.''

Two years later when the Twelfth General Assembly convened, it was found that many of the ablest leaders in both houses in the Eleventh had not been returned. Warren, Cutts, Leake, Stiles, Hunt, Clarkson, and Clark were absent from the Senate, and Ed Wright, Superintendent Abernathy, Baker and Darwin were no longer members of the House. But the supply of good material in Iowa is inexhaustible and among the new men were three who have since achieved high honor and distinction. William Larrabee came to the Senate from Fayette county and was soon recognized as an invaluable member. For fourteen years he retained his seat and the most of the time as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee held the finances of the State government in his hands and under his control. My attention was first attracted to Senator Larabee by seeing his desk piled with the trashiest newspapers of the country and I wondered what manner of man he was until he told me that was his way of showing how ridiculous it was for the State to supply members with great quantities of newspapers as it was then doing at public expense. In his early legislative career, he opposed all legislation that might deter capital from being invested in railroads, but when he became Governor and found that the railroads were in many cases charging more for a short haul than a long haul, he went vigorously to work to remedy all such abuses and bring the roads under the proper State control.

Senator Larrabee in his early career as a lawmaker had very liberal views on the subject of temperance, but as the years went by he became one of the chief advocates of prohibition. In religion, in 1868 he was put down as ''Liberal,'' but when he became Governor, it is said that on Sunday afternoons the State House used to resound with gospel hymns, and it is to be hoped that now he is an ardent, if not a shouting, Methodist.

John A. Kasson became a member of the House after a long experience as a member of Congress, and in other offices of great responsibility. Probably no other man ever entered the Iowa legislature so well equipped for legislative work, and his wise counsel left its impress upon nearly all of the legislation of that period, and especially on that relating to the present Capitol building. His subsequent career as a member of Congress, minister to Austria, and commissioner to negotiate reciprocity treaties, has placed him among the foremost of American statesmen. He was a prominent candidate for Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress, but unhappily for him, he had an ''Iowa idea'' that the tariff on iron and steel was higher than was needed to protect American labor from foreign competition and was working an injury to the farmers of Iowa who at that time were for the first time fencing their farms with wire, so the extreme protectionists of the East turned him down.

James Wilson, of Tama, our own "Tama Jim," entered the House the very opposite of the cultured and experienced Kasson. He came from the farm to which he had emigrated, driving a yoke of oxen, and the prairie breezes were still blowing through his hair. But it was not long before he got his bearings and commenced acquiring the knowledge and skill in legislative work which, four years later, made him Speaker of the House. During the session of 1868 all of the Land Grant railroads had to have legislation to keep and perfect their titles to lands donated by Congress for their construction. The question of State control of rates for freight and passenger service was on, and Mr. Wilson soon assumed leadership, having attached to all the railroad bills the words—"Providing the company accepting the provisions of this act shall at all times be subject to such rules, regulations, and rates of tariff, for the transportation of freight and passengers, as may from time to time be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."

Mr. Wilson's efforts to secure legislative control of railroads were ably seconded by McNutt of Muscatine whose eloquent speeches about "Soulless Corporations" forcing the producers and laborers of the State into poverty and ruin are still remembered. Could McNutt have looked forward thirty-five years and seen the farmers that were so oppressed selling their land for $100 per acre, and every farmer in Iowa having access to a railroad station within a few miles of his home, he would perhaps have come to the conclusion that things were not going to the bad quite as fast as he had thought after all, but the successful efforts of the friends of State control of the railroads in those early days to have the people's rights safeguarded by legislation is worthy of the highest commendation.

A word should be said about the officers of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. We rejoice that Lieutenant Governor Gue is still with us, to receive our congratulations over his long career of usefulness and service to the people of Iowa. He was a pioneer in laying the foundation for the Iowa State Agricultural College, the greatest institution of the kind in the world, and no man can lay claim to a greater honor. His "History of Iowa" which he has prepared in recent years, giving the plain facts of the birth, territorial period and statehood of Iowa, will be invaluable as the years and centuries go by.

Gen. Ed Wright, the quick and always ready Speaker of the Eleventh, has years since gone to his reward. No better or braver man ever lived.

Lieut. Gov. John Scott has also passed away. Disappointed in many of his political ambitions, yet withal brave, generous and manly, he will always have an honorable place in our history.

John Russell, Speaker of the Twelfth, is quietly living on the farm in Jones county which he entered from the government in the early days. Surrounded by loving children and friends, sustained by the philosophy of contentment and peace, conscious that the record of his long public career is clear and unclouded, he is enjoying a serene and beautiful old age.

In after years many honors came to the members of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. One even now occupies an honored place in the council room of the President of the United States. Two were made ministers to foreign courts, several were consuls, and others occupied important federal positions, and thirteen were elected members of Congress.

To our own State service we gave a Governor, second only in ability and service to Grimes and Kirkwood, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a number of District and Circuit Judges, a Secretary of State, an Auditor of State, a Register of the Land Office, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

If the members of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies were called together now, no quorum would respond to the roll call, but the names of the absent ones would each bring forth some pleasant memory of reminiscence, and after a life extended over a period of seventy years, I can truthfully say that next to my army associations and comradeship, the pleasantest memories of my life are associated with the sessions of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies.

COLONEL MOORE, on the part of the Senate: Mr. President—There is a committee from the Senate present who wish to be heard.

CHAIRMAN: We will listen to the message from the Senate.

SENATOR CROSSLEY: Mr. President—On behalf of the Senate we invite you to visit the Senate today when you can most conveniently do so, and we extend to you most hearty congratulations from the Senate.

On motion the invitation from the Senate was unanimously accepted.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. President—A communication from the House of Representatives.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear their communication.

MR. N. E. KENDALL: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—We are a committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to take cognizance of the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa are again in session, and we extend an invitation to your honorable body to visit the chambers of the House this afternoon, or at any other time that may be convenient.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Committee—On behalf of the Association I will say to you that your invitation is accepted without a vote and that it will be our pleasure to meet the House of Representatives in a body, perhaps about 3:00 o'clock, or shortly afterwards.

GOVERNOR DUNGAN: Mr. President—Permit me a word. I have just had a telephone communication from Mr. Aldrich, and he expresses his very great disappointment at not being here; that of all the days of the year these two were the ones he desired to be here, and especially to show to the members of

this Association the progress that has been made during the past year. I expressed to him the fact that we had passed resolutions in regard to this building, the condition of it, and he was very much gratified, indeed.

Mr. FARWELL: I move that the secretary of the Association be instructed to communicate with Mr. Aldrich and express the deep regret of the Association that he is not able to be with us.

Carried.

COLONEL ABERNETHY: I would like to either add to that that there be incorporated in the resolution prepared and adopted from the committee one expressive of the regret of this Association at his enforced absence. It was omitted and I just rise to suggest that possibly the Chairman will be permitted yet to prepare and insert a resolution to this effect.

CHAIRMAN: Certainly.

GENERAL WEAVER: I will be very glad to do it. I believe, however, it would be a more distinguished honor to have a separate resolution passed on the motion of the gentleman who has just made it. I would be glad to incorporate it.

COLONEL ABERNETHY: It would be a source of great satisfaction to him no doubt, but it occurred to me that it should be added to the report of the committee on resolutions.

GENERAL WEAVER: I will add that.

MR. L. O. BLISS: I agree with Brother Abernethy in every respect and in every construction that can be put upon the remarks that he has made with regard to our friend Aldrich. I have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for thirty-five years or more, and a better man I do not know in the State. I have prepared a resolution referring to him, which I will read, but will not ask the Association to adopt it from this fact, that as it is now before you, I think a better resolution can be prepared and adopted than the one I drew this morning. (Reads)

CHAIRMAN: The question is now on the motion of Major Farwell, which now will be supplemented by the action of the committee on resolutions. The question can be taken on the adoption and Major Farwell and Colonel Abernethy will put it in form.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN: I am loth, Major Farwell, to impose further duties upon you, but I will state, in view of what has taken

place, that it would be well for your committee for the House to get in conference with the committee and adopt a program for this afternoon. I have designated to address the Senate on behalf of this Association our venerable friend Mr. McNutt and Judge Oliver, who understand thoroughly the program that they are to represent us there.

The next item of business on the program is a memorial to our late Presidents, Colonel John Scott and Major Hoyt Sherman, by Hon. B. F. Gue.

OUR LATE EX-PRESIDENTS.

Eighteen years have passed away since the first gathering of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa in this city to renew the friendships of early times. That reunion was so pleasant that a general expression was heard that we should effect a permanent association and assemble together at stated periods. The result was the organization of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. Our first president was Judge Reuben Noble of Clayton county, who in 1854 served as Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives. Hon. John F. Duncombe of Webster county, a distinguished pioneer lawmaker of northwestern Iowa, was the second president. He was succeeded in 1890 by Judge Edward Johnstone of Lee county, whose service as Speaker of the House of the Second Territorial Legislative Assembly dated back to 1839. The fourth president was Judge George G. Wright of Polk county, who had served the State so ably as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and United States Senator. Judge Wright was twice re-elected, holding the office at the time of his death in 1896. The fifth president was Colonel John Scott of Story county, who was elected in 1896. His successor was Major Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, who served until 1900, when Hon. Theodore S. Parvin of Linn county, the former secretary of Governor Lucas, was elected.

Of these distinguished gentlemen who ably filled some of the highest official positions in our territorial, state and national governments, and comprise all of the ex-presidents of this Association, not one is now living. Our Association has paid fitting tributes of respect to the memory of these honored public men as they have passed away, and I have been requested to speak of the two who have but recently been called to the higher life:

COLONEL JOHN SCOTT

Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 14, 1824, and was educated at Franklin college, afterwards reading law he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1845. At the beginning of the war with Mexico in 1846, he enlisted in the regiment commanded by Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. In 1847 he with Colonel Clay and seventy members of the regiment was captured, and with his comrades imprisoned in the city of Mexico for eight months. From 1852 to 1854 he was editor of the Kentucky Whig. In 1856 he came to Iowa, settling at Nevada, in Story county, where he

became largely engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1859 he was elected on the Republican ticket State Senator for the district composed of the counties of Story, Boone, Hardin and Hamilton, serving until after the war session of 1861, when he resigned to enter the Union army. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Third Iowa infantry and commanded that regiment at the battle of Blue Mills. In 1862 he was promoted to colonel of the Thirty-second infantry, where he served with distinction in many engagements, resigning in May, 1864.

In 1867 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, presiding over the senate of the Twelfth General Assembly. In 1868 Colonel Scott was one of the most prominent candidates for Congress in the old Sixth district which at the time embraced more than one third of the area of the State. The convention which lasted two days and nights, was one of the most notable in Iowa political history. The leading candidates were Judge D. D. Chase, of Hamilton and Colonel Scott, of Story. But in the long contest neither could command a majority of the votes of the convention. Each came within a few votes of a nomination at different times, but the choice finally went to Charles Pomeroy of Webster. In 1870 Colonel Scott was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district, serving until the office was discontinued.

For more than a quarter of a century Colonel Scott was intimately associated with the industrial progress of the State, serving as President of the State Agricultural Society, of the State Road Improvement Association, of the Improved Stock Breeders Association and delegate to the National Agricultural Congress. In 1882 Colonel Scott was again a prominent candidate for Congress, and it is claimed by his friends that he received enough votes on the last ballot to give him the nomination, but the nomination was awarded to Major Holmes of Boone.

In 1885 Colonel Scott was again elected to the State Senate, serving in Twenty-first General Assembly. He was the author of several books; in 1849 he published a narrative of the imprisonment of himself and comrades in Mexico; in 1895 he published "The Story of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry," a work of more than five hundred pages. He also compiled and published a "Genealogy of Hugh Scott" and his decendants. He was also for many years an able writer on agricultural topics, contributing to the leading farm journals of the State. He was prominent in the Masonic order, having served as Master of the Grand Lodge in 1869 and 1870. His last official position was President of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, of which he had been a prominent member from the day of its organization.

For more than forty years John Scott has been one of the distinguished citizens of Iowa, contributing in a large measure to its development and steady progress by his intelligent leadership both in private and public capacities. He died at his home in Des Moines on the 23d of September, 1903.

MAJOR HOYT SHERMAN.

Hoyt Sherman was one of the enterprising young men who in 1848, not two years after Iowa was admitted as a State, came to the then frontier settlement that was beginning to cluster about old Fort Des Moines. He was but twenty-one years of age when he became a citizen of Iowa, and was a typical representative of the young and adventurous young men who were

at that period severing the home ties of the east and linking their lives and fortunes with wild prairies of the Mississippi valley.

He came from one of the most distinguished families of the country.

His father was one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio; his brother John was long one of the most eminent statesmen of America; another brother William T. won world-wide fame as a commander in the Civil War

Hoyt Sherman was born November 1, 1827, at Lancaster, Ohio, and his youthful years were divided between schools and the printing office. Coming to Iowa in the spring of 1848, he was admitted to the bar a year later and soon after became associated with Judge P. M. Casady in the practice of that profession. He was appointed postmaster of Des Moines by President Taylor in 1849, and later was elected clerk of the district court. In 1854 he was the senior member of the banking house of Hoyt Sherman & Co., and upon the establishment of the State Bank of Iowa, Mr. Sherman became cashier of the branch at Des Moines. He was one of the directors on behalf of the State to supervise the new system and guard the interests of the public. When the Civil War began, Mr. Sherman was appointed by President Lincoln paymaster in the Union Army with the rank of major, serving for three years. He was one of the organizers of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa and for many years its general manager. That institution owes much of its stability and high standing to the fine executive ability and unquestioned integrity of Major Hoyt Sherman.

In 1866 he was a member of the House of the Eleventh General Assembly, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committee of ways and means. Major Sherman has contributed valuable historical articles to the Annals of Iowa on the "State Banking System" and "Early Banking in Iowa."

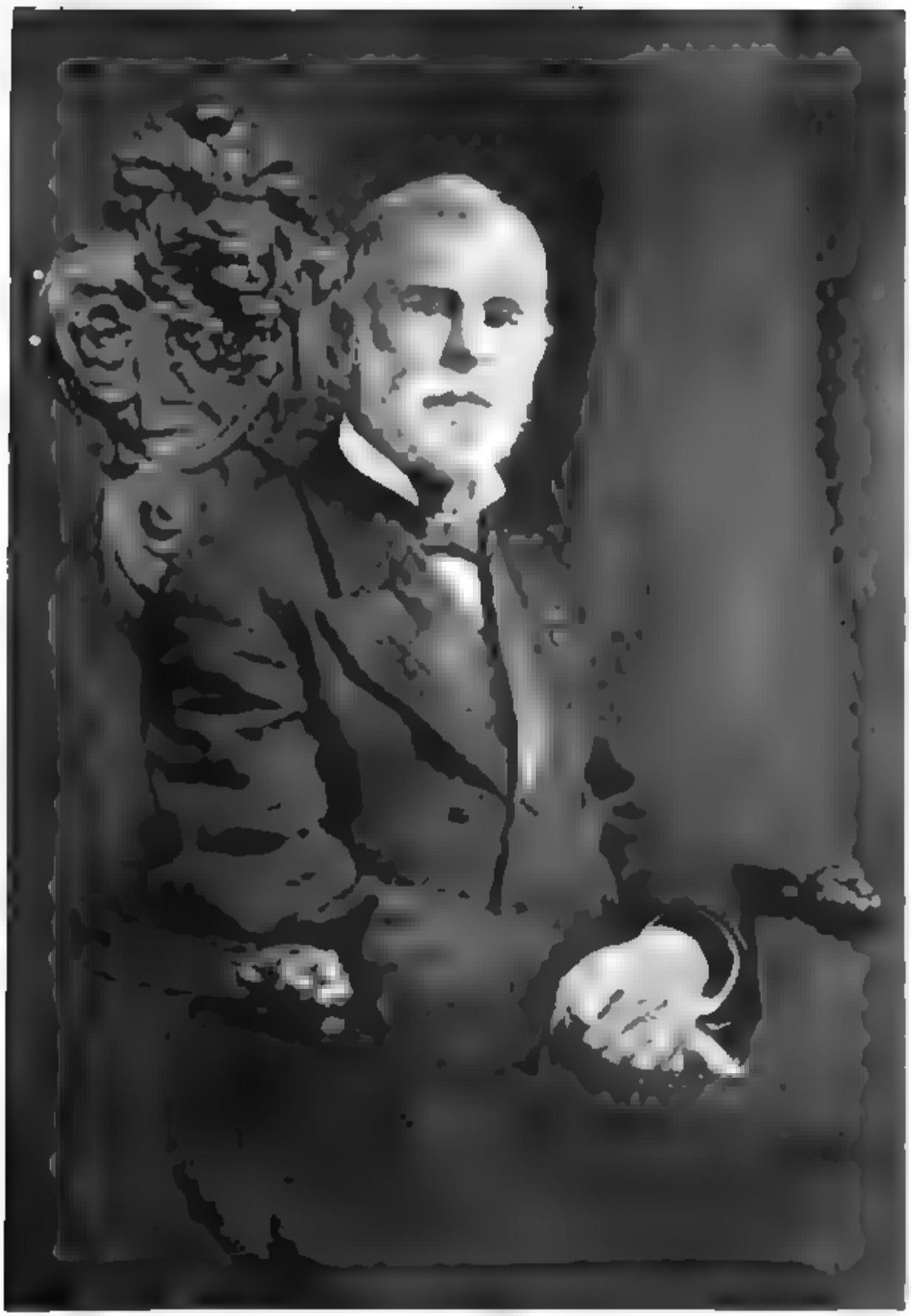
He was long one of the leading members and President of the Associated Charities of Des Moines and was largely instrumental in introducing into that benevolent organization the excellent administrative system which has enabled it to do so effectively the work for which it was established.

Major Sherman was a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, the Grant Club, the Pioneer Club and was one of the founders and most influential members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

As one of the founders and builders of the capital city of the State, as a pioneer whose whole mature life was closely identified with the development of the best institutions of Iowa for more than half a century, his work and influence will long be greatfully remembered by the generation with which he was so intimately associated.

His death occurred on the 25th of January, 1904, removing from our midst a citizen who for nearly fifty-six years had been an active force in the upbuilding of Des Moines, whose life was closely identified with its public and private enterprises and whose sterling character was recognized by all classes of citizens. His sound judgment, his business ability and integrity, his genial companionship and active interest in all commendable enterprises have made an impress upon our people that will not soon pass away.

CHAIRMAN: Following this paper the meeting is open to remarks by anybody in reference to the subject of the paper, or any other subject upon which they may wish to speak.



HOYT SHERMAN.

MR. CLAYTON: *Mr. President*—I feel like I ought to say something with reference to the life of Col. John Scott. I have known him nearly ever since I have been a citizen of Iowa. When I first met him, some way or another his genial nature struck me forcibly and we became the best of friends. I think I have seldom met a man that when he had convinced himself that he was right on any proposition was more determined to stand by what he thought was right than Col. John Scott. I have seen him under almost all conditions. I have been a guest in his house, and apparently a very welcome one whenever I went. I have met him in the State Agricultural Society, in the Stock Breeders' Association several times, in the Farmers' National Congress, and he was always an intelligent earnest, profound, deep worker in whatever he undertook. I will close by saying that I do not think I have ever met a man that I would read his determinations quicker than those of Colonel Scott and could rely on what he said. I think he was one of the grandest men that lived in Iowa.

Unfortunately I was not so well acquainted with Hoyt Sherman, having only casually met him, but all that has been said about him I know to be true. I know of him as one of the Sherman family. I know something of his history and I think in the loss of these two men we have lost a strong factor in this organization.

W. H. GALLUP: *Mr. Chairman*—I do not think I can do myself justice without saying a word or two in behalf of the memory of Colonel Scott. For nearly nineteen years I lived in the same town, on the same street, and within two blocks of his house. As a friend, I do not think I ever had a more faithful one. He could always be relied on; his word was good and his friendship was reliable. We have visited together in our homes, and I can say that I have always found him straight. I feel that I can not say what I want to, but if you will bear with me, I will try and say a few words more. As a citizen he was one who could always take a place which would do the town in which he lived good. He could always be relied on to take a leading place, and when you called upon him you would know that what he had to do was in safe hands. As a lawmaker, he has been a member of the Senate twice as a regularly elected member and once as Lieutenant Governor. As a soldier he showed his patriotism in two wars. His face could be read too easy for him to be, as you might say, a successful politician. He never said "yes" when he meant "no" and he never said "no" unless his heart said "no," and I feel that it is my duty to say that I regret to be called upon to say anything at his demise, but it is a duty I can not evade.

I thank you for listening to my broken remarks.

MR. PERRY. *Mr. President*—I rise more to make a motion than to deliberate, and to refer to a historic incident in my earliest acquaintance with the deceased, Major Hoyt Sherman, a man for whom I always had the most profound respect and high opinion of his character. Now, the historic incident I speak of was this: In November, 1850, I had just come out from Burlington and elected to teach school during that winter below Ashland Agency. One Saturday when we had no school, I heard there was to be a lawsuit conducted at Ashland Agency. It was this: Thomas Pink, a very influential citizen of Ashland had been arrested for taking money from the United States mail, and he was prosecuted by the Federal Government. Geo. G. Wright, of Keosauqua, appeared for the Government and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, Geo. S. Wilson, of Fairfield and ———, of Ottumwa,

for the defendant Pink. The prosecution arose out of facts originating here in Des Moines. Casady & Tidrick, a law firm of Des Moines, were collecting money for a client in St. Louis. There were no banks, no exchange, no way of transmitting money except by mail. This firm of Casady & Tidrick claimed they mailed that money in the post office, of which Hoyt Sherman was postmaster, and Tidrick, partner of Mr. Casady, put initials I. C. on each bill and sent them to the parties at St. Louis and they did not reach their destination and were found in circulation around Ashland. Hoyt Sherman, postmaster of Des Moines, was there as a witness; so was Mr. Tidrick. I put in the whole day and part of the night hearing that trial conducted; heard the testimony of the postmaster as to his mailing the money and letter, and making a strong impression on my mind of the event and the men connected with it; the powerful J. C. Hall, Geo. G. Wright and the ability and fitness of Hoyt Sherman, and young man Tidrick and all; and I have been acquainted with Hoyt Sherman ever since until his death, and I have often referred to that incident as a historical incident; and old man J. B. Morris, the Squire who tried the case must now be over ninety years of age, and is still living down there. I speak of this as a matter of early history, an early incident in our business affairs in this State and when money had to be transmitted by mail: There were no railroad lines, and only one telegraph line, reaching along the Mississippi river, none in the interior, and how rude and imperfect our conditions and facilities were in that day compared with what they are now, and I am glad to know that Judge Casady still survives, and I saw him, I can say, in January, 1852, in Fort Des Moines—it was not Des Moines then.

Now, as to Mr. Sherman, I have always entertained the most exalted opinion as to his honesty and his fitness, and no one regrets his decease more than I.

MR. BRANDT: *Mr. President*—Col. John Scott was a man of great resources; he was a man that always attracted attention wherever he went. I was acquainted with him for more than forty years; when I was in his presence I knew I was with a man from whom I could gather much useful information. He was a student all of his long and useful life. He never came in contact with anything that he did not fully understand that he thought might be useful, but what he always investigated it. He was naturally patriotic; he loved his country and his country's flag as he loved his life. When but a young man he enlisted as a soldier boy and went to the war in Mexico. He was with Gen. Winfield Scott when the American army marched into the halls of Montezuma in the city of Mexico. There is no doubt in my mind that he enjoyed that great American victory to its fullest extent; for he had at one time been held there as a prisoner of war. When our Southern brethren became unruly and fired upon the flag at Fort Sumpter the heart and strong arm of Col. John Scott again went to the rescue of the American flag, and upon many battle fields the regiment of which John Scott was Colonel did valliant service. When the victory was won and the American flag was again victorious, Col. John Scott returned to his home in Iowa with many honors. He quietly doffed his regimentals and resumed his useful career as a business man.

Friends, in the death of Col John Scott our city and our State have lost one of our most honored and useful citizens, and the Pioneer Lawmakers one of its founders and able supporters.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to detain you for only a few moments longer. I feel that it is proper to make some remarks in regard to Major Hoyt Sherman. I came from the same city that he came from, Lancaster, Ohio. I knew all the family. My father and Hoyt Sherman's father were intimate friends. No man mourned the death of Judge Sherman, Hoyt Sherman's father, more than my good old father did. Hence, knowing the family for many years, I feel that it is proper that I should make a few remarks in regard to the death of Major Hoyt Sherman. I knew him as a boy when he played upon Mount Pleasant, a large elevation of ground adjoining the city of Lancaster. I knew him as a young man upon the streets of that city; I knew him when he went to Williams College in the same township in which I lived. I knew him as a boy, as a young man, as a business man, and I have known him as a citizen of Des Moines for the past forty-five years. I knew him as an officer, I have known him in every capacity of life, and I can say truthfully that I have never known a man that more fully exemplified a genuine American citizen than Major Hoyt Sherman in every department of life. He was an honored citizen, a kind father and a good husband. No better man ever lived in the city of Des Moines. He lived and died a Christian gentleman.

CHAIRMAN: If no other gentleman desires to speak on this subject we will take up the next item on the program, which is an address by Judge Fairall, of Iowa City, on "The Ninth General Assembly." Although the Judge, unfortunately, can not be here, he has requested Mr. John M. Davis to read his paper. It would be but fair for me to state in relation to Judge Fairall's paper that while preparing it he was taken suddenly ill and was unable to complete it as he expected to do, but such as it is he sent it on to be read.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers—In behalf of Senator Fairall I have been requested to read the paper he prepared for this occasion. We regret, all of us, that he is sick and can not be with us.

To the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

GENTLEMEN,—I cheerfully comply with the request of your committee to prepare a paper for this occasion, entitled "The Ninth General Assembly". It is a beautiful custom, which biennially brings together the remnants of over three thousand persons, who enacted the statutes, who construed the laws and who moulded the institutions of our State, those men, who fastened upon the azure folds of the flag of the free its twenty-eighth star, then so small, that to the minds of the people, it was one of those little stars of which in our childhood we often read, as the

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky"

but now, one of the most brilliant in the constellation of the states.

We meet to renew our old friendship, to recall the forms and faces of the friends of many years ago, to talk "of the days which will nevermore come back"; it is

"A spot where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend."

Of the Pioneers elected prior to January 1, 1862, not over twenty are alive. Of the Constitutional Conventions, but two, John J. Sellman of Davis county, and D. H. Solomon of Mills county.

Of the First General Assembly, J. J. Sellman, then of the Senate from Lee; of the Second General Assembly, P. M. Casady, Senator from Marion, Polk, Dallas and Jasper; of the Fourth General Assembly, George Schramm, Senator from Van Buren county; of the Sixth General Assembly, Henry W. Trimble of Davis county, William G. Thompson of Linn county, and H. Clay Caldwell of Van Buren county, now Judge of the United States Circuit Court; of the Ninth General Assembly, of the Senate, B. F. Gue, J. B. Leake, J. M. Schaeffer and Warren S. Dungan; of the House, John J. Russell of Jones, subsequently speaker of the House, and State Auditor Col. Jed B. Lake, who made a fine record as an officer in the Civil War, and who, by his solid attainments as a lawyer, after long battles with great corporations, prevented the latter from obtaining patents for the drilling of, and placing machinery in artesian wells; N. J. Moir of Eldora, who has filled many offices of public trust, Oliver P. Rowles of Monroe county, E. J. Gault of Appanoose county, who subsequently served in the State Senate; George Schramm, formerly of the Fourth and Fifth, Leander B. Clark of Tama county, J. E. Blackford of Kossuth county, and S. H. Fairall, who was subsequently elected to the Senate for Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and in 1887 and 1891, Judge of the District Court: thus, according to our best information, there are not now living of the members of the Ninth General Assembly, but four of the Senate, and eight of the House.

The Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa represented a good class of public men. The codes of laws founded by them are monuments of the good common sense of the common people of a grand commonwealth.

These laws were practically completed and embodied in the revision of 1860; some additions were made to them, and want of harmony therein was largely removed by the Code of 1873, while their force and practical workings were rounded out and completed by the legislation in 1896.

The darkest year of the patriots' cause of the Civil War was 1862. The defeats at Bull Run and many other well-fought battle-fields, had dispelled a very common notion that the rebellion could be put down in ninety days, and the taking of Richmond was a mere breakfast spell. So often had the Union forces been hurled back that it required great diplomacy to prevent foreign complications.

The close of 1861 found the Confederates in almost undisputed possession of the then-existing slave states, and their flag flaunted within sight of the dome of the National Capitol.

The cabinet at Washington had only been held together by the good sense and judgment of Abraham Lincoln, and the United States protected only by the bravery of the soldiers.

Iowa was then practically in its infancy as a State. Its population was less than one-third of what it now is, and covered less than one-third of its area. None of its few railroads extended one hundred miles from the Mississippi. Its now cities were mere towns; its towns mere villages. Its people were pioneers, possessed of little wealth, struggling for existence, far away from markets, and poor in everything except large families—and full of fight.

The men elected to the Ninth, or holding over from the Eighth, fully represented their people. There had been but little politics in their election, and there was but little, if any, division in their legislation. The first month of the session dragged along as usual until the morning of the 17th of February when the incident of the session occurred, which I regret my space will not permit me to more than refer to.

From the brief narrative of it as given by our old friend, Charles W. Aldrich, in the record history of Iowa, I quote: "On that morning the House was in the midst of a roll call when there was noiselessly handed Rush Clark, the Speaker, a message, who springing to his feet shouted at the top of his voice, 'General Grant has taken Fort Donnelson;' members sprang to their feet with the wildest cheers and hurrahs that ever woke the echoes of the old capitol building; members went fairly wild, hugging each other, shaking hands, cheering, and in every possible manner giving way to expressions of delight."

In a few seconds the senators joined in the noise and confusion. Des Moines never saw a happier afternoon and evening. Tradition tells us that dignified Senators and Representatives indulged in many potations and wild pranks, which would scarcely be deemed dignified at this day in a legislature further out than Iowa; but it was the first victory of any consequence in the West, and everyone felt too elated to think of anything but the most clamorous rejoicing.

The Ninth General Assembly enacted but few general laws, among them are the laws which require railroad companies to fence their right of way or pay double damages for injuries done to stock, a statute whose constitutionality has often been attacked, and always sustained even by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The laws which make railroad companies liable to an employe for injury occasioned by the negligence of a co-employe, and the law which gives the surviving husband or wife, a dower interest in fee simple, instead of for life only, as had been the law in Iowa.

From some strange freak or notion in the first of the session a law had been enacted taxing dogs, which aroused such a great deal of feeling, among the people that almost every member who voted for it was welcomed home with a growl, and the dogs born thereafter were honored with the name of the member where the purp was heard to whine; that at the extra session, called to enable the boys in the field to vote, the prayers of the chaplains, had scarcely died away, before the members of every district sprang from their seats saying, "Mr. President" or "Mr. Speaker," I ask leave to present and have referred to the appropriate committee, a petition of from twenty-five to one hundred of the leading citizens of my county asking for a repeal of the dog law."

At first but little attention was paid to these appeals, but as they increased in number, came smiles and laughter, shouts and cries, until the scenes were almost as wild as those occurring when the fall of Fort Donnelson was announced.

There were many strong and useful members of the Ninth General Assembly, but to few of them, for want of time, space and condition of my health, I can only refer; Rush Clark, the speaker was an able parliamentarian, no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. He became a member of the House of 1876, and was twice elected to Congress. He died in the harness. John Meyer of Jasper, became a member of the Senate in the sev. enties where he served his people well, as he did in the army. John Mitchell of Polk served with distinction as Judge of the district court.

Leander Clark of Tama, served through the entire war with great credit for bravery, and now upwards of eighty years of age ably discharges the duties of a bank officer. S. G. Vananda of Delaware, was a gallant soldier.

In the Senate were George W. McCreary who served as Judge of the District Court, Judge of the Federal Court, in Cabinet positions, and other places of trust for many years, leaving a record obtained by very few members.

James H. Rothrock made a splendid army record, was District Judge eight years, and Judge of Superior Court almost twenty years.

James T. Larne and Hugh T. Martin were strong lawyers, leaving high their marks upon the pages of judicial history.

J. B. Leake, T. W. Woolson, J. W. Dixon, John F. Duncombe, L. L. Ainsworth and Martin V. Vurdick, were men of marked intellectual ability. Redfield was a gallant soldier, and fell before Atlanta. W. S. Dungan, an experienced legislator, was several times re-elected to the Senate and was Lieutenant Governor of the State, I trust he will be with you today.

Duncombe was a brave and gallant man, through all the horrors of a winter's campaign, he led a company hundred of miles through floods and frost to rescue a few women and children, who had escaped the scalping knife of Inkpadutas' murderous band. He ranked high as a lawyer, and a debator of political questions. He did more to develop the resources of northwestern Iowa, and Fort Dodge, his home, than any other man, and when called, he was mourned by friends and opponents alike.

L. L. Ainsworth, represented his district in Congress, was an able lawyer and like Duncombe was loved by the many. Of their lives, as of many others who were the pioneer lawmakers, more extended histories should be made and recorded.

Ex-Governor Gue's life work has been so often written, and justly fills so many of the brightest pages of Iowa's history, that I will not mar it by further addition to it.

There is one name, without a notice of which this sketch would be incomplete, that of Hon. Charles W. Aldrich, chief clerk of the House, 1862. His name may be found on many pages of Iowa's histories, elected to the house after that year, he served through the war gallantly, and has done more to collect, put in shape and preserve the materials which go to make up Iowa history than any other man.

MAJOR FARWELL: *Mr. President*—In my paper I made a short allusion to Lieutenant Governor Scott. It seems to me that at this time and in this

chamber, where such faces as we have looking down upon us, that it is now a fitting time that we will do a little credit and justice to the memory of some of these grand pioneers, and among those is Governor Scott. I wish particularly to refer to the fact that the men who made Iowa famous, that is the men who lead—leading persons in subordinate rank, the private soldier in the War of the Rebellion, ought to be honored now, if ever, because they are almost all gone, and I feel that we do not give in the memoirs of men like Colonel Scott the true relation that they occupied to the military service and the honor and glory of the State of Iowa. It is hard to do that. I see Colonel Scott prepared a history of his own regiment. I have noticed that where people prepare their own history, where they took part in it themselves, it is really impossible for them to give the proper credit to themselves that belongs to them. We see that he was in the Mexican war. I know of two regimental organizations in Carlisle that he was in, and we as old men that we are now, ought to feel and realize that when a man like Colonel Scott passes away, we are always, indeed, bereaved. Judge Fairall in his paper gave us a graphic account of the reception of the news coming here from the field of Fort Donnelson. Now, we all remember what joy the news of the victory brought to every Iowa farm, and how glad we were that Iowa participated, but that is a long time ago. Nearly all of the men who participated are dead, and I see right up there is the portrait of Colonel Shaw of the Fourteenth Iowa, who gallantly led his men at Fort Donnelson, and rendered such grand service to the country and such glory to the State of Iowa. Colonel Shaw about two weeks ago, groping his way in almost total blindness in the streets of Anamosa, fell and broke his hip bone and is now lying at his home in Anamosa a helpless cripple, and at his age, between eighty-two and eighty-three, I think his chances for recovery are very slight indeed. It is sad to recall, to see, to think of what has been to these men. We look upon these portraits, look upon Governor Kirkwood's portrait and see the expression on his face. I have felt as I have looked upon it, I would give anything to have my mind so occupied with the grandest and noblest thoughts that the human mind is capable of expressing as is shown in that portrait as his mind at that time. We can only wonder what an elevation he was looking at; everything connected with the public affairs with which he was connected. I felt I must say just those words.

GOVERNOR DUNGAN: *Mr. President*—I do not know what business we have before us before adjourning, but I might mention a little incident connected with the "Dog Law" that might be interesting to some of the members, at least. I belonged to the dog law legislature. I lived far enough west, however. What I want to tell is this: We had a very young and very ambitious member of the House from the northwestern part of the State. I won't give his name. I became very intimate with him, and one evening he told me his hopes for the future. He was going home and going to be nominated for Judge and going to be elected. He said the Judge that was then on the bench was a candidate for re-election, but "I am going to have him run for Congress and I run for Judge, and I will make it." I said to him, "You can not reach it at all. You are dead absolutely as a politician." "Why," said he. "Why," said I. "I was in the House yesterday and heard you make a speech in favor of the dog law." "Well, I did that to be

popular. That is a farmers' measure, and I want to get in with the farmers." I said, "You don't know them as well as I do or you would think otherwise." "Well," said he, "what will I do?" I said, "I will tell you. You go back in the House and make a violent speech against that dog law." He took my advice. He went home and made arrangements with the old Judge to run for Congress and he for the bench, and he succeeded. He said the first constituent he saw when he went back had a gun, and running across him, told him he had a notion to shoot him for voting for the dog law, and he had a hard time to convince him that he had made a speech against the law.

MR. LOUIS HOLLINGSWORTH: My legislative experience was not very great, but I was in that dog law legislature, and I remember very distinctly as Mr. Fairall has pictured it, the excitement there was when the extra session was called in September, 1862. It seemed, as he designates, that it was called to repeal the dog law. That is not entirely true, and yet the first session of the House of Representatives, when the Legislature was called, it seemed that about all the purpose of that call was to repeal the dog law, and here they were all over the House, one after another, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," and the introduction of the preliminary matter necessary to get the matter before the House for the repeal of the dog law. Well, I voted for it in the first place in good faith, and I thought I knew what I was doing, and as a subsequent history of that legislation the worst features of the dog law were repealed; no doubt about that; but there was that part of the dog law that is in force today retained; so that the dog law legislation was not wholly a failure. That which made the man owning the dog responsible for the damage the dog did was retained and is the law yet as I understand it.

One other thing the Ninth General Assembly was that presented when the word came that Fort Donnelson had been taken. We had been whipped in every place where we had had any conflict for a long time. In fact, a large part of the people of the North were whipped too as well as the army, but things had seemed to start back, to come our way, and we had no word for several days that there was possibly a conflict to take place at Fort Donnelson. But, as he said, telegraphic news was not very reliable; we had but one telegraph line reaching as far west as Des Moines at that time—we had grape vines, plenty of them, but they were then as they are now, not very reliable. The roll call that is spoken of was a roll call upon one of the most scandalous things that ever occurred in the Ninth General Assembly to my knowledge; it was a kind of a slurring arrangement for observing Washington's birthday, and for days before it came up there had been motion after motion piled up to make it so ridiculous that it was ultimately wiped out. But right in the midst of that confusion and turmoil and joking the word came that Fort Donnelson had been taken, and I tell you there was not a loose thing in the House from an inkstand to a spittoon or lawbook but what went up in the air; hats went and overshoes went and some men were even guilty of wearing their boots in the House and pulling them off and putting on slippers, and a great many boots went up in the air—and such noise and confusion I never saw, and nobody else that I ever heard of had heard anything to compare with it, until finally some member had the good sense to make a motion that the House now adjourn. But that was

recalled and a motion was made to rescind all the action that had been taken on the preparation for the observance of Washington's birthday, and then the adjournment came. General Baker was at that time in the House, Adjutant General of the State, and he. after adjournment was taken, sprang to the top of a desk and said, "I move you, Mr. Speaker, that the Maine law be suspended for the balance of the day," and it was suspended. It was suspended all right, and before sundown that day men did not know whether they had their overcoats on or not. They were coming back from the west side of the river in all kinds of conditions; a good many of them it took two to make a track.

VOICE: Tell us what took place at the Des Moines House that night.

It is most too hard to tell. Colonel Redfield was there and Governor Kirkwood was there and, in fact, they were nearly all there. But I myself was under charge of a clergyman from our county, he was State Senator, and I quit the boys early that night.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. Chairman*—As Fort Donnelson has been alluded to, I want just for a moment to speak of the kind of heroism that gave the country that victory. When we received the order to make the charge, the order was delivered in the presence of the regiment from the commanding general to the colonel. He said to Colonel Tuttle, "advance with the left of the regiment in front, with the right following about fifty yards in the rear; half of the regiment is enough to be sacrificed at once." That was said in the hearing of every man in the regiment. It was a pretty solemn announcement, to deliberately charge on a fortified position of an enemy, but it did not seem to deter the men at all. Captain Cloutman, of Company K, was standing near me just as we were about to make the charge, he says "Lieutenant, I would not go up that hill if I was satisfied that I was a brave man. I am not entirely satisfied of it for this reason, that I have a strong impression that I am to be killed going up that hill." Now, if I was sure that impression did not come from cowardice or timidity, I would not make the charge. "I would rather live under the charge of cowardice, because my family needs me," and went on to say why his family needed him at home. But he said, "I am not satisfied and I am going to make the charge, and if I am killed, as I am sure I will be, be sure and send my watch to my wife," and some other little trinkets that he had. We started upon the charge and about half way up the hill a bullet pierced him near the heart; he turned around immediately in my presence, sank down upon the earth, folded his hands over his breast and straightened himself as straight as an Indian and was instantly dead. Now, there is the kind of men that gave this country that great victory at Fort Donnelson, which virtually was the beginning of the end of the war, for it threw back the entire Confederate line from the Potomac to the Mississippi river. I wanted to just mention that so that we may keep fresh in our memories the kind of men who saved the Union and gave us that notable victory.

COLONEL GODFREY: *Mr. Chairman*—I want to give another little instance of the heorism of the men; not especially of officers, but of the men; and, in regard to Captain Cloutman, I want to say that he was the first dead man I saw upon the field of battle. As I was going up the hill,—I was in

the rear of the first platoon—I saw a man lying in front of me. I stepped right over him and looked down as I passed, and there just as peaceful as if he was lying there in a deep sleep lay Captain Cloutman dead. Well, it shocked me a little. As I was going to relate, as we went on up to the first breastworks, took the first breastworks and started for the second line of works, as the General will remember, and while we were there, that was just about the time that General Baker had a bullet through his cap which knocked it off, and a cannon ball struck a log that Tuttle was standing on and threw him down across the log.

Just about then Lieutenant ———— , then a private, came to me and said: "Lieutenant, if you will take my gun and fire, I have got lots of ammunition, and I will help you load, and we will give them h—l yet." I said, "what is the matter?" I looked and saw that when he had his gun up to fire the bullet had struck it and smashed it all to pieces, and he could not do anything with it, but he said "we have got lots of ammunition and if you will help me we will give them h—l yet." That was Bill Brenton, of Dallas county, Iowa, a private. That was the spirit of the men in that battle. After we had gone through, traveled over dead men after dead men, and got up near the second line, that man still hung on, and they were all the same kind of men that carried Fort Donnelson, every one of them.

COL. S. A. MOORE: *Mr. President*—I hope you will bear with me a moment. Whenever these men take me back on the firing line it has an irresistible influence on me to tell some of the incidents connected with the battle of Fort Donnelson. This man and myself were comrades in arms. We have slept under the same blanket, and shared the contents of the same haversack and drank from the same canteen. But a little incident, not to worry you. A little before long-roll that called us into line a tree that had been fired, where we sat all the long night, gave way and in the confusion that attended its falling I was caught under it and pinioned to the earth. In a moment my comrades had relieved me, but with my limbs so bruised and swollen that I could not stand on my feet. They carried me back and sat me down by a tree and while sitting there the long-roll called and summoned me into line, and I want to tell you something of the thoughts that came to me. These men, my comrades in arms and who amid the prayers and tears of loved ones at home were for the time being, when in that company, committed to my care, in a few moments would be lost to my sight in the smoke and heat of battle and I then in pain and shame could only look on and nurse a bruised limb while they were then going into the very jaws of death and to aid in wrenching victory from defeat, and they will inscribe the name of this battle on their banner, while I lay in pain and shame nursing a bruised limb look on. A few moments more and the General, General Smith, came riding down the line—I heard him distinctly, while I could not get on my feet—and stated that the fighting had been heavy on the right for two days. "I have selected this regiment to storm the enemies works," he said to them. "Your duty is a perilous one, and I want to caution you, young men, that if you halt, if you hesitate, if you stop to fire one single shot between here and those breastworks every man of you will be killed. Every one. I have selected this regiment and as the storming party will be made—the left wing, as the General has told you, and for the reason that I can not afford"—it seems strange to me that his

interest was so great—"I can not afford to sacrifice more than one-half of this regiment. Be cool, calm and dispassionate and reserve your fire."

I can't continue this, but will say there was not a shot fired. I will also say that twenty-eight men out of the little company we lost in going that one hundred or two hundred yards. Their bones are sleeping; they have gone away, seeking their everlasting life. For them the long-roll will never beat again and summon them into line, but they are resting, sleeping with a soldier's peace, and I am pleased to note that while we are growing old, that we are not forgotten, the remnants of us in our faded coats of blue.

CHAIRMAN: The next matter on the program is a paper by Major R. D. Kellogg, of Lebanon, Mo., who is not personally present, but his paper is here, entitled the "War Democrats 1861—1865."

LEBANON, MO., February 22, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE;

Pioneer Lawmaker's Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend—Your kind invitation to be present at the Ninth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers on the ninth of March next is received.

I thank you sincerely for the invitation and assure you that to be present and meet with the remaining few of Iowa's early lawmakers would be a joy indescribable, and would be the grandest birthday celebration I could possibly have, for on that day, if life is spared till then, I will be seventy-six years old. Please give my greetings to each and all the members of the Association.

You ask me, in the event I can not be present, to prepare and forward to the Association a paper on "The War Democrats in the Rebellion of 1861–'65." I am not indifferent to the high compliment paid me in the invitation; yet am admonished that a subject so vast should challenge the pen of a more versatile writer than your humble servant. If I decide to attempt to comply with your request it will be at best but a short affair.

Yours,

R. D. KELLOGG.

LEBANON, MO., February 22, 1904.

To the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa:

By special request, I submit a short paper on "The War Democrats of the Rebellion of 1861-65."

A majority of male citizens of military age in the United States were war Democrats, and I can scarcely comprehend the necessity of alluding to the fact, but for the purpose of keeping history straight, and the information of those born since that notable time, when brave men trembled and lovers of liberty mourned, and fervently prayed the God of the people for guidance.

The soldiers of the states in rebellion, the so-called "Confederate States," were to a man war Democrats; and braver fighters never were marshaled on a field of battle.

In the northern States the Democratic party was divided. The loyal and larger portion, to their honor be it said, went to the front to aid in crushing

out the most senseless rebellion ever inaugurated; while very many "stay at home Democrats" were in sympathy with their southern Democratic friends and of tenrendered them material aid and in many ways embarrassed the government and gained for themselves the name of "copperhead Democrats"; and while we northern war Democrats were at the front in the service of our country, they were in national convention assembled, and presented to the country a party platform, proclaiming the war a failure, and calling for a cessation of hostilities; which platform caused very many war Democrats to change their party affiliations, I being one of that number. At the beginning of the war, the war Democrat, as he was called, to designate him from the copperhead element, cast his party ties to the wind when the question of saving the Union was involved.

When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, a people wholly unaccustomed to war, held their breath in contemplation of black visaged war. The question of what shall be done was asked by every one. The whole Nation was convulsed and paralyzed. Business at a standstill.

S. J. Kirkwood, then Governor of Iowa, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on May, 1861. In the House, if I remember correctly, there were but thirteen democratic members, of which number I was one. In the organization of the House, all political lines were speedily obliterated. An old political editor and democratic leader, favorably known as "Black Bill Thompson" was unanimously elected Chief Clerk. The Hon. Thomas Claggatt, a democratic sachem and editor of the able Keokuk Constitution, an influential democratic paper in the State, was made chairman of the committee on Federal Relations; and N. B. Baker, democratic Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, was made chairman of the most important committee of the session, that of the committee on "War Preparations". I was made a member of that committee. The question uppermost in the minds of all loyal men seemed to be, what can best be done to prevent the dissolution of the Union.

So far as my information extends, the following resolution, which it was my lot to introduce, was the first war resolution introduced in any northern State Legislature; which embodied the views of, or was endorsed by the Douglass or war Democrats, and sanctioned by the Republican party, and read as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States has appealed to all loyal citizens to aid the efforts, to maintain the honor, integrity and existence of the National Union, and suppress treason and rebellion against the Federal Government; therefore be it,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the faith, credit and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and money, are hereby irrevocably pledged to any amount and any extent which the Federal Government may demand to suppress treason and subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of all loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the Constitution and sovereignty of the Nation.

Resolved, That the Governor and Secretary of State be hereby authorized to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

As an evidence of the patriotism of the Douglass democrat, I will cite only one instance which came under my special notice. Capt. I. N. McClanahan,

a democrat of Wayne county, raised a company and was captain of Company F, of the Thirty-fourth Regt. of Iowa Vol. Inft. of which regiment I was Major. There were one hundred and one officers and men in the company, all of whom were democrats excepting one.

As one looks over the list of Generals of the Union Army, the fact is made apparent that our most noted Generals were democrats. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, McClellan, Dix, Butler, Hancock, Belknap, Noble, Corse, Carpenter, Bussey, Tuttle, and others; also Colonels Trimble, Burton, and many that I can not recall, some of whom gave up their lives and others came home maimed or brought home as a trophy, embedded in their body a rebel bullet, still carrying it as an incontestible evidence of their loyalty to the flag of their country, as is the case of the great Jurist, Col. H. H. Trimble, an honored member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

But for the fact that God and the Douglass Democrats was on the side of the Union, the Southern Confederacy would certainly have become an assured fact (for braver fighters never were marshaled on battlefield than the men composing the army of the confederacy), and had they succeeded, long ere this writing, each part of the old Union would doubtless have fallen prey to some grasping foreign power, or been subdivided into as many petty provinces as there are states, for as soon as the right of secession had been once recognized, it would have been but a step to general disruption or the establishment of useless independent governments; to even contemplate such a condition causes one to shudder and suggests the wiping off of the world's map the great United States, which at this time it can be said occupies, if not the leading place among the nations of the earth, is a nation that must be recognized and reckoned with; on whose wheels of progress is emblazoned "'Justice to all and partiality to none."

This is truly God's nation, commissioned to be a beacon light in the world, and to help in uplifting the lowly and downtrodden of the earth.

Who can conjecture the far reaching results of the success of the Union army upon the civilizing and christianizing of mankind.

In view of all this and what is to follow, who can withhold his praise of the northern war Democrat, who bared his breast to the shots of those with whom he had politically affiliated all his life. I say all honor to the loyal Democrat who obeyed the call of a President whom he had not helped to elect, yet regarded him as his President when lawfully elected and installed, and obeyed his call when Old Glory was being torn from the mast and the stars and bars put in its place. I am truly glad that those days have passed, and we old soldiers can easily forgive those we confronted armed with gun and misguided convictions. "To err is human, to forgive, divine," Pope said. But the hardest thing for an old soldier to do, is to be sufficiently divine to forgive such northern men as the Valandinghams, Henry Clay Deans and ex-United States Senator Geo. W. Jones, all talented men. The latter had been greatly honored by Iowa and yet furnished a son to fight under General Lee and correspond with Jeff. Davis, and was for a time a boarder at government expense in Fortress Monroe, and when Iowa's Governor, Jackson, in April, 1894, stopped the work of Iowa's legislature to render General Jones a public reception in Iowa's State Capitol, it seemed to many an old veteran that the governor had taken a post graduate course in the forgiving act. But let that pass, we old Douglass war Democrats have

had much to forgive. I want to record my testimony that this great Nation is largely indebted to the Douglass Democrats for its preservation.

I am inclined to the opinion that the young American who was doing Paris in company with French, English, and German "bloods," when called upon for a toast, must have thought of the part his Douglass Democratic father took in helping to reunite the Union when he said: "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the east by the rising sun, on the south by the stars in heaven, and on the west by the Day of Judgment." I am proud of the United States and the war Democrats, to whom is largely due their preservation.

Yours truly,

R. D. KELLOGG.

COLONEL GODFREY. *Mr. Chairman*—If I may be permitted, I would like to relate one or two instances of the War Democrats, and there were Democrats that was not in the war that were supporting the Union, but as I come under the class of a War Democrat when the war broke out, I want to say a word or two, and then I will refer to one or two things that I know where men were not regarded as War Democrats. Now, when the war broke out I was a young man here, reading law in a certain office, and the man I was reading law with was a Democrat, and, by the way, he had run for Congress in this district and got badly whipped. I will not mention his name. Modesty will not permit, but the day that Fort Sumpter was fired on, we had been down to Indianola taking depositions and had heard nothing of what had gone on until as we were coming home in the night time, when we met some parties coming from Des Moines and going out in the country, and they said, "have you heard the news?" No; what is it? Fort Sumpter is fired upon. What? Fort Sumpter is fired upon. Well we rode along in silence for some time, neither one of us spoke after we passed these parties, and finally the Judge says, "Godfrey, what is to be done?" I says, "if we have got a country worth maintaining, we must help maintain it." In a moment the Judge says, "I guess that so." I came home and the next morning I enrolled my name on the list of the Second Iowa Infantry, with General Crocker and others. The Judge I feel was working as hard as any Republican for the good of the Nation.

Well, to go on, I was a Democrat. I went in and went through until 1864. I never got any soft things, and never got the privilege of coming home as often as some men and officers did and all I saw about my party was in the papers and they were not always reliable. So when the convention was called in 1864, I applied for and got leave of absence to come home and attend that convention in Chicago, and I did so, and there I learned the difference between a War Democrat and a Copperhead. During the evening of the day before the convention, the Sherman House was the leading hotel at that time—I was in the office of the Sherman House, it was crowded, and on a balcony from the office stood our Democratic fellow citizen from Dubuque, Mahoney, making a speech to the crowd in front of him. The office was full and the street was full. I listened. I was a Democrat. I was there to attend the Democratic convention. He was laying down Democratic principles. I never got so indignant in my life. I felt like taking the man and hurling him from the platform. Well, I just could not stand it; I would not stand it. I had never made a speech in my life; never

opened my mouth in public assembly. I jumped up on the Sherman House counter and commenced making a speech, and they gathered around me, first an officer here and there until there were fifteen or sixteen officers. I denounced his speech as not being Democratic; I denounced it as being a libel on the Democratic party, and that it was more tempered with treason than anything else. You ought to have heard the cheering that I got. Well, to make a long story short, the whole crowd was with me when I got through talking. These officers, some twenty or thirty of them took me on their shoulders and took me around and sat me on another counter, not a counter to the office, and I gave another talk there. That, however, satisfied me that there was two classes of Democrats during the War time, the War Democrat and another class; and Mahoney, as you know, afterwards was taken in charge by the Government, and he was called not a war Democrat. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: It is about the time for our noon adjournment, and our recess will be until 2 o'clock sharp, when we will meet and proceed to the Capitol.

MAJOR FARWELL: Mr. Chairman—I think we had better have a clear understanding of what we are to do, and just the hours we are to meet the respective bodies, and I would like to have the committee, the names of the persons to respond, have their names called from the Chair.

CHAIRMAN: I have designated to respond in the House of Representatives on behalf of this Association, General Weaver, Mr. Clayton and our old friend Colonel Moore, who is not down for a regular address, but who will make a brief talk. In the Senate I have designated Mr. McNutt and Judge Oliver to speak, and I hope the program, so far as the House is concerned, will meet with the Committee of the House, and I hope Major Farwell, you will see to that in the Senate, and when we meet here to go in a body, I will designate our venerable friend here, Colonel Moore, to act as our Marshal and conduct us further, and we will be met there by a Committee of the Senate, and I suppose of the House, and I suggest that you meet promptly at 2 o'clock.

Meeting adjourned to meet at the time above mentioned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Judge J. R. Reed and immediately adjourned to visit the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Introduced to the Senate by Chairman of Senate Committee.

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: *Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association*—It is an honor and a privilege to me that I esteem very highly of again receiving you as the guests of this body. In contemplation of the work you and your compeers have done in the past in laying the foundation of this Commonwealth so broad and so deep, and the noble structure which you have erected thereon, for which we appreciate and reverence you for it. I will vary from the custom of this body in the past and ask the youngest Senator of the body to give the address of welcome on the part of the Senate to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, Senator Turner, of Adams county.

Senator Turner spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association—The Thirtieth General Assembly is glad to have an opportunity of entertaining you, even in this small degree; and, in voicing the sentiment of this branch of the legislature, I bid you a most hearty welcome to our midst. Iowa is proud of her veteran lawmakers. As the representatives of her people we rejoice in an occasion that calls you together once again in the capital city of the State.

Our mood however optimistic, precludes the thought that the good resulting from your work shall soon again be duplicated here. We are most grateful for the record you have made, proud to take up the work where you left off and quite sure and earnest that the foundations you have laid, the statutory walls you have erected, the framework of laws you have set in place, are worthy our utmost confidence and loyalty, and the record made we now strive to emulate.

Gentlemen, in endeavoring to express the homage and respect in which you are held by the Senate I reach the acme of praise when I say: You have helped to make famous the name of Iowa. Iowa, whose past history is an inspiration, whose future is a rich and happy promise, on which the minds of her citizens love to dwell. Iowa, in whose fertile and responsive soil have taken root, a people sturdy, kindly, self-reliant and independent. Here is found the citizenship which Abraham Lincoln designated as the common people and said "the Lord must have loved such or he wouldn't have made so many of them;" steady, industrious and self-possessed, caring little for abstractions, and less for abstractionists, but with one deep, common sentiment — quite sure and earnest that in the union and the constitution as they received it from their fathers, and as they themselves have observed and maintained it, is the sheet-anchor of their hopes, the pledge of their prosperity, and the palladium of their liberties.

In no State, we believe, is respect for law so well grounded; and while we delight, when enumerating our resources, to dwell on those natural ones, which include a rich, deep soil, unequaled anywhere on this old globe of ours in its power of producing the things that go to make up for the maintenance and comforts of life; and while we take pleasure in pointing out our beautiful lakes and streams, our forests and rich mineral deposits, our well stocked farms, our charitable institutions, our cities and towns, our factories and labor-paying establishments; yet, the thing that more than all else kindles pride in the breast of an Iowan, is not any or all of these, but

is rather the splendid quality of our citizenship. Iowa has assets and resources almost without limitation, but her strongest asset and her greatest resource is comprehended in the character of the people who dwell within her borders.

Mr. President, our distinguished visitors (and their fellows who with them made the laws in the early days) are largely responsible that such a splendid condition of affairs does exist; and today, all over the State, the happy, contented homes and peaceful firesides stand as the silent but convincing witnesses of their worth; while the prosperity which crowns the brow of our beloved commonwealth like a diadem, is the tangible, living evidence of their sagacity and wisdom.

A kindly providence has wondrously blessed us in the past. The deep common sense of our people, finding expression through you (their lawmakers and their servants) has guided us safely past the dangerous shoals of adversity into the peaceful haven of security and prosperity.

What the future shall be we do not know. If on the morrow we shall wake to more glorious fields of conquest in commerce and civilization; if the future shall hold the golden realization of our present dreams, we do not know. But with the experience of the past a guiding star, as a State and an integral part of a great Union, we hope to meet the problems of the future with something of the same loyalty, wisdom and courage exhibited by you in the days that are gone.

We are glad to welcome you here. We can say, and that without its being termed an *exaggerated* display of sentiment, that as we love our State, we likewise admire and esteem you, the veteran lawmakers thereof; remembering always that greater even than your services to the State as lawmakers is the record of your citizenship; the patriotic, loyal, progressive, private citizens of Iowa make up the ranks of a mighty phalanx, splendid in achievement, unselfish in purpose, to whom should be given the admiration and affection of posterity. Aye, of *affection* more than the former, for the fickle winds of human admiration may blow in another quarter, but the great flood-tide of human love shall never cease to roll upon the sands of time.

Pioneer lawmakers, we extend you greeting and consider it a high honor to welcome you here today.

President Herriott then introduced Hon. J. R. Reed, President of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen—A response to this very generous welcome that has been made to us will be made on behalf of the Association by Hon. Samuel McNutt, formerly a distinguished member of this body.

SAMUEL MCNUTT: *Mr. President and Senators*—In the year 1854 I came to Iowa—fifty years ago. Iowa, a name which, in the Indian language, means the "beautiful land," and I have resided here during all these half a hundred years. Those years have witnessed most wonderful changes, developments and improvements in this beautiful land in which you and I have our homes. I have seen other portions of both North and South America, and I can say from observation that there is no other area of land

on the Western Continent of the same extent as Iowa that is equal to it in fertility of soil or more genial and healthful climate than this goodly land of ours. The men and women of my generation were the pioneers who settled on these broad prairies west of the Mississippi river. They came not by the easy and rapid motions of railroads, because railroads did not exist in this western land at that time, nor for years afterwards, but they came by ox teams, horse teams, on foot, and some by steamboat; but they were accustomed to labor and to toil. They came from among the best people of the old states and of the old countries. They were mostly poor in purse and poor in worldly goods, but they possessed a better and a nobler wealth of pure and honest hearts and virtuous lives. This was the character of the first settlers of our states, but chiefly of the West; here they laid the foundation of the best and grandest states of our glorious Republic, which has become one of the great powers of the earth, on whose territory around the globe now the sunbeams never cease to shine. Sometimes I think that we, as citizens, do not appreciate the privileges which we possess. For ten years I had the honor of being a member of the Iowa General Assembly in its early history, when it held its sessions in the old building across the street, now no more, and I can say that a more conscientious and honest class of men never assembled together. We differed on some political questions, but the charge of personal dishonesty was never heard, or thought of among us. We learned by experience that sometimes it is necessary to say "no" in the legislative body.

But, Senators, our days are passed and the affairs of the State are now in your hands. You are the successors and the children of an honorable parentage, and the State expects of you a good record, which, we believe, you will surely make, and we must sincerely thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: I will now ask the Senator from Benton to please come forward to the desk. Gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing Senator Wm. P. Whipple from Benton county.

Senator Whipple paid a glowing tribute to the Pioneer Lawmakers, who, he said, laid the foundation for Iowa's true greatness today.

PRESIDENT REED: The next speaker on our list to respond to the address which has just been made is the Hon. Addison Oliver, a member of this body long ago.

JUDGE OLIVER: *Mr. President*—The Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa accept your gracious welcome in the spirit in which it is made. Some of us are a little modest and may think it is a little overwrought, but considering the generosity with which it is made and the evident sincerity of it, we welcome it as in duty bound, as a coy maiden does her lover's first kiss, blushingly and thankfully and at its full face value.

Mr. President, if we had any doubts before, I think we are now convinced—I confess that I am—that every general assembly of Iowa has been, and especially this one, all wool and a yard wide. (Voice: You bet.)

Now, Mr. President, I want to kind o' protest against loading upon us all the credit of what has been done in this State. I think the history of Iowa may be first divided into a formative period—and by a formative period I mean all that was done in Iowa up to and including the Constitution of 1857—and I want, Mr. President, the people who have preceded us, and who moulded our institutions in that formative period to have the credit, since that has been a period in my view of development. I wish I had the time, and had the knowledge of Governor Gue and the eloquence of General Weaver to pay a just tribute to some of the men that moulded the institutions of Iowa. But, Mr. President, it was both fortunate for Iowa, and it was remarkable as a matter of fact, that there should have been within the State at that early period so many men—for they may be counted by the scores—of such great ability and such far sighted wisdom and statesmanship. As has been said, the foundations of your institutions were laid both broad and deep; and it may be said, so far as I know, that out of the untempered clay that system of public schools which has done so much for Iowa and is her pride and glory, was moulded. Iowa owes to these pioneers of the formative period a debt of reverence and gratitude which can never be repaid.

Now, Mr. President, I think the Pioneer Lawmakers that are here have been eulogized enough, and as a matter of policy we should refrain from eulogizing them any more, but I want to speak for a few moments of what may be called the heroic period of Iowa. I do not wish to talk of the great men, or that great man who was Governor of your State at that time, and who, in my judgment, carried in his head more brains than any man in Iowa, nor shall I attempt to pronounce a eulogy upon any great man of all the number, or any great soldiers she has produced. I shall speak of the men that went to the front as a mass, and I can do this, Mr. President, because I was not one of them. A great statesman, if I remember right, Lord Palmerston, when the South seceded, declared that the America of the future would be a different America from the America of the past. It will be an America, he said, of rival States and rival governments, an America of armies, an America of frequent commotions and probably of frequent wars. Here is a picture, Mr. President, of what our America would have been if secession had succeed. Here is a picture of what would have been in store for us and our posterity. That we were saved from this dreadful fate, Mr. President, in my judgment is due to the men who went to the front from Iowa. Mr. President I do not wish to detract from the memory of the noble men from other States who stood shoulder to shoulder, and were as brave as the bravest, but what I mean to say is this, that it required them all to save this government, and if Iowa had not been there, this government would have fallen. Any impartial historian who will read the Western Campaigns and the achievements of the Iowa soldiers, which, though they might have been equaled, were never exceeded, I think must see between the lines that this would have been the result. We owe to them the fact that today this Nation is united, prosperous and happy from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean. Mr. President, it is plain to me that those who perished in the conflict gave their lives for you and me, and all of us, as much as He who died on Calvary's Cross. But, Mr. President I want to speak also a little of the influence of Iowa upon the country. If you will go to Chicago you will find there among its business men many—

not a majority, but a very large number—in every avenue of life and in every profession, Iowa men. I will not speak of the cattle and the hogs and the grain with which we feed the East, but if you will go on to New York, you will find the same thing. An Iowan now occupies Plymouth pulpit, the successor of the greatest preacher of the last age, Henry Ward Beecher. And if you will go to the West, you will find in every city and nearly every village, clear to the Pacific ocean, representatives in every profession and every avenue of life an Iowa man. Go down to Washington, Mr. President, and ask what delegation in Congress is the best and most influential, I do not know, Mr. President, but I believe that at least three-fourths of the answers of those who know would be "the delegation from Iowa." Go with me to the White House and ask there what State has two representatives in the Cabinet of your President—a thing almost without a precedent in the history of your country—and, Mr. President, Iowa has not suffered by this generosity of great men which it has furnished to the country all around. We have plenty of them here still, and every day on every farm, in every workshop, in every factory, in every place of business and in every schoolhouse and college in the land we are making more.

Governor Gue, when did Iowa become a territory?

GOVERNOR GUE: In 1838.

I had forgotten. I do not remember those dates, but it was a little later than I thought. Just before that time, anyway, in the country where I was raised they were using reaping hooks or sickles, as they called them, for cutting their grain, and they used flails for threshing it. I suppose these old men know what a reaping hook and a flail is, and the young I guess can find out by consulting their dictionaries or their cyclopedias. At that time there were a few railroads east of the Rocky Mountains—I don't know how many—they were not doing much business I think, but I am very sure the cars had never crossed the Alleghanys. I never saw a railroad car until I was a young man, and I was raised close to the western side of the Alleghany Mountains. Our rivers were navigated by scows or flatboats. Abraham Lincoln got his schooling as a flatboater, so they say. There had not been, according to my recollection, a single successful steamboat on a western river or upon any river. I will not go on to enumerate, but since that time in this short history of Iowa—short existence of Iowa as a State and as a Territory; less than that of an average human life. Since that time steam has liberated the horse from the car and the coach; it has driven the flatboats from your rivers, and it has almost banished the sails from your lakes and your seas. Not only this, but the very lightnings have been harnessed to all kinds of machinery and compelled to turn night into day. They have been made to outstrip the winged messengers of the gods in conveying messages, both written and verbal, under seas and over continents to the remotest parts of the civilized world. The sun has been chained to the palette and made the great court painter of man. The bowels of the earth have been explored and the treasures hidden by God for the use of man from the dawn of creation have been brought forth. But time will not permit to enumerate, Mr. President, almost without end. It is enough to say that during the short existence of Iowa as a State and a Territory mankind has made greater progress than during all the centuries of his previous existence. To

have lived in such a time as this, as many of us have, is very gratifying to have aided to even a small extent in this progress; to be able to say all of this I saw and some of it I was, ought to be sufficient for the ambition of any man. Mr. President, during the first half of my life I was daily thanking God, witnessing this progress that was going on in the world that I had not been born sooner, but Mr. President, during the last half of my life I have been increasingly querulous witnessing this progress still continuing that I was born so soon. Who of us is there that would not be a boy again? Which of us is there that could not wish that some angel might descend and rolling away the stone from the tomb of the dead past permit the resurrection of its period of years?

Mr. President, the whitened heads you see before you are blooming for the grave. But a little while and time, the great physician who cures all incurable diseases will heal us all. Mr. President, it is our desire and our hope and our prayer that when we shall be called upon to return to the bosom of Mother Earth the handful of ashes which frugal nature has lent us for a year, may be mingled with the soil of our beloved Iowa. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: Senator Charles G. Saunders of Pottawattamie county will please come forward and deliver some remarks on this occasion.

Senator Saunders came forward and made a brief but eloquent address giving a vivid description of the ability of the founders of Iowa who laid the foundation for Iowa's prosperity and true greatness today.

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen of the Association—This will end the program in this chamber, and we will assemble in the rotunda and visit the House of Representatives.

MR. PRESIDENT: Permit me to express to you on behalf of the members of this body the appreciation of this body of men for the very kind reception you have extended to us and the very gracious words of welcome. We shall go out, gentlemen, carrying from this place pleasant recollections of this occasion, and we can only hope that you will retain pleasant impressions of us. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: I thank you, gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for your attendance here this afternoon, and can only add that we have been highly honored by your visit to us on this occasion.

General Weaver was here called for repeatedly.

GENERAL WEAVER: Mr. President—It would not be fair to the other house that we consume any more time here. Thanking you gentlemen for the compliment you have paid me to mention my name, I think we had better retire.

JUDGE REED: Pioneer Lawmakers please form in line and proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

IN THE HOUSE.

SPEAKER: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers of the State of Iowa—In behalf of the House of Representatives of the State I extend to you their cordial greeting and very cordial welcome. The House has chosen some of its members on behalf of the House to extend to you a more formal greeting than the one I have already expressed. On behalf of the House I will call upon the gentleman from Delaware, Hon. R. J. Bixby, to express the welcome of the House of Representatives to the Pioneer Lawmakers.

The gentleman from Delaware spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, and Gentlemen of the House—I esteem it a privilege and honor, in behalf of this House, to extend to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa a most sincere and cordial greeting. We honor the living, we revere the memory of the departed, and we applaud the noble deeds of all those whose lives now form a part of the history of our beloved commonwealth.

From time to time during this session we have passed resolutions of respect, as we have been informed of the passing away of a former member. In this all have united with a sincerity not to be mistaken. But, Mr. Speaker, as heartily as I approve of these acts, it gives me infinitely greater satisfaction today, to look upon animate forms and speak to listening ears.

"You'd better buy a cheap bouquet,
And give to your friend this very day,
Than purchase roses white and red,
To place on his grave when he is dead."

Gentlemen, your duties differed from those which confront the legislator of today. The most delicate and difficult problems of a formative period were thrust upon you; primitive conditions surrounded you; the disaster of others appalled you; warning factions threatened you; while the menace of that unholy institution, human slavery, was ever present.

In your extremity you turned to that Chart which warns nations as well as individuals of impending dangers. You read: "No structure resting upon a foundation of sand can withstand the assault of storm and flood." With the warning sinking deep into your very souls, you turned again to the Chart which directs as well as warns.

A gleam of revelation, and you clearly behold the granite foundation of universal freedom and eternal justice.

With more wisdom than you were then aware, you built upon these principles. The storms came; the demand of exigencies which inspiration alone could have foretold, flooded and surged around and over all; the Nation itself was rent with civil strife, yet the work of your hands remained for it was "founded upon a rock."

As the foundation of the institutions of our beloved State were thus being wisely laid, distractions of a national character divided your attention. This afternoon as we go back in fancy to those days, we see Whittier in his study, and listen to his songs of freedom; we see Mrs. Stowe educating with "Uncle Tom" in his cabin; we note Garrison forging thunderbolts in his Liberator; we find old Gamaliel Bailey with his National Era; we see Sumner fall by a bludgeon in the Senate; we hear the eloquent thunderings of Hale, and bluff old Ben Wade, and Giddings, and Julien, and Chase; we see Lovejoy fall by the hand of an assassin; we hear the guns of the patriotic John Brown as he began "marching on;" we see the opposing hosts marshaled for the contest which led up to the election of the martyr President, and we behold the crowning victories which redeemed the greatest nation on which the sun shines from the curse of human slavery. The little buttons I notice upon the breast of many of your members, speak in the eloquence of their brazen silence of the part you had in that conflict. Other lands may produce private citizens of worth and character; other nations may have their statesmen of marked ability and be defended by brave soldiers, but in America alone is found the successful combination of the three in one, and nowhere in our own country can better representatives of that illustrious type be found than among the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

It is not to correct errors that were committed by you that the general assembly continues to meet biennially, but to provide for demands arising from ever changing conditions. Vexing problems are presented for solution even in these days. We search history in vain for parallel requirements. In our perplexity we turn with confidence to the constitutional provisions with which you have endowed posterity, and which we religiously safeguard, and upon these basic principles we endeavor to enact wise and just legislation. While we greet you as law-givers from the Sinai of the past, we do not forget your heroic acts as private citizens. You tactfully dealt with savages; successfully defended your rights from the attacks of unprincipled outlaws; beat back the wild beasts from the circle of your home-life and with persistent effort subdued the wilderness. I count it my good fortune to be born in pioneer Iowa. My parents left their Green Mountain home while this State was yet a Territory. Coming by way of the canal and great lakes, they continued the journey across Wisconsin with a horse and buggy that had made the entire trip with them. I have not the time to tell, I do not need to relate to you their experiences. In my early memories I see by the side of my industrious, loyal, Christian father, my loving, patient and devoted mother. And I do not detract from the honor that we gratefully and gladly lay at your feet, when I bring with it the tribute of esteem and love, that this generation cherishes for the memory of the motherhood of those trying times.

We welcome you, our honored guests, to the sacred precincts of this spacious tent. Others have welcomed you amid more pretentious surroundings. In the future you will be gladly received with the splendor of destroyed beauty fully restored. To the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth General Assembly alone is accorded the privilege of extending to you the hospitality of our canvas home. With the pride of the Bedouin of the Orient we jealously guard our right to this distinction. And why not? We have been saved from the humility of sackcloth and ashes, and the expanse above and around us, mercifully veils from sight the blackened evi-

dence of frightful disaster. Gentlemen, again I assure you of the most cordial welcome of each member of the House.

PRESIDENT REED. On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association I will designate General James B. Weaver to make the first response to this address of welcome.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Thirtieth General Assembly*—It is with great pleasure that I appear before you this afternoon. I have been a citizen of the State only a short time—sixty-two years, but during that time I have witnessed the growth and development of this wonderful commonwealth; have known something of its achievements in the arts and sciences and in letters, and have known something of its prowess upon the battle field. Something has been said touching the achievements of this State as a commonwealth along legislative lines, along educational lines, and all that goes to make a great State. We are young as a commonwealth. There was a time when Greece stood at the head of the world; Athens at the head of Greece, and Themistocles at the head of Athens. But where is this immortal trio today? Gone, and her civilization perished. But there is one thing that Greece never lost, her empire over the minds of men. She is the great school teacher of the world today, after more than two thousand five hundred years, and hence the points in your history which to me have more in them than anything else are the wonderful educational and benevolent institutions that this State has builded. If I were to be called upon to say what the legislation of the State of Iowa should be at any given session, in the main I would say strengthen your educational and benevolent institutions that lead to the head and the heart of the people, and then I would legislate just as little as possible upon every other subject. Something has been said about the sacrifice made by our soldiers in defense of the flag and in defense of the Union. The State did make great heroic sacrifices, but it was not all toil and grief. As Lincoln said, if it were not for the fun, the opportunities that we had for playing and joking, we never could have taken the Nation through the bloody crises. The boys will tell you that we had our fun, as well as our sacrifices, and while the gentleman was speaking an occurrence came to my mind. I was appointed by General Dodge, Military Mayor in one of the cities of Tennessee; I boarded with a distinguished family, over which a grand old mother presided. She had three sons in the Confederate Army, James, William and John. James was a Quartermaster, William a Lieutenant and John a Brigadier General. There were also three beautiful daughters, and a fine piano in the house. We used to gather around the piano, after the work of the day was over, and sing our songs. They would sing their Southern songs and I would parody them and make Union songs out of them. They had a toast to the States.

It ran something like this:

"Now here is to Mississip,
Drink it down,
Here is to Mississip,
Drink it down;
Here is to Mississip,
She has given you the slip,
Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

Then I parodied it:

"Now here is to Mississip,
Drink it down,
Here is to Mississip,
Drink it down,
Here is to Mississip,
For she'll never make the trip,
Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

Then they would sing:

"Now, here's to Tennessee,
Drink it down;
Here's to Tennessee,
Drink it down;
Here's to Tennessee,
For she's gone with General Lee,
Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

Then I would sing:

"Now, here's to Tennessee,
Drink it down;
Here's to Tennessee,
Drink it down;
Here's to Tennessee,
For our boys will set her free,
Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

And so we would go on through the gamut of all the States, and we had a good deal of fun, notwithstanding we were down there in the Confederate States risking our lives for the flag. When it came time to show their pluck, you always found the Iowa soldier ready. Allow me to allude to one other thing before closing. Make our laws plain. If I were to give my advice to young men aspiring to be legislators, I would say to them there is but one model, noted for its perspicuity, the admiration of all lawmakers and students of jurisprudence through the centuries—the Ten Commandments. How plain they are! Thou shalt not! How grand! No circumlocution about it. It is the model of all wise lawgivers the world over. Make our laws plain and easy to be understood and the world will respect and obey. It is the glory of past legislation of this State that the laws have been remarkably plain and the judiciary remarkably faithful in their interpretation of them.

Gentleman, I am glad to meet with you, glad to hail you. Now, these Lawmakers here, these Pioneer Lawmakers, established the line. You hold it. That is your duty. They have set the mark—they have established the battle line, you hold it. I have confidence that you will. I thank you. (Applause.)

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: On behalf of the House, for the purpose of extending the further greeting a welcome of the House to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, I call upon the gentleman from Carroll, Mr. C. C. Colclo.

Mr. Colclo spoke as follows:

Mr. President—It is with feelings of profound respect that I attempt to address so honorable a body of men as the Pioneer Lawmakers of the State

of Iowa. Many of those who were associated with you during the pioneer days in the State have passed away, and how well they did their part to solve the great problem of life must be answered by the God who gave it in their hands for keeping, for He alone can know.

The length of life at best is but a span, yet there are those living in this State to whom this span has been lengthened out until in their memory they bind the early history of our State with the present—those who have seen the camping grounds of the red man converted into great centers of industrial activity—those who have seen the war path and the Indian trail give way to the great arteries of commerce that cross and recross our State. During the few brief years that are allotted to man these changes have taken place, for it is less than three score years and ten since you consecrated Iowa as free soil to the upbuilding of a empire in the heart of a vast wilderness.

Standing as we do today in the presence of our distinguished guests and looking down the vista of these few years we see a stately procession passing before us. Into the new empire of the west the older states poured a constant stream of humanity. As this restless tide passes before us we see plain, practical men and women coming to our borders to build homes for themselves and future generations. They were the immediate descendants of an aristocracy whose blood has consecrated every foot of our free soil, baptised every battle-field of the Revolution and sent a thrill of liberty pulsating round the world. They were men of brain and brawn and nerve, who faltered at no undertaking but left the imprint of their individuality and independence in the Constitution and laws you have handed down to us as an inheritance.

You laid deep and strong the foundations of our State for future greatness and did well to mould into life your keen regard for the individual rights of man. The blighting influence of sumptuary laws and class legislation have never laid their palsied hand upon the material development of our State, or fanned into life the smoldering flames of anarchy or rebellion. Here capital has found a safe and sure investment, and honest labor its reward.

We feel justly proud of the record of our State, whether in peace or war; of our soldiers and generals; of our statesmen and orators, but above all, of the brain and brawn of our people that has developed our agricultural resources, our mines and our industrial interests, until in many respects the name of Iowa leads all the rest. The busy hum of their contented industry allays our fears and leads us on to greater activity, creating conditions whereby it is possible for millions to live in comfort and hope where thousands dwelt in poverty and despair.

When we look for the source from whence came these ideals and these aspirations we must not be unmindful of those women who so nobly did their part during the pioneer days in the West.

Gentlemen, permit me to say that I know of no way in which I can better express my regards for you today than by departing from the time-honored custom and pay a passing tribute to those women who were your guiding star and lead you on to higher and nobler deeds—to those wives who shared in your sorrows and rejoiced in your triumphs—to those mothers who pillowed on their bosoms so noble a race of men. I have sometimes found my-

self thinking and believing that those good old pioneer women were the best mothers the sun ever shone upon. It is the mother's influence that lingers last and longest in our hearts and comes to us o'er and o'er in the memory's dreams, that knits up the raveled sleeve of care and builds God's noblest temple here on earth—the home.

"The mothers of our Western land,
Stout-hearted dames were they,
With nerve to wield the battle brand
And join the border fray.
In all our rough land there were no braver,
In those days of blood and strife,
Aye, ready for severest toil,
Aye, free to peril life.

"The mothers of our Western land,
On Iowa's free soil,
How shared they with each dauntless band
War's tempest and life's toil?
They shrank not from the foeman,
They quailed not in the strife,
But cheered their husbands through the day
And soothed them through the night.

"The mothers of our Western land,
Their bosoms pillowed men,
And proud were they by such to stand
In hammoch fort or glen
To load the sure old rifle,
And mould the leaden ball,
And watch the fighting husband's place
And fill it should he fall.

"The mothers of our Western land,
Such were their daily deeds,
Their monument—Where does it stand?
Their epitaph—who reads?
No nobler dames had Sparta,
No nobler matrons Rome,
But in our hearts we'll cherish them
Since God has called them home."

PRESIDENT REED: The next gentleman of the Association I will call upon is Hon. B. F. Clayton, a former member of this House.

MR. CLAYTON: *Mr. Speaker*—It is a matter of profund pleasure to me to stand here today at the desk that I occupied twenty years ago, in the first session held in this magnificent chamber and listened to the welcome address of our friends that have preceded us. I have thought, Mr. Speaker, since hearing these speeches that where we made our mistake is in not bringing our better half along so they might know after hearing these speeches what magnificent husbands they had. (Applause and laughter.) Strictly construed, Mr. Speaker, I doubt whether the fellows that are in the saddle now and posing as Pioneer Lawmakers are entitled to that title of Pioneer Lawmakers. While we feel that we discharged our duties the best we could, yet in that day we looked back at the magnificent array of talent that settled upon this, the fairest land loaned to the world. Men like Senator Dodge, Senator Grimes and Senator Harlan, and T. S.

Parvin and Thomas H. Benton, men that first laid the magnificent foundation upon which the skill of Iowa has erected the splendid monument of progress and of prosperity. I want to call your attention but for a moment to the environments that surrounded those men. It may be familiar to most of you, but permit me to call your attention to it. During the first special session of the Legislature, which convened January 3, 1848, the report of the treasurer shows that his total tax receipts was $72,216. That was the total receipts during the fiscal year from April 24, 1847, to March 17, 1848. Of that amount Jasper county paid $26.40, Iowa county, $14.50; Polk county, $40, and Dallas county $13, and drawing a line from Davis county north through Dallas county there was not any part of that territory that paid a cent of taxes into the treasury in that year, and that was all turned over to Judge Reed and Judge Oliver to develop that country out there, and they have developed it, and, if I am not mistaken in my information, they own a good deal of that country, and I am very glad of it. Now, I don't want you to understand that we have quit yet, while we are pioneer lawmakers and so rated, and while our hair may be a little gray and we may look a little like Santa Claus, yet if you happen to start up the prevailing spirit that runs through our nature, you might stir up an element that would be a little satanic in its nature. I know we have some quite old men. I heard a man on this floor say he had lived in Iowa sixty-two years. Why, I have been afraid to tell people he was sixty-two years old. That is twenty years older than I took General Weaver to be. I know another gentleman that occupies the position with me as my representative and is now a member of the Pioneer Lawmakers, that is older than General Weaver. I heard the charge made by a gentleman not long since that he tried to find out how old the gentleman from Warren was, and he twisted around a good deal and finally said he didn't know, but as a matter of fact he had been in Iowa ever since the Des Moines river was finished up to the 'Coon Forks. (Laughter.) So, we have got some pretty old men among our men. But, taking this as the keynote of prosperity and progress made in this State, it has not a parallel on the globe, and, as my good friend has said, the noble women of this State have been the power behind the throne that have educated these people up to that moral standard and education that has made this a great Nation. Now, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, pardon me for saying that I think about as much of you fellows as I think you fellows think of us. (Laughter.) It is a mutual admiration society. Taffy is something that everybody likes, and you give it to us hot and heavy today, and we have accepted it in the same spirit in which you give it. I want to relate a little incident that shows that Iowa through all of its history has been competent to meet any emergencies with which she has come in contact. Some years ago a gentleman from Iowa was down in Tennessee and had been billed to make a speech at Pulaski, I think it was, where they concluded that they would abridge the liberty of speech in that country. An influential man insisted on the speaker abandoning that point. "No," he says, "I will go. I am going to make a speech in that town," and he went. He had been told that his life would be taken if he went there, but he went nevertheless, and he made his speech as he made it elsewhere in his trip down through that Southern country, and after making this speech he made reference to the charges made against him, and he looked those fellows square in the face

that sat before him and branded the falsehoods that had been in circulation as a lie. I admire the gauge of that man. I clipped the piece conveying this from a Chicago paper and I sent it to the gentleman. That man was a man that followed the Stars and Stripes during that memorial contest, and his name is Gen. J. B. Weaver. (Applause.) That is the kind of men that have made Iowa great.

Now, as far as our influence is concerned as lawmakers, I do not know of any particular legislation that I might call your attention to that would be commendable. As a matter of fact in that day we were kept so busy figuring to keep Judge Reed on the bench somewhere and to keep a high enough fence so that General Weaver could not go to Congress. Well, we were successful in keeping Judge Reed on the bench, but in spite of anything we could do General Weaver would jump the fence once in awhile. But, as I say, there is nothing special that I could refer to as interesting legislative matter. I have enjoyed this meeting very much. I have been looking in your faces and, while we aimed to be honest and look in your faces, we feel, gentlemen, that we have handed our duties down to men who will take care of them; to men who will take no backward step. Now, I don't know how many of you want to be Governor of the State of Iowa, an undertaking in which ninety-nine out of a hundred men of the House might indulge in, and some of you may have a bee in your bonnet—and that is awful. At one time I thought there was a fellow who weighed about two hundred forty pounds that would make a pretty good Governor himself (applause), but somehow or another the people of Iowa did not know a good thing when they saw it, and that fellow got left, and I am now glad of it. Now, gentlemen, I am ready to say and promise you that if any of you have aspirations that I will support you for any office you want.

SPEAKER: To express the further greeting and welcome of the House I will call upon the gentleman from Adams, Hon. Ross H. Gregory.

Representative Gregory said in part it was with great deference that he would attempt to welcome the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa to this junior body of Representatives. He was proud of the honor, however, and made a short address. The address was a model of thought and earnestness that showed plainly the speaker believed what he said.

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen, we have with us a member of our Association and an officer of this House, a gentleman of many years' experience, who has been a legislator in two states, who has served his country well in time of danger, and I take pleasure in calling upon him for a brief closing address. Col. Samuel A. Moore.

COLONEL MOORE: *Mr. Speaker, Pioneer Lawmakers and Members of the House of the Thirtieth General Assembly*—I feel that it would not be improper for me, with my first utterance, to apologize for my inability to talk and be heard. For more than forty years I have not laid in bed one

day for sickness until this terrible spell that has come upon me that has bound me with its iron grasp for thirty days. I shall be able to talk but a few moments. Therefore, let me say to you that it is very gratifying to me as a Pioneer Lawmaker, on behalf of my friends, to say that this cheerful greeting that you give us comes to us pleasantly and serves to take the wrinkles and crowfeet out of old men's temples when they remember that they are not forgotten. While these old men are not seeking eulogies, yet it is pleasant indeed to be remembered. I sometimes relate an incident of a soldier who died upon the field of Shiloh. His comrades sought him in the night with the dim light of a lantern, and, finding him mortally wounded and dying, he said to them: "Comrades, I am wounded and dying, and I would not be forgotten. Bear love's last message to Mary and the child. Bury me here upon this field, and plant some vine or shrub or flower, something that lives in winter and will be an offering to my memory, and call it mine." So, I think I can say without egotism that these old men whose whitening hairs are before you are not seeking eulogies, but there is something in us that shrinks from being forgotten.

Coming to Iowa as the pioneers, some of us when leaving the older states leaving a young and beautiful wife with one arm pressed around the baby on her bosom, where it nestled like a weary dove, the other around the neck of the early pioneer, bidding him Godspeed, pressing upon his lips a kiss that was sweeter than the nectar of Jupiter, though distilled from the vintage that ripened in the garden of the Gods. That many of us came to this country and settled down in the sheltering groves of the woodland beside the little rivulets, but we came hopeful for the future of Iowa, that was so grand and beautiful and glorious, stretching out in the dim vista as far as the eye could see, and beyond, and there we built our cabins, and the little rivulet by its side was more picturesque and grand and beautiful than the "Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon." There many of us began the early life in this grand and glorious State, that, in its primitive richness, was richer by far than the valley of the Nile or the terraced isles of the sea, opening to our enraptured vision a picture of contentment and blessing. There were men who commenced here, as many of us old Pioneer Lawmakers did, with a little cabin with its straw-thatched roof and puncheon floor, or clapboards with weight poles over; and beginning with the sickle and the scythe and the sled, we have seen the State grow in all its grandeur and glory until the mind of man can not conceive of its greatness. The little sled has given away to the automobile, the old stage coach has given away to the many thousands of miles of railroad transportation. The little cabin has given away to the stately mansion with gilded mirrors and Brussels carpets, rosewood sets and silken curtains, frescoed walls and alabaster lamps, and to the costly musical instruments with tones as sweet as the seraph's song, that can be found all over this beautiful and lovely Iowa, where today the farmer gathers his sheaves of ripened grain and sings his harvest song.

Grand old Iowa! We builded better than we knew. Early in the history of this State we were careful to do everything that would build up, shape and mould the destiny of a State that was to become the home and habitation for our children. Some of you have been pleased to allude to how carefully we regarded the education of this State. Believing as we did that

to our children should be transmitted knowledge that was to be estatic in enjoyment and in fame; that education of mind, soul and body which you find in our great institutions of today, that enables the students to delve into the mountain, explore sea and land, contemplate the distant, and examine the minute, until there shall be no place too remote for his grasp, no havens too exalted for his touch, and how proud we are today of these great educational institutions, and it is a comfort to know that these pioneers, believing as they did when they came to this country, that the destinies of this Nation and the perpstuitiy of the Union depended upon education and patriotism. When the long-roll summoned them into line. and became the signal for the fight, many of these old men here today planted their feet on the firing line and stood defiantly in the face of all opposition to this government on many battle fields, and shouted in the face of all opposition to the Nation and all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, the warcry of the Republic. Some of us were permitted to return from those fields of grief, of carnage and glory. But many of our comrades are buried by the side of the rivulets and the mountain range, in the lone valleys, beneath the shade of the cypress swamps, amid the creeping vines, down by the glistening sands of the ocean shore, and the underlying reefs where the surging surf beats against the granite rocks by the sea forever. Some day we, too, will go that long journey; some day when the long-roll shall beat and summon us into line we will unloose the sandals from our weary feet and go down to the margin of the river and meet the mysterious boatman with the muffled oar, and these old comrades that are living together will hold the hand of each other as they go out into the silent stream until the Angel grasps them upon the other side. There is something grand and glorious to me in the conception that somewhere, I know not where, when the time comes for these old comrades of mine to lay down their armor, that tender hands with the touch of an infant's kiss will close down our weary eyelids and whisper "old comrade, good-bye," and far away, or near by, I know not, nor it matters not, some hand will reach out from the mansions of everlasting light, and bid us welcome, and we will feel that the world has been some better by our having lived in it as Lawmakers, as Citizens and Soldiers.

. Excuse me, please, I can not talk any more. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—This closes our program. We will assemble in the cloakroom below, and if the Governor is in his office we will give him a formal call, and that will be our final adjournment.

To you, Mr. Speaker, permit me to give expression, and through you to the members of the House, the high appreciation we feel for the reception which you have given us this afternoon. As an occasion, it will be one of pleasant memories to us as we go out, hoping that you, too, may have long lives before you of usefulness and that you, too, in the course of time, will come like we have done, to celebrate and talk over scenes in which you participated in the past.

The members of the Association upon retiring from the House of Representatives, formed into line, and. conducted by Col. Samuel A. Moore, proceeded to the executive office to pay their respects to the Governor. They were cordially greeted by Governor Cummins, who took each member by the hand, and bidding them "goodbye," expressed the hope that he might meet them again at their next biennial session in two years and that their health and life might be preserved.

President Reed then declared the Ninth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association adjourned, and the members parted with kindly clasps of the hands and the hope that they might meet again in future reunions.

The attendance had been unusually large and the proceedings all through were of absorbing interest.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 12, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend—I have your recent favor stating that the Ninth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers will convene at Des Moines on the 9th of March and that you would like to have me meet with you and deliver an address on some appropriate subject that I might choose. I intend to be present if I can possibly arrange my affairs to that end, and if I do so I will endeavor to contribute to the interests of the proceedings in the best manner I can. But it is not altogether certain that I can be there or that I will have time to prepare an address worthy of the occasion. I want to be there if possible and take by the hand the few that are left of the old guard, and shall strive to that end.

With best wishes, I remain,

Your sincere friend,

EDWARD H. STILES.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Feb. 6, 1904.

My Good Friend—Your kind invitation to speak on the subject of the "Judiciary" at hand. I would be pleased to accept, but for the fact that court will be in session at that time and to leave for a couple of days would invite censure, as we are now discussing court expenses and how to reduce them The subject assigned is one fruitful of many tender remembrances of gifted men who have graced by their learning and irreproachable integrity the annals of administrative justice in our State, while the broader field the theme may open is one upon which any lawyer may love to dwell.

I regret my inability to clasp palms with some of the splendid men whom, I know, will grace the occasion by their presence, and among them there is none of whom I bear more very truly and sincerely, yes kindly remembrance than yourself.

FRED O'DONNELL.

KEOKUK, IOWA, February 3, 1904.

MR. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Governor—I have your flattering letter of the 2d inst., requesting me to prepare a paper to be read before the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association March 9th, on the War Democrats and the Civil War of 1861-5. I appreciate the good opinion of yourself and other officers of the Association and would like very much to comply if I had sufficient time to do justice to the subject; but unfortunately, just now I have a large amount of professional business which I can not postpone, including a case now pending before the supreme court involving an important constitutional question. The business I have already on hand will take all the time I can safely give to labor.

The subject you suggest is a very interesting one, especially to myself, and I should be more than pleased to respond favorably if the circumstances would permit.

Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory to you and the other officers of the Association, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. W. TRIMBLE.

INDEPENDENCE, February 11, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 8th inst. asking me to be present at the Pioneer Lawmakers' reunion on the 9th of March is received. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be present at that meeting and to prepare and read a paper on Iowa in the Civil War. I should very much like, indeed, to present a statement of what many Iowa regiments did during the war, and history of what led up to the promotion of a large number of our men to high offices in the army. Also to state what seems to me the very patriotic position taken by Samuel J. Kirkwood, our Governor. It would be very gratifying to me to be able to be there and present such a paper as you suggest. But you probably have read the statement made by a Scotch poet something more than a hundred years ago, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee, and leave us naught but grief and pain for promised joy."

Now as to my condition. On the 20th day of January I fell on the floor of the kitchen of my house and broke the head of the femur of my right leg, and since then have been confined to the bed, and quite probably will be until as late as the time when the Pioneer Lawmakers meet, so that it will be impossible for me to prepare the kind of paper that I should like to prepare for that occasion, and it will undoubtedly be impossible for me to be in Des Moines at that time.

I write you this so that the parties may select some other person to do that work, for it certainly is a paper that ought to be presented.

Hoping that this will be deemed a sufficient excuse, and that the Pioneer Lawmakers will have a grand reunion and a good time as usual, I remain,

Very sincerely your friend,

JED LAKE.

CLERMONT, IOWA, February 3, 1904.

Dear Governor Gue—Your esteemed favor of the 2d is at hand, and I very much regret that I can not meet with the Pioneer Lawmakers on the 9th, as I have engaged to leave before that time for a trip to California.

I regret it very much as I well remember that my first Senatorial session was under you as President of the Senate.

I hope to meet with you some other time, and I send my warm greeting and highest regards to all of the Pioneer Lawmakers.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

MEDIAPOLIS, IOWA, March 2, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend Brandt—Your kind letter of yesterday received, and I note what you say in relation to change of date of meeting of Pioneer Lawmakers to March 9th.

I regret very much that owing to condition of my health I will not be able to meet with you.

I sent in my resignation as vice president of First Congressional District last fall, with request that action be taken at once and vacancy filled; but I see my name still retained in the list of vice presidents.

If my name should be called, please explain as stated in my letter of resignation.

Very truly yours,

WM. HARPER.

MARION, IOWA, March 3, 1904.

My Honored Friend—Acknowledging the receipt of your kind and thoughtful request to be in attendance at the meeting of the Ancient Lawmakers, I have no adequate words in which to express properly my thanks for the same. I am carried back to nearly half a century past when I first met you with many others, earnest, determined, honest workers for the party whose rule then inaugurated has made Iowa the grand commonwealth she is today, and I am proud to know that I had the honor to work with those men and associate with them, but when I recall those names I find them on the pages of history they adorn, but sorrow to know that so few now live. No greater pleasure could I have than to meet the few yet in life and I hope I can arrange to do so. I trust and hope that your life may be prolonged and that peace and prosperity attend you. Believe me as ever

Your sincere friend,

WM. G. THOMPSON.

ELDORA, IOWA, March 2, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend—Your esteemed favor of the 1st is received. Permit me to tender to you my thanks for your kind invitation, to be with you on the 9th—and I agree with you that it will do me good to meet with the Lawmakers of the 9th and 10th. And when I reflect that so few of my co-laborers in those bodies, are still living, I feel like saying in the language of Sir Walter Scott,

"That I feel like one who treads alone
Some ancient hall deserted,
Whose lights have fled, its garlands dead,
And all but me departed."

But do not think for a moment that I feel pesimistic, for although I am nearing my eightieth milestone, and therefore nearing the shores of the Eternal morning, I am trying to be young while growing old, and am not a bit like the fellow who said,

"His hope went dead, and his mule went lame,
And he lost six cows in a poker game,
Then a hurricane came on a summer day,
And blew the house, where he lived away.

"And an earthquake came, when that was gone,
And swallowed the land that the house stood on,
Then a tax collector came around,
And charged him up with a hole in the ground."

Our district court convenes on the 14th and it may be difficulty for me to be with you, but if I can leave will be with you. Hoping you may have a grand old time I remain,

Your obedient servant,
W. J. MOIR.

1726 I STREET, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1904.

ISAAC BRANDT, ESQ.,
Secretary of Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Des Moines.

My dear Sir—Your note of the 1st instant, advising me of the meeting of the Association on the 9th instant, is just received. My recent and too great familiarity with the surgeon and his knife will forbid my presence at the meeting, although I am gradually recovering my health and strength.

My regret for my inability to be present is greatly increased by reason of the recent death of my old friends and associates, Messrs. Sherman and Hargis. They deserve sincere tributes of praise from our Association. For nearly fifty years I have been the neighbor and intimate friend of Major Sherman. During all that time he has enjoyed the perfect confidence and esteem of his friends and of the whole community in which he dwelt. Not a blemish rests upon his reputation as a man, or as an officer in the army, or in civil life. As a citizen of influence, in public office or private effort, his voice was ever for the public good. His life exemplified all the virtues which lie at the foundation of good citizenship. Free from passion or undue prejudice, he esteemed men at their true worth, and was always found

on the side of truth and justice in all questions which agitated the community.

Although leading a more isolated life on his farm, H. C. Hargis possessed many of the same virtues. As one of the great body of Iowa farmers who have made the State famous for its intelligence and the purity of its social and political life, he contributed his full share to that splendid reputation.

Besides my desire to join the Association in remembering our departed associates, I should have great pleasure in meeting once more the old friends still living, thank God! and who are to participate in the proceedings. Lieutenant Governor Dungan, Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, Judge Fairall, E. H. Stiles, R. D. Kellogg, each and all are names which revive not only many old memories of friendship, but also of labors and struggles in legislature, in Congress, and in the political field. My kindest regards to them all, as well as to the officers of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Very truly yours,
JOHN A. KASSON.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, March 6, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Governor—I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 2d inst. It would give me great pleasure to be present at the meeting on the 9th and 10th, of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, but I am unable to arrange the necessary time to permit my doing so. I think I could manage the talk if I could get there, but the rub is in getting there. I hope you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting, and that my absence will not disturb the arrangements you are making to that end.

Very truly yours,
GEO. D. PERKINS.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of program of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, together with a suggestion for a letter from myself. I wish I had time to write more at length than I now can. I may say a few words, however, while expressing my regret that I can not be with you at this meeting.

Since coming to Washington, I have made the acquaintance of several descendants of William H. Wallace, who was one of the leading men of the Territory of Iowa. A son of his, William W., is in the treasury department, where he has been employed for several years. Two grandsons are conducting a newsroom here, and are well liked. The older Wallace was the presiding officer of each of the Legislative bodies of the Territory for one session. His brother, Benjamin F. Wallace, was Secretary of the Council or Clerk of the House during the entire territorial history. Gen. Lew Wallace was a nephew of the Iowa Wallaces. They were among the leading Whigs of the Territory. During the Taylor-Fillmore administration, William Wallace was a receiver of public moneys at Fairfield. In 1853, after retiring

from the receivership, he removed to the then new Territory of Washington. Of that Territory, President Lincoln appointed him Governor in 1861, and he was almost immediately afterwards chosen a delegate to Congress. In 1863, the same President made him Governor of the Territory of Idaho, then just organized. Here, again, he was chosen a delegate to Congress. It is not improbable that had he remained in Iowa until the retirement of the Democratic party from power in the State, which party he had always antagonized, he would have been one of the political leaders of the new party so long to be dominant.

The year he left Iowa was somewhat noted for the emigration of many of its citizens to the Pacific slope. Among others who went that year were George H. Williams, Cyrus Olney and John F. Kinney, all of whom had been appointed territorial judges. Kinney left the supreme bench of our State for the newer land. Williams and Olney had both been district judges. Judge Kinney has died since the last meeting of the Pioneers. I suppose Judge Olney has gone to the other world long ago. Judge Williams, however, still lives, and is now mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon. He is the last survivor of the electoral college of 1852, and he and Dr. Selman, of Bloomfield, are the only living persons that cast Democratic electoral votes in Iowa. Dr. Selman's colleagues of 1848 were Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Joseph Williams, and Lincoln Clark. Judge Williams' colleagues were William E. Leffingwell, Jonathan E. Fletcher, and Augustus Hall. I do not know whether there are any survivors of the first two Republican electoral colleges. I know that Governor Stone, Henry O'Connor, and Daniel F. Miller, of the Fremont electors, are gone, and it is probable that Hugh T. Downey, the other one, is also among the departed. Of the college of 1860, composed of Fitz Henry Warren, Marcus L. McPherson, Charles Pomeroy, and Joseph Chapline, it is known that the first three have deceased, and very few are left of the college of 1864. Judge William G. Thompson, Frank W. Palmer, and I think Samuel S. Burdett are still in life, and Gilman C. Mudgett may be.

Many notable deaths of the good men of early Iowa are to be sadly told of at this meeting. Governor Drake, Governor Newbold, Colonel John Scott, Judge Kinney, Ambrose C. Fulton, and others who did well their part in the founding and upbuilding the fabric of our Territory and State have entered upon their reward, after an honorable earthly career.

Please communicate my regrets that I find it impracticable to be with you at this reunion.

Very sincerely,

WM. H. FLEMING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1904.

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the ninth biennial meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, in Des Moines, on the 9th and 10th of March. By reference to a brief note accompanying the invitation, I see that my eligibility to membership in your Association rests upon the fact that I was at one period a State officer, viz:

State Printer, of Iowa. It is a subject for grateful remembrance to me that I was first elected to that position after I had been only about two years a resident of the State, and that I was chosen for four consecutive terms.

It is also a subject for congratulation to me that thirty-one years after I ceased to be a resident of the State, I should be still remembered kindly as an Iowa pioneer. My home has since been in a great State, whose name holds high rank in the roll of honorable commonwealths, but as long as my life shall be spared, I shall be proud of the experience it was my good fortune to have as an Iowan.

When I became a resident of Des Moines, the population of the city only numbered about four thousand. The nearest railroad was distant more than a hundred miles. The city had no paved streets, no telegraph nor telephone lines, no street railroad service, no general system of water or gas supply, only one bridge across the Des Moines river, and one across the Raccoon, branch of the Des Moines. It had simply the natural site for a great mart of trade and industrious, wide-awake, intelligent citizens who were made of the stuff of which empires are founded. There was no daily journal then in existence there, but it became a part of my duty as a journalist that year to issue a daily bulletin, only a little larger than a sheet of foolscap paper, containing a condensed report of the proceedings of the legislature, and that publication soon broadened into the Daily Iowa State Register.

It is needless for me to speak of the subsequent growth of the city or State. It is known and read of all men. With eleven Representatives in Congress, in the front ranks as legislators, two United States Senators unsurpassed in ability and influence, and two members of the President's Cabinet, holding portfolios of commanding importance, Iowa is appropriately classed as a national power, and it may well be a matter of pride to any man that he is now or ever has been a resident within its borders.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. PALMER,

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, March 7, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of the 29th of February, enclosing program of the ninth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I thank you for your kind invitation to meet with you on the 9th and 10th of this month, but do not believe I will be able to do so as I have not been feeling well for the past week. I have had an attack of the grippe and this, with sickness in my family, will prevent me from being present.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. C. HORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1904.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Friend—I regret extremely that pressing official business here will make it impossible for me to leave Washington in time to be with you on

the 9th of March. It would give me great pleasure to attend the meeting of my old friends and associates, and my inability to do so is a source of keen regret.

Wishing you all a most delightful time, and hoping that you will remember me cordially to all my friends, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES WILSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 14, 1904.

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Des Moines, Ia.

My Dear Friend—Yours of the 1st inst. forwarded to me here and covering program of the meeting of the convention presumably held the 9th and 10th inst., just received. I thank you for the invitation tendered, and regret my inability to be present at the meeting.

I advised Judge Reed who spoke to me about the meeting just before I left that I should probably be away from home at the date named.

I hope, if alive, to attend the next biennial meeting.

Very truly yours,

GEO. F. WRIGHT.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 9 AND 10, 1904.

Name.	Post Office.	State.	Years in Iowa	Place of Birth	Date of Birth.	Character of Official Service.
Aldrich Charles ..	Des Moines	Iowa	45	New York . .	Oct. 2, 1828	Clerk of House of Rep , 1860 1862, 1866, 1870. Member, 1893-1894
Abernethy, Alonzo.	Osage	Iowa	48	Ohio	April 14, 1826	House of Rep , 1866. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1879-1876.
Bliss, L. O.....	Iowa Falls....	Iowa	39	New York	July 29, 1828	House of Representatives, 14th General Assembly.
Bestow, S. L.	Charlton.....	Iowa	51	New York	March 3, 1828	Senate 16 17th General Assemblies Lieutenant Governor, 1891-1892.
Brandt, Isaac ...	Des Moines .	Iowa	46	Ohio	April 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th General Assembly
Bromley, Owen ..	Des Moines . .	Iowa	47	Wales	May, 1825	Member 10th General Assembly Sergeant at Arms, 18th G. A.
Byers, S H M.	Des Moines	Iowa	50	Pennsylvania..	July 4, 1829	
Clark, D M..... .	Corydon	Iowa	50	Indiana	July, 1824	Member 19 20th General Assemblies.
Cassady, P. M.....	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Indiana	Dec. 9, 1818	Member 2 3d General Assemblies.
Cole, C C ...	Des Moines	Iowa	46	New York . ..	June 4, 1824	Supreme Judge 1864 1870.
Clayton, B F	Indianola .	Iowa	36	Ke tucky	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 17 18, 20th General Assemblies
Clark, J. S. ..	Des Moines ...	Iowa	40	Indiana	Oct 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869 1870
Coffin, L. S..... .	Fort Dodge	Iowa	49	New Hampshire	April 9, 1843	Railroad Commissioner, 1882 1885.
Dean, E. J.....	Waverly.	Iowa	50	New York . ..	April 1, 1843	Member House 18th General Assembly
Dashiel, M. A.....	Indianola	Iowa	48	Indiana	Oct. 7, 1826	Member 12th General Assembly Senate, 14 15th and 18-19th G. A's.
Davis, John M .	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Ohio	June 25, 1831	Deputy Secretary of State, 1854-1853 Deputy, Land Office, 1887, 1891.
Ericson, C. J. A. ..	Boone	Iowa	46	Sweden	March 8, 1840	Member House, 14th , Senate, 26 27 30th General Assemblies.
Edmundson, J. D.	Des Moines	Iowa	65	Iowa	Nov. 28, 1853	Messenger, 6th General Assembly
Frisbie, A L.....	Des Moines	Iowa	33	New Jersey...	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty three years.
Farwell, S S	Monticello.	Iowa	52	Wisconsin.....	April 20, 1854	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.
Finkbine, C. A.	Des Moines ...	Iowa	50	Iowa	Nov. 16, 1853	
Fleming, Wm. H	Des Moines	Iowa	47	New York	April 14, 1826	Dep. Sec of State, 1857 59 Private Sec to Gov., 1860, 1862, 1866-1868.
Fairall, S. H.	Iowa City.....	Iowa	47	Maryland	June 21, 1826	House of Representatives, 1862 Senate, 1868-1874.
Granger, Barlow ..	Des Moines ...	Iowa	64	New York	May 31, 1816	County Judge, 1854 1855.
Godfrey, G L	Des Moines ...	Iowa	47	Vermont.....	Nov. 4, 1833	House of Representatives 1866.
Gue, B F . . .	Des Moines	Iowa	52	New York	Dec. 26, 1828	Member 7-8 9-10-11th General Assemblies. Lieutenant Governor.
Gallup W H .	Boone	Iowa	45	New York .	May 17, 1840	Member Senate, 16 17th General Assemblies.
Hadley E D, ...	Des Moines	Iowa	53	New Hampshire	Sept. 16, 1842	
Holingsworth, L.	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Ohio.....	March 5, 1891	Representative 9th General Assembly
Hopkins J F	Madrid.	Iowa	48	Ohio.....	Oct. 4, 1821	Representative 13th General Assembly
Knap , Thomas B.	Iowa Falls	Iowa	48	Connecticut .	July 9, 1822	Representative 11-12th General Assemblies.
Keables, S F.....	Pella	Iowa	49	New York	Nov. 30, 1828	Representative 13 14th General Assemblies.
Linderman Charles	Clarinda.	Iowa	49	New York	Feb. 14, 1849	Member 11, 24 25th General Assemblies.
Lewis, John H ..	Waterloo .	Iowa	50	Massachusetts .	Oct. 11, 1841	Member Senate, 14th General Assembly
Lamson, W D. F..	Des Moines .	Iowa	50	New Jersey .	July 4, 1827	
Moore, S. A..... .	Bloomfield.	Iowa	50	Indiana	Dec. 16, 1821	Member House, 18 0, 1902 Member Senate, 10 11th General Assemblies.
McNutt, Samuel. .	Muscatine ...	Iowa	48	Ireland. ..	Nov. 21, 1825	Member House, 9th, 17th, 28d , Senate, 10 11 12 13th General Assemblies.
Oliver, Addison....	Onawa...	Iowa	47	Pennsylvania	June 21, 1826	Member Senate, 10-11 12th General Assemblies
Prouty, S. F	Des Moines	Iowa	65	Ohio.....	.....	Member 18th General Assembly.

Perry, T. B	Albia.....	Iowa	52	Ohio	April 11, 1882	Member Board of Education, 1858-59-60-61. Senate, 24-25th G. A's.
Reed, Joseph R....	Council Bluffs.	Iowa	47	Ohio	March 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.
Schramm, George .	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Germany	Feb. 12, 1816	Senate, 1852-1856.
Smith, R. A.....	Okoboji	Iowa	46	New York	Oct. 18, 1830	Member 12th General Assembly.
Saylor, Thomas J..	Saylorville.....	Iowa	61	Indiana	March 24, 1830	
Steadman, E. M....	Des Moines	Iowa	49	Ohio	March 2, 1838	Member House, 14-15th General Assemblies.
Weaver, James B..	Colfax	Iowa	62	Ohio	June 12, 1833	District Attorney. Member of Congress.
Wright, James D..	Charlton.....	Iowa	48	Ohio	Nov. 30, 1820	Member Senate, 12-18th General Assemblies.
Warren, R B.....	Des Moines	Iowa	63	Tennessee.....	March 10, 1829	Member House, 19th General Assembly.
Briggs, Mrs. J. S ..	Omaha.....	Neb.	50	Indiana	July 1, 1846	Daughter of Gov. Ansel Briggs.
Brooks, Phebe S....	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Ohio	Jan. 26, 1826	
Day, Jennie E.....	Des Moines	Iowa	45	Indiana.		
Davis, Mary C.....	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Ohio	 1839	
Robinson, Mrs. A. D.	Washta	Iowa	7	Nebraska	March 27, 1876	Granddaughter of Gov. Ansel Briggs.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY ISAAC BRANDT.

Hon. Benjamin F. Gue, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and one of its founders, dying on June 1, 1904, just as the proceedings of the ninth biennial session was going to press, I concluded the proper thing to do was to publish the date of his death, a brief sketch of his life, and some of the many tributes to his memory in the journal of this session.

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary.

Governor Gue is Stricken on Street.

Notable Iowan passed away suddenly June 1st.—Heart failure the cause.—Revived for few minutes after found unconscious.—A founder of Ames College.—Was enjoying good health and end came without any premonition.—Had notable career.

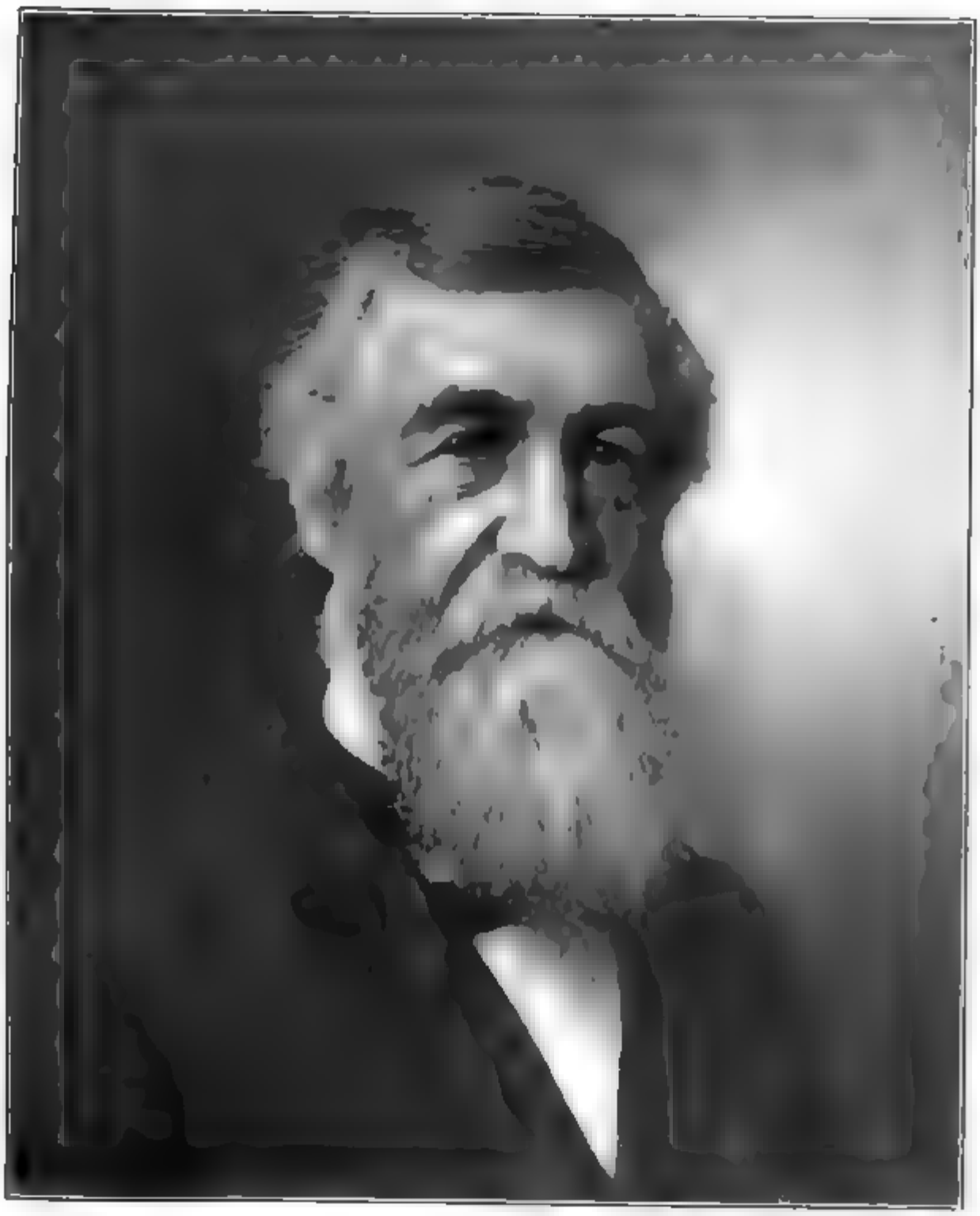
Governor Gue is dead. Though full of years and honors, and his life work done, yet his death is none the less shocking because wholly unexpected. Only yesterday he went forth from his home strong and well, having no premonition of the near approaching end.

He had been out driving in attendance upon the funeral of Hon. J. H. Merrill, had put his horse in the stable, and was returning home on foot, when, at the corner of Ninth and Clark streets, he fell, stricken by heart failure. Two West Ninth street cars were standing a short distance away, and employes of the street car company hastened to his side. They carried his apparently lifeless body to his home near by. Before reaching the house, No. 1522 West Ninth street, he had recovered so far as to be able to assist in effecting an entrance by the front door.

His daughter, Miss Alice Gue, was not at home at the time, but a neighbor, Mrs. C. H. Clarke, assisted him to a couch and telephoned for Doctors Minassian and Hollaway. His first thought was lest his illness might unduly shock his daughter on her return, she having for some years been an invalid.

Dr. Minassian arrived within fifteen minutes, finding the sufferer conscious, his pulse beating with surprising force, considering the condition of the heart, which caused his illness. Soon thereafter the color left his face, he lapsed into unconsciousness, and the pulsation of the heart became faint. Everything possible was done for his relief, but within a few minutes the end came.

His daughter was with him at the last, and although in delicate health, she bore the shock and awful consciousness of her great loss with surprising strength and courage. The one other daughter, Mrs. Arthur G. Leonard, of Grand Forks, N. D., was to have reached home on Friday of this week. The two sons, H. G. and Gurney C. Gue, are in the East.



BENJAMIN F. GUE.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Benjamin F. Gue was born in Greene county, N. Y., on the 25th day of December, 1828, and was the son of John and Catherine (Gurney) Gue. He spent his boyhood years on a farm. His father and mother were Quakers and Abolitionists, and the first newspaper the children learned to read was William Lloyd Garrison's Liberator. Their home was one of the stations on the "underground railroad," where escaping slaves always found shelter and aid. Benjamin F. was the oldest of six children, and when he was ten years of age the father died, and the mother had a hard struggle for many years to provide for and educate the children. In the spring of 1852, the two older sons came to Iowa and bought a claim on Rock Creek, in Scott county, where they lived in a log cabin, doing their own cooking for a year and a half, until their mother and younger children joined them in the fall of 1853.

Benjamin F. took an active interest in the "free soil" movement against slavery and in the winter of 1856 was one of the delegates to a State convention which assembled at Iowa City on the 22d of February and organized the Republican party of Iowa. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to represent Scott county in the House of the Seventh General Assembly. He was one of the authors of a bill to establish a State agricultural college, and on the floor of the House fought it through against an adverse report from the committee on ways and means. In 1859 he was re-elected to the House, and at the end of his second term in 1861 he was elected to the Senate for four years. During his term in that body he was the author of many laws, the most important of which were the following: Prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank bills in Iowa; the estray law, still on the statute book; an act requiring a jury fee of $6 to be taxed with costs in suits in the district court, saving the tax payers of the State more than $100,000 annually. But the most important was the law devised by Mr. Gue, Senator Clarkson and Governor Kirkwood, by which the agricutural college land grant of 240,000 acres was reserved from sale at low prices, and leased for a long term of years at a rental that supported the college and held the lands until good prices were secured for them. By this plan a permanent endowment was secured for the college far larger than that of any other State having the same amount of land.

At the close of his service in the Senate in the spring of 1864, Mr. Gue moved to Fort Dodge and assumed control of the republican paper of that place which he had purchased. In June, 1865, he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the republican State convention. His chief competitors were General James B. Weaver and Hon. George W. McCrary. He was elected by a majority of more than 4,000 greater than was given to Governor Stone, who was at the head of the ticket. In 1866 Governor Gue was elected president of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College. During his term the main college building was erected, and he was made chairman of the committee on organization. In that capacity be visited the principal agricultural and scientific colleges of the country, to examine into their methods and work. He was a warm advocate of the admission of girls as students and in the face of a strong opposition finally prevailed upon the board to admit them.

After giving more than a year to investigation, he made a report to the trustees and presented a plan of organization, which was adopted. He also recommended Prof. A. S. Welch, then United States Senator from Florida, for president of our college, and he was elected to that position, where he served eighteen years with distinguished ability.

Governor Gue was always a very staunch friend and vigorous defender of the Iowa State College from the day of its inception and regarded the work he had done in its behalf as by far the most important of his public service. In 1872 he moved to Des Moines and took editorial charge of the Iowa Homestead. In December he was appointed by President Grant United States pension agent, serving for eight years, paying out many millions of dollars to the pensioners of Iowa and Nebraska. At the expiration of his second term in 1880, he and his son purchased the Iowa Homestead and built it up into one of the most influential of Iowa papers. For more than thirty years Governor Gue was among the ablest of Iowa political writers, contributing to the leading journals, historical publications, and magazines. In 1886 he was one of the founders of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, which has gathered and published a vast amount of early Iowa history. For three years, from 1892 he assisted Hon. Charles Aldrich in organizing and systematizing the historical department of Iowa, and reviving and conducting the "Annals of Iowa." For more than fifteen years he worked gathering and preparing material for an elaborate history of Iowa, which was recently completed by him. As a public speaker Governor Gue ranged high, and had long wielded wide influence in the State.

On the 12th of November, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Parker, who began teaching in the public schools when but seventeen years old. She was a daughter of Francis Parker, a Vermonter, who settled in Iowa in 1840. Mrs. Gue died on the 3d day of July, 1888, leaving four children: Horace G., Alice, Gurney C. and Katherine.

Governor Gue was one of the founders of the Iowa Unitarian Association, and also of the Unitarian church of Des Moines.

TRIBUTE FROM A FRIEND.

[Curator Charles Aldrich Tells of Notable Career.]

Hon. Charles Aldrich was inexpressibly shocked when informed of the death of his life-long friend and associate. "I can not believe it," he said. "Why, Mr. Gue was in the historical building this morning and sat in my office for a little while and we talked of many matters, and I noticed how well he looked. Indeed, I may admit that I envied him a bit, for he looked so very well. I congratulated him upon it, and he rather inclined to think himself in better health and stronger than he had been for a long time. His step was elastic and his eye was as bright as that of a young man.

"When he came in, I was writing to his brother about the portrait of John F. Duncombe which he had been painting, and I finished this when Gov-

ernor Gue had gone. In it I wrote, 'Ben was in here just now. He looks exceptionally well.' And now I am told that he is dead. What a mystery is life."

Mr. Aldrich was seen at his apartments at the historical building. Probably no man in Iowa knew Governor Gue better, and yet Mr. Gue was an intimate friend of almost every public man of great importance whom this State has produced. Allison, Grinnell, Kirkwood, Ed Wright, Dillon, Kasson—these are just a few of the names of the men who were his friends and confidants.

"I first knew of Gue in 1858," said Mr. Aldrich. "He was a member of the lower house, from Scott county. I lived in Hamilton county and was on a visit to the General Assembly. I identified the members from the roll call. When Mr. Gue's name, as I thought, was called, I thought that a tall, angular man with high cheek bones and gray hair answered. 'That's Gue,' I said to myself, and fixed the picture in my mind."

"In the fall of 1859 I was a candidate for clerk of the lower house and wrote to all the members-elect. Gue was one of these. I received a very cordial letter in reply. When the assemblymen began to gather I came to Des Moines to meet them. When I looked up Gue I was dumbfounded. He was perhaps thirty years of age, then, with a fine beard covering his breast, with dark hair, with a complexion like that of a woman, his skin being perfectly smooth and his cheeks rosy. He was a handsome man. It developed that the gentleman who was quite dissimilar in stature and features from Mr. Gue was the member from Madison, Mr. Guiberson. Mr. Gue and I often laughed about that ridiculous mistake of mine. Mr. Gue served in the house in 1858 and 1860 and later was elected to the senate.

"He was one of the most active and influential, as well as effective members of the legislature. He was not aggressive in the ordinary sense, but he was a powerful force. His devotion to the right, not only in his official capacity but throughout his whole life in all circumstances, was inflexible; he stood for what he thought was right to the end. This character, this principal, is the thing that distinguished him above all things. His influence always was on the right side—in politics, in morals, in business, in society. If an educational matter was under consideration, his influence was thrown upon the side of the liberal and the expansive and progressive. He was a good talker; he had great nervous force; he was entertaining; withal he instructed. He was well informed and his speeches were popular. He was persistent and capable. He made an excellent presiding officer of the senate. If one wished what was the right in morals, in business, in politics, he never was disappointed in Gue. He was outspoken, fair, and without guile, trickery, finesse or pretense in his politics and his work.

"Governor Gue and I were close personal friends. The friendship began with that session of 1860. There were in that legislature Gideon S. Bailey of Van Buren county, Judge H. H. Trimble, Alvin Saunders, who afterwards became the governor of Nebraska; Dan Anderson, who became the famed colonel of the First cavalry after Fitz Henry Warren was made general; Jonathan W. Cattell, Samuel Kirkwood, J. B. Grinnell, Judge Seevers, Philip Bradley, who was the private secretary of Governor Briggs, and one of the most talented men that Iowa ever developed; William Belknap and George McCreary, who became secretary of war in the cabinet, and men of that kind.

"Livingston Mitchell was also a member of that legislature, from Fremont county. He afterwards became the brother-in-law of Robert Louis Stevenson. He was making an address before the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association which Governor Gue organized, here, early in its history and fell dead.

"His work in the way of legislation has been reviewed at length and repeatedly. He was much interested in general legislation, but the statute books of Iowa bear evidence of his work in the enactment of specific laws on specific subjects. The estray law was his. The law requiring $6 to be taxed in jury cases, as costs, on account of the jury, was his. It would save the state $100,000 a year, it was estimated. His part in founding the State Agricultural College and securing United States Senator Welch to be its president is known, and his part in forcing the holding of the land owned by that institution—240,000 acres—until the highest price could be realized from its sale. Clarkson and Kirkwood stood with him on this proposition. His part in helping General Baker to get relief to the settlers of northwestern Iowa during the grasshopper raids was a work of immense value. He ever was prepared to lend his hand to any humanitarian effort.

"His newspapers were strong forces for the upbuilding of the State. I was running my farm in Hamilton county when he was running his newspaper in Fort Dodge, and when he wanted to take a vacation I used to go up and run his plant for him. On one of these occasions I recall that I started the movement which gave Fort Dodge all new sidewalks.

"When he ran for lieutenant governor before the republican convention he was opposed by General James B. Weaver and G. W. McCrary. That was in 1865 He was nominated and at the election he had 4,000 more majority than did Governor Stone, who was the head of the ticket."

TRIBUTE FROM BRIGHAM.

[State Librarian Enumerates Some of the Qualities of the Man.]

State Librarian Johnson Brigham knew Governor Gue intimately. "Benjamin F. Gue was a part of the history of Iowa," he said last evening, "and was a deeply interested spectator of the drama of events in this State long after his retirement from public life.

"After his retirement from journalism and from public life he became associated with Hon. Charles Aldrich in the historical department of Iowa, at the same time collecting material for the last great work of his life, a history of Iowa. For more than twenty years some portion of his time had been given to this absorbing and exacting labor. Since his retirement from the historical department he had concentrated all his energies and powers to the completion of the history. In this labor of love he had received much valuable assistance from his daughters, in the preparation of copy for the printer, reading proof, etc. It was a herculean task for one upon whom the weight of years was settling, but bravely and light heartedly he pursued his chosen work. Finally it was finished; the manuscript was completed and ready for the printer. Soon thereafter, in 1903, the four crown octavo volumes appeared from the press of the Century Publishing Company of New York. The first edition was soon exhausted, and the author was arranging the last details for a second edition when the end came.

"But the work of his brain and hand will not die with him. It was Leigh Hunt who, dreaming among his books, fancied that the souls of authors find embodiment in the volumes that survive them, and that in all coming time their sympathetic readers are conscious of their presence and are inspired by the consciousness. Surely, they who know how this grandly simple-hearted and strong-purposed man toiled on through years when other men crave rest, and wove into the story of our commonwealth the very fibre of his own being, will not incline to forget the rare personality of the man behind the book.

"As a statesman, as a publicist, as an author, this man whose soul has gone out from among us, will long be remembered by his fellow citizens. As a friend he is devotedly loved, and will be mourned by many."

BENJAMIN F. GUE.

[Capital, June 2, 1904.]

In the death of Benjamin F. Gue Iowa loses a citizen who for fifty years had borne an honored name and who for practically the same period has been intimately and worthily identified with the best interests of the State. Nearly a decade before the outbreak of the Civil War he left his native New York and came to Iowa. From that day Benjamin F. Gue was the untiring champion of every movement calculated to enhance the moral and material welfare of the people and bring glory to the commonwealth. To him in very truth there was—"A land of every land the pride," but it was not that of which the poet sang but his own adopted Iowa.

In boyhood Benjamin F. Gue breathed the air which pulsated with the sentiments of freedom. In early manhood his thoughts were upon the great issue of human liberty. He was an ardent "free soiler" and was a delegate to the convention held at Iowa City in 1856, where the Republican party of Iowa was organized. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to the House where he served two terms. At the conclusion of this service he was elected to the Senate. His legislative service was characterized by an intelligent energy which bore fruit in wise and wholesome laws. He took a deep interest in the State Agricultural College at Ames and was one of its most powerful supporters in the legislature. His fidelity was honored later by an election as president of the board of trustees, and it was through his urgent endeavors and influence that girl students were admitted to the college.

While engaged in the editing and publishing of a newspaper at Fort Dodge, Senator Gue was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor. At the election he ran 4,000 votes ahead of the ticket.

Lieutenant Governor Gue was a prolific writer. For many years he had editorial charge of the Iowa Homestead. He was a frequent contributor to magazines and his articles on political, historical and agricultural topics were widely regarded as the products of a virile mind and a ready pen. With the most painstaking care he prepared a four-volume history of Iowa which has been received with marked favor.

Benjamin F. Gue's life upon earth came to a sudden close. From the funeral of a friend he returned to fall at his own gateway. His last words

were those of solicitude for his faithful daughter. Then the end came, peacefully as it was fitting that it should come, to terminate such a career.

All Iowa mourns today the passing of an honored citizen.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GUE.

[Register and Leader.]

The sudden death of ex Lieutenant Governor Gue has surprised and shocked the State In recent years he has led a somewhat retired life, his literary labors and advancing age combining to take him out of active association with current events. But he had been so long identified with Iowa and with public affairs, that his sudden death has served to bring more than fifty years of State history into immediate review.

Coming to Scott county in 1852 Mr. Gue was in almost at the beginning of the trans-Mississippi settlement. An Abolitionist of radical type, he was one of the first to promote the unrest out of which the Republican party was born. He was a delegate to the first Republican State convention, was elected before the war to the House of Representatives and then to the Senate, became one of the pioneer editors of northern Iowa in war times, was again brought into politics as republican candidate for lieutenant governor, became president of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, for eight years was United States pension agent at Des Moines, owned and edited the Iowa Homestead, and to round out his service to the State compiled and edited the only adequate history of Iowa we have.

Mr. Gue's fifty-two years in Iowa were years of usefulness. He touched nothing to mar it. Whatever his work, it may be pointed to by his friends with pride. He was actuated by right motives, he took large views, he accomplished adequate results. The State has had greater men, but none more devoted.

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA.

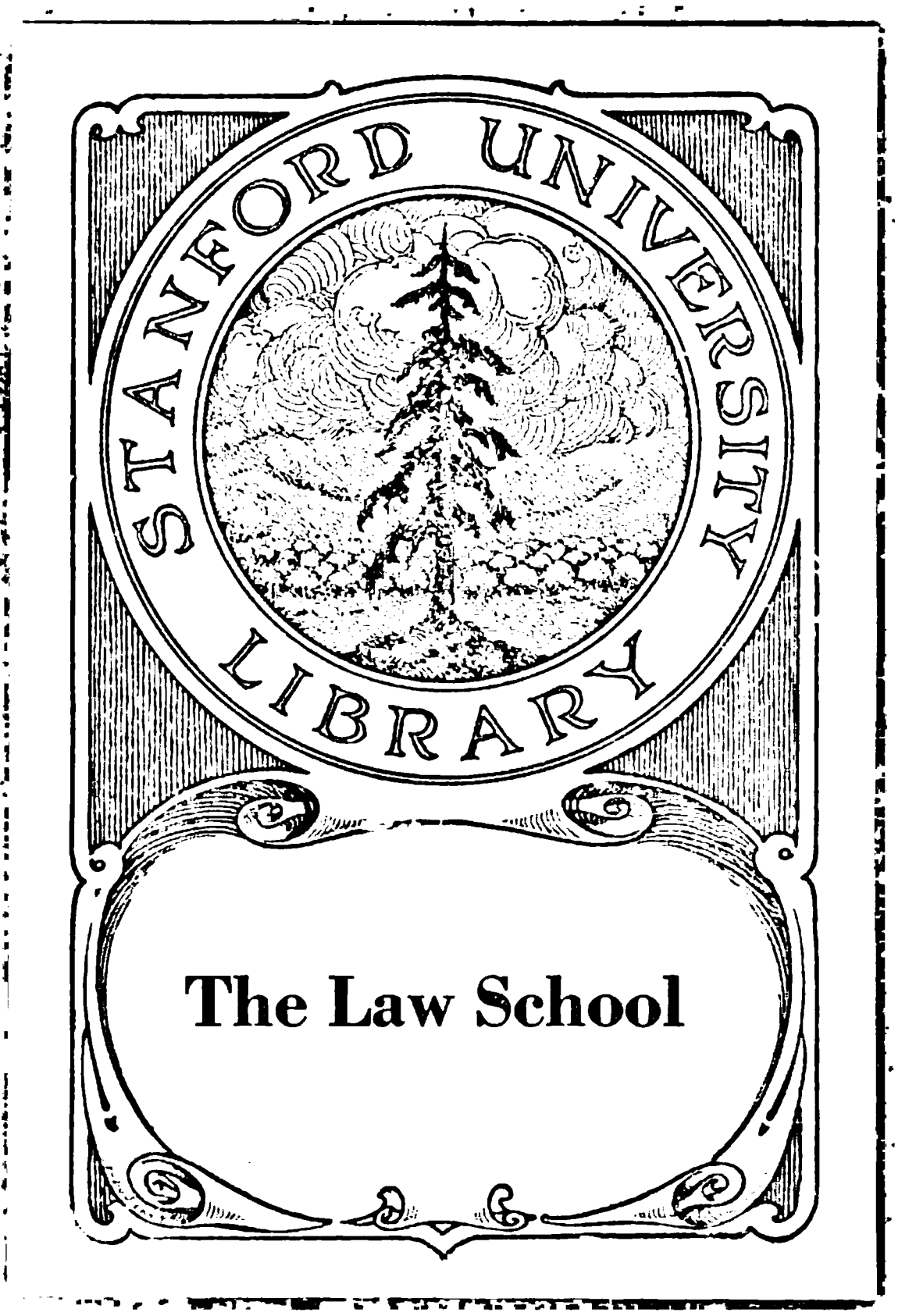
REUNION OF 1906,

HELD AT DES MOINES, MARCH 20-21, 1906

TENTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES:
BERNARD MURPHY, STATE PRINTER.
1906.



The Law School

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Albia.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. T. E. HAINES, Altoona. JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines.

COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa:

NAME.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

WHO ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP.—Its members shall consist of all former state officers, including members and officers of territorial and state legislatures, senators and representatives in congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit, and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys—who served twenty-four years prior to each biennial reunion.

TIME OF MEETING.—The reunions shall be held at the capitol of the state, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the year in which the general assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

OFFICERS.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice president from each congressional district of the state, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of each meeting. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each memeber.

ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present postoffice address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

of Iowa.

REUNION OF 1906.

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 20 and 21, 1906.

TENTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Gen. James B. Weaver, requesting that the audience rise while Chaplain Dr. Frisbie leads in prayer.

Prayer by Dr. Frisbie: Oh Lord God, thou art from everlasting to everlasting and we belong to a passing generation; and yet our trust is in thee and our expectation is from thee, for we look to thee as our Father. From thee we came and to thee we go, and thou art not far from us as we journey from the beginning to the end. We thank thee for thy mercies to us, for the many privileges thou has granted unto us. We thank thee for all the things that have worked so well for the development of this State, which in the memory of so many of us was so new and wild. We thank thee for the progress of civilization; for the development of our homes, our industries and our churches and all the things that have helped to make a people. We thank thee for all those who, in the early days, gave their best thoughts and best endeavor to the laying of foundations of our commonwealth and who are spared, so many of them, to witness the result and the fruit of their early labors. We thank thee for the friendliness of the fellowship, and the hearty satisfaction of these reunions. We thank thee for the ties of loyal friendship, lasting so long, and growing dearer as the years pass by, and

we pray that thou wilt grant thy blessing upon these venerable men as they shall look forward to the years that are before them. Give them strength and courage and faith in thee, and faith in their fellows, and faith in the permanence of the institutions which they helped to found. We pray for thy blessings on sister commonwealths composing with us one great and harmonious people. The Lord bless the President of the United States, and those associated with him in authority; the Governor of our own State, and those who assist in the deliberation of State affairs. The Lord give to all the help and wisdom we need for common duties and extraordinary emergencies. Bear us safely along and when we have finished our earthly journey may we have the satisfaction of feeling that we have not lived in vain; that we have sought to do our part in the time and place where we were, and unto thy name shall be thanks evermore. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—I have the great pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. Cheek, who will now favor us with a song. Mrs. Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: Mr. Brandt said he thought it would be a good thing for everybody to sing "America'. I think so too. So, if you will sing with me, I will sing "America". The members of the association joined in the singing.

CHAIRMAN: I don't know that the Association will be satisfied with one song. I think we had better have another. (Applause).

MRS CHEEK: I believe I will sing something you all know. I am going to sing "Annie Laurie".

(Voices: That's it, that's it.)

The Chairman said as Mrs. Cheek stepped from the platform, what a wonderful thing is music. I think if I was a member of the legislature, as I am a member of this past legislature, I would move as a rule that we open with song, and I think it would be a good thing. I remember Dryden in his wonderful poem on the feast of Alexander of the power of music, says to Prometheus who was present with his pulsing lute and singing lyre had the power to raise mortals to the sky, but the Divine Cecillia with her voice could bring the Angels down. We will appoint the committees now. I think we are in good frame to proceed.

The first committee is the one to wait upon the Governor,

and, with the permission of the Association, I will appoint the Hon. W. J. Moir, of Hardin County, and Col. Alonzo Abernathy, of Mitchell County, to wait upon the Governor.

The Committee on Invitations to the Senate, the Hon. Henry W. Rothert, of Pottawattamie County, and Hon. T. B. Perry, of Monroe County.

The Committee on Invitation to the House of Representatives, the Hon. P. B. Brown, of Washington, and Colonel Godfrey, of Polk County.

The Committee on Resolutions, the Hon. George D. Perkins, of Woodbury County, Col. C. C. Horton, of Marshall County, Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Webster County, W. J. Moir, of Hardin County and T. E. Haines of Polk County.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing term, Hon. P. M. Casady, of Polk County, Hon. M. A. Dashiel, of Warren County, and Hon. Chas. Linderman, of Page County.

GENTLEMEN: It will now be in order, if you do not desire to adjourn right away, to have short talks by the members present.

COLONEL HORTON: Mr. Chairman—I desire to say that our Board of Control is now holding one of its quarterly conferences with the Superintendents of the various institutions and I am booked to read a paper at the conference this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and I fear I would not be able to act as a member of the Committee to wait upon the Governor for that reason.

MR. ROTHERT: Mr. Chairman—I am unfortunately situated like my friend Colonel Horton. As he has stated, we have a conference of State Institutions in connection with the Board of Control. We have one of our regular sessions, and I like the Colonel, am on the program to read a paper, so with your kind permission I would like to be excused.

MR. BRANDT: Let me suggest that your committee will finish your business by 2 o'clock.

Committee from the Senate was here announced, the Chairman announcing that he would receive them.

MR. JAMISON, *.Chairman—Mr. President and Members of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers Association*: I represent a committee from the Senate appointed under a resolution for the purpose of extending to this Association an invitation to spend a little time with the Senate sometime during your meeting. I speak for the Committee and the principal business of our calling during your meeting is to ascertain what time you can do that, so we can make appropriate arrangements.

CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Association I will say we very highly appreciate the invitation and we will meet the wishes of the Senate.

MR. BRANDT: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we meet at the Senate Chamber tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 P. M.

CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, Chairman of the Committee?

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE: That will be perfectly satisfactory to the members of the Committee.

Motion seconded.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN OF SENATE COMMITTEE: We are very much obliged to you Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN: We are very much obliged for your visit.

MR. DASHIEL: Mr. Chairman—With reference to the suggestion you made in your opening remarks that if you were a member of the legislature now you would have singing, so, too, I just rise for the purpose of saying that in the House of representatives this morning immediately after prayer we had singing by a gentleman, whose name I did not get, but it was very fine. He sang and we encored

him and he sang again. I tell you it is a great addition, and means zest, peace and harmony to meetings.

MR. PERRY: It is my misfortune, or my fortune, to have been present in the House when that man sang. I am glad to know that he charmed the ear of our good old friend from Warren, but I must say if he had heard Mrs. Cheek sing as I have heard. I call it a great display of voice, but nothing touching in music. I, therefore, would suggest that when we visit the Senate and the House we so arrange it that if possible to invite Mrs. Cheek and prevail upon her to accompany us and let them hear some real singing. (Applause.) Now, for my own part, I think the gentleman referred to produced some good singing, but he can't sing in the same day, or generation with Mrs. Cheek. I never heard from human voices more charming music than Mrs. Cheek can render, and I must say that it has captivated me, and I would like to hear her sing more.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will say that he has known all of what the gentleman has said is true for twenty-five years, and if she could sing another song for us before noon hour, I know we will all be delighted.

MR. BRANDT: Before Mrs. Cheek sings again, I will say that we have made a little change in our program. Late Saturady evening I got a telegram from Judge Reed, of Council Bluffs, stating that he would be called to Denver and it would be impossible for him to be here. I immediately wrote a letter to Judge C. C. Cole, who will respond in place of Judge Reed on tomorrow afternoon on the subject of the Supreme Court. I also had a letter from my friend Stiles, at Kansas City. He had selected his own subject of "Our Pioneer Men", stating that it would be impossible for him to get here to-day, and in looking our audience over, and knowing the men pretty well, concluded to suggest the name of W. J. Moir to take the place of our friend Stiles. I have known my good old friend so many, many years, and I do not believe he had anything else but happy thoughts, and I believe he would be just the

right man to take the place of our friend Stiles this evening after the address of Senator Perry. Where he is situated, at Eldora among those peculiar boys, I mean the bright boys of Iowa that are restless and uneasy at home and do something naughty, whom they now send up there to be under the tutelage of W. J. Moir, and any man that can manage a set of boys like that is always ready to give us a good talk.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will be glad to hear from any of you.

MR. BRANDT: As our friend Colonel Horton will not be with us for a very long time, he might tell us about some of those mischievous old soldier boys that went with us down South.

COL. HORTON: *Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention*—I don't know that I would want to go back to those days. They have passed. But I have the honor to have control or charge of--I don't know but perhaps the word control is not well used--of some of the boys that were with me during that terrible period, and with Gen. Weaver. I don't know that there is a great deal of difference in the make-up of those boys to-day from what there was at that time. I refer to the Soldiers' Home. We have something like 1,000 employes in all, but about 800 of the old soldiers; and I want to say in regard to them that we have some of the brightest men who have been as bright as any men in the State have been in that Home. For one, I will mention a man whom you all remember, Major Harry O'Conner, who ended his days there. He came there to me, and he had had a little trouble, perhaps, where he came from, but his life there was smooth and bright in every respect. We have many men of that kind there. I think perhaps that I am safe in saying that 75 per cent of the men that are in that Home are men who were good soldiers and are good citizens and they are there by reason, in, perhaps, many cases where they are not to blame. We have besides that 25 per cent. that are a little cranky. We are all inclined to become cranky as we get old, but of that 25 per cent. 10 per cent. of them are just about as sharp as they can be. I think I am safe in saying there are no men in the State that are outside of places of punishment that, perhaps, deserve it as much as some of those, but they were never caught; they are not caught now. They are those who stir up a little strife, but they are very bright. However, taking the Home on the whole there is no class of men you can pick out in any city, taking the city as it goes, that will outrank those men in gentlemanly and gracious conduct. The only trouble we have there is the drunkenness of some of them; but, when I tell you at no time during the past year has this exceeded five per cent.,—between four and

five per cent.,—I do not think any city in the State can show a better record, and I don't know whether it is the influence of Knoxville or what. Never since I have been there has it exceeded six per cent. brought before me or the City authorities, and I think that is a very fine record for the men who have lived the lives they have. Now, whether the Knoxville Home has any influence or not, I will say at the last Pension Day there was but one man brought before me, and that is remarkable. I was laid up for about three weeks and during that time one of the men had committed the offense of becoming intoxicated, and they left him until I came out, and he was brought before me, and I expressed my surprise and sorrow that he would take advantage of my sickness to break over the rule. He said, "Don't say another word. If you felt half as bad , or half as ashamed as I do, you would not say another word". I don't know that I can say any more. The Home never was in better condition than it is to-day.

CHAIRMAN: If there are to be no further remarks, we will have a song by Mrs. Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: I don't know whether you gentlemen know it or not, but I think it must be twenty years ago Mrs. Hiram Robinson, my old partner in music, and myself were made honorary members of this body and I feel as if I were a Pioneer, and so feel I have a right to feel at home with these grand old men of the Pioneer Lawmakers.

DR. FRISBIE: No doubt about your being a "Lawmaker".

MRS. CHEEK: No, no doubt, "at home". But I feel very proud of being a member of this Association. My father came to Iowa in the pioneer days and I feel, proud indeed, of being Hawkeye raised, if not Hawkeye born from the fact that Iowa is away to the front and I esteem it a great privilege, if not a very great pleasure, to come and sing for you whenever you want me to. (Applause.)

My father was General Forage Master in Keokuk during the War; came there when I was just past babyhood. I guess Mr. Rothert knows how my father used to almost live in his buggy, looking after the forage and the camps, and I just about lived in that buggy with him. I have always looked back with the greatest of satisfaction to think that I should have lived in such a time as that of the

great Civil War and to know what the men did pass through with. I have seen piles of legs and arms a good deal higher than I am myself taken away to be buried. I have sung day after day and played on the guitar. If I did not go everyday, I would be sent for by my father or mother to come up to such and such a Ward and sing. The consequence is that I have lived with the men more than I have with the women, and I want to say that the men have always been mighty nice to me.

I believe I feel like singing "Marching Through Georgia".

(Mrs. Cheek here sang, as suggested, "Marching Through Georgia".)

CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the Association to now adjourn?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Before the adjourning, permit me to say that the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, if they could see him before they go to dinner and then escort him over here at 2 o'clock, it perhaps would be the most pleasant thing to do. And, secondly, as the Senate has already invited us to be with them, I presume all that our Senatorial Committee has to do is to see that they are properly received, or that we are properly taken over there tomorrow. The House Committee will probably visit us this afternoon, as they usually do, and invite us to go over there. For this reason it would be well for us to be here promptly at 2 o'clock, and also to say to our friends in the city that the Hall is free to everybody to come here this afternoon and enjoy the good things we have here.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman—Before we adjourn, I feel like asking for some instructions. The committee have made me Chairman of the committee to visit the Lower House of the Legislature. Now, that is something I don't know anything about. I would not know what to do, or what to say, and I would like very much for the Chairman to give me some instructions as to the duties of this committee.

CHAIRMAN: I will say to Mr. Brown if he will just tarry they will be over at 2 o'clock, or shortly after, to tender us an invitation. If not, all you have to do is to send your card to the Speaker stating that you would like to meet the committee in the committee room. Colonel Godfrey is on the Committee with you and what he does not know about those things is not known.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. MARCH 20.

Meeting called to order by President Weaver.

CHAIRMAN: I understand there is a Committee from the House ready to be received, and it will now be the pleasure of this Association to receive them.

MR. DASHIEL: Mr. Chairman—The Committee from the House is present to make a report.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Association and Committee from the House, it will be the pleasure of the Chair to hear the report of the Committee.

MR. WISE: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Associations*:—We are a committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first General Assembly to take cognizance of the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa are again in session, and to extend an invitation to your honorable body to visit the chambers of the House tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: The Association will take notice of the request and the Chair will express the thanks of the Association for the courtesy and the honor you have conferred upon us by extending this invitation.

COLONEL GODFREY: Mr. Chairman—I move that the Association accept the invitation extended by the Committee from the House of Representatives.

Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair respectfully extends an invitation to the members of the Committee from the House of Representatives to remain with us, if possible, during our afternoon session, or as much of it as they may see fit to.

CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE COMMITTEE: The Committee is very much obliged for the invitation, but as we have other engagements which will occupy our whole attention, it is not possible to accept your invitation. However, we would be pleased, if it is possible, that the Association designate to us the names of any speakers they may desire to have take part on that occasion.

CHAIRMAN: I believe that I can designate the members to respond just now. In behalf of the House Hon. Geo. D. Perkins and the Hon. W. J. Moir.

MR. MOIR: Mr. Speaker—Will you allow me to be excused on that? I expect to make some remarks, as I understand it, in place of Mr. Stiles, and I do not wish to have any further task at this time.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will very reluctantly do so, and will appoint as a substitute for Mr. Moir, Colonel Abernethy.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—I would be pleased to say to the Committee that if they will remain a few moments, we will have song service that does the young and the old both good.

CHAIRMAN: Will the members be standing while we listen to prayer by the Chaplain, Dr. Frisbie.

DR. FRISBIE. We would look again to thee Lord God, our Father. We need thy direction; we need the wisdom which is above the wisdom of men, and with thee there is the wisdom we need. So help us to be in accord with thee that we may be learning what is right, and good and true and acceptable in thy sight. Grant thy blessing to these men who, in the early days gave themselves that they might plant here the institutions which have resulted in happiness and prosperity. Bless our people. Bless, we beseech thee, the institutions of our State, and all the governmental functions of the State, and grant, we pray thee that all together we may

live before God and our fellow men worthily. We thank thee that thou hast spared so many who in the early days were so earnest and so responsible in doing that which was given them to do. May they still be spared and blessed in all their later years, and may those who come after them find inspiration in their example and fidelity, and wilt thou permit us the growth, the blessing, the enlargement and the victory of our State in good attainments of citizenship in the name of Christ, our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: It affords the Chair great pleasure to request Mrs. Cheek to sing a song for us, and I know it will be a great pleasure to the members to listen to her as she sings. Mrs. Cheek will you please favor us.

MRS. CHEEK: I am going to sing an old song again, because I know that is what you like.

(Mrs. Cheek sings "The Last Rose of Summer".)

CHAIRMAN: The reason that old song lives forever is because it touches a chord in the heart of every human soul. When you hear that old song you can just look at the old country by-path and see the old autumn leaves, hear the squirrel, almost, while playing in the trees, and the birds chattering up there. Homer, in speaking of the departure and the reappearance of different generations, compares it to leaves. He says:

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found.
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground,
Another race the following spring supplies.
They fall successively and successively rise;
So generations of men decay.
Now flourish these and those have passed away."

Beautiful thought.

It is with great pleasure this afternoon that I express to you that we have with us a gentleman who has consented to make the welcome address to this body, a gentleman that we all delight to honor, the Governor of our State, and I have the great pleasure now of introducing to you Governor Cummins, who will deliver the Welcome Address.
(Applause).

Governor Cummins spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and Ladies*—The office which for the time being I occupy has duties infinite almost in their variety, but it holds no duty more pleasant than the one which I now perform under the gracious invitation which brings me here. It must be a source of wonderful gratification to the men of a former time to gather together upon these occasions, not only to renew old acquaintanceship, to brighten up old friendship and to revive old associations, but to look upon the work of your hands. There is no other thing in life, I believe, so dear and so satisfying , and so gratifying as it is to watch the progress of the world and the upbuilding, —the lifting up of a State. And here you are gathered for the purpose, the very purpose of looking back over a long, sometimes a weary part, in order to see the steps by which the people of your State have gradually attained the high position now occupied by the commonwealth of which you and I are happy and fortunate citizens. You, I sometimes think, are the most favored people of all the world in what Providence committed to your hands, and I am now speaking to you as a type of all those faithful hands that have molded the commonwealth of Iowa and have made it what it is. Providence committed to you one of the fairest regions upon which the sun shines; committed to you a virgin State to create, to develop, to set on the highway toward honor and success, and it must make our hearts throb a little faster when you look upon the mighty victories that have been accomplished by the humankind in this empire since first you gave it the impulse that it still follows. Iowa, beautiful, rare, I sometimes say, and I always feel that if we were to begin a conquest with the earth's surface as the field of our investigations. We once thought, and we know now, that nowhere all the earth around could we find another spot equal in area so fertile, so wonderfully productive, a spot that yields its fruits and its harvests so regularly to faithful labor as the spot that we call Iowa. Wonderful land, as well as beautiful land, and in my imagination I can see this great empire committed to the trustees of former days and in their hands was this perplexing problem that can only be solved by the highest virtue and the deepest righteousness, how shall we, how shall we, best render to Providence the trust that has been committed to our charge. And so you planted here a State, and you inspired it with the deepest patriotism, you inspired it with the loftiest purposes, you gathered together here a people devoted not only to themselves, not only to their own good, but to the good of their fellow men, and you built here alters that were dedicated to the true faith, and you burned upon those alters the fires of intellegence and fidelity that have lighted up the history of this commonwealth from the earliest moment to the present hour. What a wonderful retrospect! You gave the men who builded this State, who founded this State and who carried it on in the early days of difficulty, through the days of peril, in the days of prosperity and the days of adversity, you kept in view all the time the one star that should guide the destinies of every organized society, love of the

human kind, love of the State that protects the human kind. I think there is no State in the union whose history is fairer and cleaner than the history that you have written for Iowa. Looking back upon it now, and in the presence and with the memories of these great men whose portraits ought to inspire anyone to the very highest efforts; looking back upon this history I can see even now nothing that has been done that ought not to have been done; nothing that disturbed or changed the great course, the onward march of the State. Many mistakes have been made, certainly. We are all fallible, but not for one moment has this State ever departed from the paths of virtue and the paths of righteousness, the paths of patriotism, and never for one moment has the State receded from the altitudes that it attained the day before. It is a wonderful thing to remember that each day has seen this beloved State of ours lifted up a little higher, climbing as we are the mountain-side toward the beautiful sunshine and of all things at the top. We have this gratification that Iowa has always camped upon a little higher plateau.

And such inspirations as you have given to the State,—law just and upright. I can think now of one of the great problems of the present day relative to the forms of our government. How shall we protect the infinite variety of rights; how shall we punish the infinite variety of wrongs; how shall we hold society together in peace and order, giving to the least as well as the greatest even handed justice. You have done it in a wonderful way. I often think of this. Now, in this year we will collect in the State of Iowa in the way of taxation of all kinds,—State, County, Municipal, District—we will collect as the contribution of the people toward the sustenance and the maintenance of government about twenty-five million dollars. Mighty sum that the people of this State pay simply to see that justice is accomplished; mighty sum simply to guarantee to those who come after us that they likewise shall inherit the priceless gift that our forefathers bestowed upon us. This sustains every phase and form of government and enables it to discharge all its multitude of functions; but the thought in my mind,—I cannot help it dominating my mind, when I think that you and those who have gone before you, originated the system out of which this splendid result is coming. Do you know that of the twenty-five million dollars that are thus contributed, nearly one-half, nearly twelve million dollars are annually expended in the maintenance of our schools from the kindergarten to the University. Think once and again upon that pregnant fact! One-half of all the burdens that we are bearing in order to carry on organized society we spend in order that our boys and girls, the young men and young women who must soon come into their kingdom shall be strong enough, intelligent, virtuous enough, loyal enough and patriotic enough to be worthy of such a heritage as will come to them, this is not an accident. Some people call it Providence; some people call it civilization, but it is one of the things that you and those who preceded you foresaw as they looked into the deep misty paths of the future. They knew instinctively that if we were to preserve those splendid gifts that came to us from the patriotism of 1776 and of 1861, we must have boys and girls who, as they came into

their kingdoms, came to bear their responsibilities would have mind enoughto appreciate the problems which yearly grow more perplexing and more difficult, and heart enough to be willing to solve those problems in justice and righteousness. (Applause) And I sometimes look abroad upon it all and am amazed. Amazed to see the stupenduous effort that we are making just to turn out upon the stage of human affairs a generation that can perform the duties that they must perform if the experiment begun by our forefathers is to end in brilliant success. And no other thing that you have done for this State, no other thing that the pioneers of other States have done for their countdy can paralell, can equal this provision that fits the young man and the young woman for the duties that they must surely undertake; and in Iowa that system, than which there is no better, came from the hearts of a noble band of pioneers. We have had in our midst, and we have now in our midst, many men from the countries of the world eminently worthy of the citizenship they bear. They have been welcomed with open arms, and we hold them as the very best of us all, but I still think it is a fortunate thing that Iowa was founded, was established; that her laws were given caste and color by men who traced their ancestry and who carried back their histories into the days of 1776. (Applause) No other persons can so fully understand and appreciate the greatness and the mightiness of the destiny that we must accomplish as those who remember with the affection of lieage and with the ties of history the dark hours in which our forefathers fought for the things that we now enjoy. I earnestly hope, gentlemen, I can but believe that your stay here will be a pleasant one. I know that every moment of it must be full of gratification, to which I referred a moment ago. I know that every door will be opened to you, as every heart has already opened to you. There is not a citizen of this city, there are none here who are performing the duties which a great State has imposed upon them but who will welcome you at every step and will pour upon your heads all that stream of gratitude which naturally bursts from every worthy man of this generation. If we value our State at all, and I know we do; if we love our institutions, and I know we do, upon what shrine could we better come upon a pilgrimage than the shrine that is faithfully kept by the Pioneer Lawmakers Association. (Applause).

Chairman: The Governors remarks have awakened in my breast many recollections. I have seen in the sixty-five years that I have lived in Iowa all this growth to which he so beautifully alluded, of all of this development. I remember when my father moved into Davis County. I was a small boy that the Indians were still there and we had our first log cabin on the north bank of the Chickowa and to roof it he took bark pealed from the trees and it was open towards the creek. Father killed a deer that day, throwed its offal just across the creek; it was a very dark, moonless night and the wolves came during the night, and you could see their eyes glaring just across the creek, and I remember my father took his trusty rifle and fired between the eyes of a wolf, and in the morning there was a dead wolf lying there; he was a timber wolf at that. Now, it was in the early days and from the first night that we camped in Davis

County the Indians were there, as I said, and I learned to talk their language somewhat, —of the Sac and Fox Indians—and I used to wrestle with them, and run foot races with them. There were no roads in this country then, no towns, no places to hold elections. I saw the first election held in Davis County and the Judges of the election sat in a wagon box and received the tickets, and the tickets were written on brown and every kind of paper that the electors could get hold of. We had no fences around our farms at that time and I remember on one occasion,—we had a forty-acre wheat-field and it was about ready to harvest—my father told me to go and catch the horses that were on the prairie. I went out and went up to a horse we called "Old Charley" and I caught hold of his mane and climbed up his leg and with some trouble got on his back. Charley was a pacer and we started on the Indian trail about the center of the wheat-field, taking a swath as we went, and father saw me coming and supposed I was doing it on purpose,—I was quite a mischievous boy—and he cut a hazel-brush and trimmed it and hid himself in the brush, and as I went by he brought his hazel-brush down and Old Charley jumped,—he missed me and hit Charley—and he lit out and as I had no bridle, and the stable door was wide open, I supposed my brains would be dashed out, but I threw myself off and thereby saved myself. Father came up and was very much delighted to know that I was not hurt, and I was glad of it too.

Those were wonderful days; days of wonderful growth. I knew the men of those days. Talking about taxes, the prodigous amount we pay now to carry of this State and its institutions, I remember one occasion when a gentleman who is living in that county,—Judge Casady, Judge Cole and others will remember Samuel W. McAtee—my father's name was Abraham, and everybody called him Abe, and I rememebr of McAtee coming up to fathers, and he says "Abe; where can I get money?" Father says "I don't know." "Well," he says, "I have got to pay my taxes and it is 25 cents in money, and where in the world can I get it?" Father says "I can let you have it, Sam," and he pulled out the 25 cents and gave it to him to let him go and pay his taxes. Why, we lived in those days on faith and hope and hog and hominy, and we flourished and got along well, and we boys grew up. We didn't have many schools. I remember I killed a 'coon myself and skinned it and took it to town and sold it to Johnnie Lucas and got a spelling book. But we wanted to be educated; our boys and girls wanted to learn to read and write and spell, and they did, and they built up a great county, and other counties were doing the same thing thing, and we built up a great State. Afterwhile the railroads came, and they did not come much before the war. We were chiefly engaged in farming and talking patriotism, and teaching young men that the Union must and shall be preserved. Afterwhile come on the war and when the war came the young men were ready for it; they looked at the flag and they said that flag shall never be dishonored; God being our helper, it shall be sustained, and they sprung into the ranks, shouldered their muskets and went forth to sustain the flag of their country, and having accomplished that great purpose, they came home and at once

entered into the spirit of the times and added by their increased knowledge and experiance new vigor and strength to their respective communities, and all this time this commonwealth has been growing, and I want to say that, while the young men were patriotic, enthuiastic and brave and went into the army and fought for and saved our glorious Union, yet the young women, who stayed at home, were just as patriotic and loyal, and but for them,—God bless them—we never could have put down the Rebellion and saved the Union. The war went on. Did the State stop growing? Not by any means. When we came back we found her with her energies aroused, our institutions growing and a new life springing up everywhere, and there has hardly a day from that time to this but the people of Iowa have been in the front rank of philanthropists and moralists as well as in educational and material advancement, and the political philosophers have been studying how we can add some other institution, build some other charitable institution to better provide for the unfortunates. Friends, it is only a Christian people that build hospitals and found institutions of that kind to take care of the unfortunate. And for all of our wonderful growth and blossoming in this State we are indebted to the christianity that has been at the bottom of the hearts of the people of this State, and is there stronger than it ever has been in our noble history. God has been with us, and is with us to-day, and all men must serve him, and they are in some way or another. We are working together.

I am glad that I have had the pleasure of listening to the Address of Welcome on the part of our Governor, and I am glad I am a memeber of this Association. Why, these men can not only look back upon what has been accomplished, but, God bless them, our vision for the future is broader and more roseate and more hopeful than it has ever been at any point in our history, and we look forward to greater things in Iowa than has ever been accomplished. The world is not getting worse. Not at all. The world is getting better, and as the sunset of life necessarily gives to us a mystical lore, we can see into the future greater possibilities, ah! greater certainties than we ever saw before at any period of our lives. God bless you all. May you live a hundred years. I belong to the Two Hundred year Club. May you live a hundred years, everyone of you and meet here annually and bring all of your friends. There are not a great many of them left, of course, but I hope we will increase in numbers rather than diminish, and I thank you ladies and gentlemen. (Applause.)

It seems to me that during the fifteen minutes for congratulations and shaking of hands, it would be well if Mrs. Cheek can give us another song we will listen to that first.

MRS. CHEEK: I am at your disposal. May I just tell a little story, just a minute?

CHAIRMAN: Indeed, you may. You have the floor for anything.

MRS. CHEEK: Thank you. When we came to Des Moines I was a very small child. We came in a stage coach from Pella, and I thought my father had come to the jumping off place, and I nearly cried my eyes out. When we first came, for a time we boarded at the Savery house, (now the Kirkwood), and when we did go to housekeeping I was so glad to see the things; they looked so familiar. When night came my mother wanted me to go over to the store and as I was coming back to stop at the meat market, and I went on the errand for her, and while I was at the meat market there was quite a party of Indians came in, and I never had been used to Indians, although I had seen them going up and down the Mississippi River. One of these Indians came into the store before I left, I had very long dark hair down my back—and he came up and took hold of my hair and said "Ah! pretty squaw". Well, I did not think that very nice. There was a young Indian boy with him. I was just a little bit of a girl then. Finally, he followed me out of the store, and I went over to the market and this larger Indian walked up and was going to take the plume off my hat; bound to have it, so it frightened me and I ran out and ran all the way home and the Indian after me; and I tell you that was an incident I will never fail to remember.

(Mrs. Cheek here sang "The Golden Bells", which was received with great applause.)

Recess was here taken for a few minutes.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will designate to respond in the Senate tomorrow afternoon Col. B. F. Clayton and the Hon. T. B. Perry. To respond in the House of Representatives Hon. George D. Perkins and Colonel Abernathy.

The first thing in order now will be some addresses. The Hon. E. H. Stiles is not present and we will have "Personal Recollections of Iowa Men" by Hon. W. J. Moir.

MR. MOIR: *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa*—This is something unexpected, to be called upon at this time to address you on the subject that has been mentioned by our president. I would very much have preferred listening to Mr. Stiles, who is not only a learned man, and a good jurist, but an eloquent man. He and I were in the Legislature together, and we locked horns once, as I remember it now, although it was a good while ago, on the subject of

resumption. A certain element in his State tried to resume the lands from the Railroads and give them to the Des Moines River Navigation Company, if I remember the name rightly, and he was on one side and I on the other, and we locked horns and got angry at what was said—probably both—but we kissed and made up and we have been the best of friends ever since. Mr. Stiles was an eloquent man;he was a good debater and he made a strong speech for his side I assure you, and, as I remember now, the first vote was a test vote and it was 44 for and 44 against, but we finally beat them.—they didn't resume the lands. The Illinois Central had not reached our county at that time. We wanted a railroad into our county and we thought it would hurt the railroads to take the lands away from them, and I was one that fought it the best I knew how, and the longest speech I ever made in my life was made on that occasion.

Now my friends, the subject that I am to speak upon for a few moments. "The Recollections of Iowa Men". I will have to do it from memory and I may make mistakes, I presume I shall. As I near the shores of the Eternal Morning I notice that my memory is not as good as it was forty, fifty or sixty years ago, but, as the saying is "show me the man that don't make mistakes and I will show you the man that don't make anything." My friend, Mr. Brandt, spoke about my connection with the Iowa Industrial School. I might speak of the men who had charge of that institution from the first. There were six trustees appointed. John A. Parvin, well known throughont this State as a man of sterling character was one of those men who were first appointed, a Charter Member, who became our President and remainedour President for a long time. We started with that school in Lee County on what is termed White's Liberal Institute Farm with seven boys; and I remember on one occasion of going out to the barn and finding a boy at work in the barn, a bright looking little fellow. We were not allowed to take them in at that time unless they were under the age of eighteen years of age. I thought from the looks of the hair on his face that he was over eighteen, and I said to him "Lad, ain't you over eighteen?" "No" I says, "It looks to me as though you are a good deal over eighteen, and I want you to be honest and tell me." He said "Mr. Moir, if you will be honest with me and not give me away, I will tell you the facts." I says "How did you get to come here?" He said "I told them I was under eighteen." With all the *Sang froid* in the world when I asked him if he was not ashamed to swear to a lie, he said "I thought I was justified in swearing to anything to keep me out of the penitentiary." That was the answer of a little Bohemian boy, educated in the City of Chicago. On one Saturday night a preacher brought home a light suit of broadcloth to preach in, and one night the little fellow doffed his own and donned the preacher's and lit out to Davenport, and hired a horse and run away from there. He came to the School, but he did not stay there long until he ran away and I have not heard from him since. I want to say to you that nearly all those who started with me in that work have crossed the sea on which

sail no returning vessels. Parvin, Corcoran, Ladd, and many others that I do not now recall, and a great many that have been appointed since, and one of the recently appointed trustees of that Industrial School is now in the Asylum, Dr. Getz, of Marshalltown. And I am glad to meet my old friend Dashiel, who is one of our trustees, and we used to call him the fighting man of the Trustee Board, because he is small and spunky, and I want to say without flattering him, that he makes a first-class trustee.

Well, nearly all the members of the Board have gone across the River; there have nearly all the Superintendents of the School gone, and I tell you, when I look around me, I believe after looking over the record here, that I am the only one here of the Ninth General Assembly. I can say to you honestly that I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted, whose lights are fled; its candles dead, and all but me departed. Am I not alone in the Ninth? Am I not alone in the Tenth? Are there any here from the Ninth or the Tenth? (No response) It matters not. It makes me feel a little old, and I am a little old. I will soon be eighty-two. But I am glad to meet so many of you here and greet you to-day. Also you have occupied positions in the General Assembly since I have. It might not be out of place for me here, as I go along, to call to mind the fact that in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assembly you had a man by the name of Thomas B. Knapp, who died recently in Iowa Falls, in our County. He was a splendid man; not what might be called an able legislator, or an eloquent man, but an honest man, and that is the noblest work of God, and he died loved and respected through his whole life and loved and respected when he died, and his memory is revered by those who knew him best in his town to-day.

As I have said, friends, I have been obliged to pick up from memory some of those men that were in the Ninth General Assembly, and I may not get them exactly rcorrect. They may have ben in the Ninth or in the Tenth, or in the Tenth and not in the Ninth; but I have from memory tried to select them the best I could rapidly and hurriedly. The Ninth General Assembly convened on the 13th day of January, 1862. We passed 176 acts and 28 joint resolutions. The most of our laws related to the war, to the relief of soldiers and their widows, and the upholding of that grand man whose picture looks down upon us here to-day. (Applause.) He was the Lincoln of Iowa. He was one of the grandest men that ever occupied the gubernatorial chair. Everybody who knew him loved him, and I do not believe there is a man who ever lived in the State of Iowa whose name is revered any more than is that of Governor Kirkwood to-day. (Applause.) Rush Clark was our speaker. He was a little fellow, but he was a splendid man. He was a fine parliamentarian. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He was kind to everybody; his heart overflowed with kindness, and no man ever occupied the speaker's chair that could do it any more ably, fairly or kindly than did Rush Clark of Iowa City. As evidence of his ability as a parliamentarian, I want to call your attention to one fact, and that is this: That not during the whole of that session of the Legislature did he have one

single appeal taken from a decision that he had made. I call to mind M. T. Williams of Mahaska, who sat in the same seat with me,—we didn't have each a single seat then as now; we had to sit two on a seat the same as in the old school houses, and M. T. Williams, of Mahaska, was my seat mate. I call to mind another man, James M. Mitchell, of Fremont County, whose untimely death you will remember was referred to at one of our meetings and cast a gloom over that meeting not often witnessed. He was a splendid man. Another man I remember is John Mitchell, of Polk County, whom I revere as a man; a very able and good legislator, and I understand was a most excellent Judge of one of the Districts of this State. Another man, James T. Lane, of Scott, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was an excellent parliamentarian, a very able legislator and an excellent man. John Russell, of Jones, a brother Scotchman, and a rugged, sturdy old Scotchman he was, a good honest man, not a man of marked ability, but he was a good man, and when he said anything, he meant it, and when he spoke he generally spoke words of truth and candor. Thomas Howard of Dubuque, a democrat, but a good, jolly fellow, and a pretty good fellow generally. And Jed Lake, a very able lawyer, took a leading part in the Ninth General Assembly; and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, another member that I remember took quite a part in the legislative business. John R. Needham was the President of the Senate in the Ninth General Assembly, and John F. Duncombe, one of the most able lawyers that the State of Iowa ever produced, represented twenty-three counties in the Northwest part of the State in the Ninth General Assembly. In the Tenth General Assembly one of my fellow townsmen, and my nearest neighbor, E. W. Eastman, was President of the Senate. "Old Broad Ax" we used to call him. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that there was a man of superior ability. He was eccentric a little; he was a little awkward in his appearance, but he had a big fund of common sense; and, do you know that to that man this State owes its symetry? Do you know that that man fought the first constitution that was adopted, or that was prepared in 1844. He went through this State on foot, on horseback, by stage and spoke against the adoption of that constitution fixing the western boundery line of this State not very far west of where we now are, and made out to defeat that constitution, as I remember it now, by only 421 votes. He was the man that gave the motto to the Washington monument as I remember: "Iowa, its affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union." The architect said he could not put that all on the stone, so they shortened it, and it reads now: Iowa, its affections, like the rivers of her border, flow to an inseparable union." I remember very well the position that Governor Eastman took when he took the Chair in his first address. He was a true, loyal man, a true patriot, and he said in substance: "Gentlemen: I shall consider it unparliamentary for any man to talk treason or advocate secession in this Senate Chamber while I occupy this Chair," and there was not any secession speeches made during that session; everyone was a patriot. I want to say for the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies that every Democrat and every Repub-

lican was a patriot from the ground up, from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head. It was two of the grandest legislatures that the State of Iowa will ever have so far as true patriotism is concerned. We didn't know politics then; we didn't haggle over politics then. It was the preservation of the Union, and we were for and did everything we could to bring that end about. In the House of the Tenth General Assembly, Jacob Butler, of Muscatine, was the speaker. Jacob Butler had not that gentlemanly and kind way of getting along with theHouse that Rush Clark did, but he was a good strong man; he was a fine lawyer, and he presided with dignity; but, once in awhile, when a measure was up and he didn't like to see it go through, he would get down on the floor and he would give us fits, and he was a pretty strong speaker and he made us wince once in awhile, but we got along first-rate; and Jacob Butler I understand is no more.

Of the members who returned to the Tenth General Assembly from the Ninth, they were very scarce. I don't know whether any of you remember or not, but we passed a Dog Law in the Ninth General Assembly taxing dogs and requining them to be registered, and it was said that that Dog Law killed off a lot of the Ninth General Assembly so they could not come back to the Tenth, Now, I happened to come back to the Tenth but I didn't vote for the Dog Law. I tried to get an amendment to the Dog Law that passed, they would not amend it, and I got a little mad and voted against it. I am inclined to think if they had put my amendment in as I wanted it, I would have voted for it, and might not have got back into the Tenth General Assembly. There were some excellent men got back into the Tenth, but there were quite a number of new ones, and among them I remember William Hale, of Mills and Samuel A. Russell of Washington. Russell was one of the most eccentric men we had in the House, a flowery orator, and a pretty good man I assure you. Then there was my friend Samuel McNutt, of Muscatine, another splendid man; and here is a man (pointing to the picture of Mr. Finkbine) that came into that Legislature from Johnson County that I have revered and respected beyond measure, and I want to say right here that this State owes that man a debt of gratitude that it will be a long time before they can pay it; that man that watched every brick and stone of the wall of that capitol as it was being built and saw that every dollar went for all it could go for; saw that every dollar spent or that capitol was spent to the best interests of the State, and that man is Robert S. Finkbine. (Applause.) He was not what might be called a flowery orator, but he was at Committee meetings, at roll-calls, and made an excellent legislator; a man of a great deal of common sense, and one of the most excellent men that Iowa ever produced. He came from Johnson County at that time. And there was A. B. F. Hildreth,—we called him A. B. C. alphabet Hildreth—and Addison Oliver, of Monona County, an excellent man and fine speaker and a good, sound, judicious legislator. In listening to the remarks made by our Worthy Speaker and by our Worthy Governor I could not help thinking about an item I saw in a newspaper a

short time ago that read something like this: We want the Legislature of Iowa to adopt certain reforme that have been adopted by more enlightened States. Now, I like the idea of reforms; that is all right,—but I don't like that, thelast, the "more enligtened States." They don't exist. From the very day that Jennings taught the first school in Lee County until the present time our school system has been in the lead of that of any State in the United States. (Applause.) We have the best and most intelligent and most influential men in the House of Representatives at Washington of any State in the Union; our beloved Allison has stood at the head of the Senate for a long number of years; our eloquent Dolliver is always prepared, and has made some of the most epigrammatic speeches that have been made by any man in the United States of America, and I tell you, Fellow Citizens, when you talk about "more enlightened States" than Iowa, they don't exist. Iowa has only 2 4-10 of an adult population that can neither read nor write; she stands first and foremost in intelligence in that regard. Massachussetts, with its Athens of America has 5 2-8 per cent., and many have as high as 15 per cent adult population that can neither read nor write. And Iowa can boast not only her intelligence brought about by her schools and colleges, but the penal and reformatory institutions of Iowa, and the educational institutions of Iowa all stand equal, at least, to any other State in the Union. and I think they compare favorably with any other State in the Union. Our legislatures of 1862 and 1864 I think were as fair legislatures as can be found in any State in the Union, and if the present legislature will adopt the reforms that have been recommended by one of the best Governors, except that man whose picture looks down upon us,—if they will adopt those measures recommended by Gov. Cummins, they will be as good as the legislatures of 1862 and 1864. But perhaps that is bordering a little on politics, and I will not go further into that line. Some incidents might be mentioned that are a little bit funny that took place in the legislature of 1862. I remember one member of the legislature was talking with a rather feeble voice, a little low, and a gentleman across the hall sung out "louder, louder." He did not raise his voice any and the gentleman kept hollering "louder." The gentleman who was talking turned around and said to him "My friend, I should judge from the length of your ears that you could hear the slightest whisper." The gentleman stopped hollering louder. We have all, perhaps, heard of the incident that happened about that time. It will be known that along about the time that the legislature was in session, in February, that the Union Arms had not been successful, We had had the Bull Run battle, and we had had many reverses, nine or ten months had passed and it seemed as though the war that we thought would close in a short time was to be prolonged for an indefinite length of time. It will be remembered that Britain was sticking its nose into our business a little more than we thought it ought to, and Beecher was sent over there to make a few remarks to those Englishmen. One night at a meeting at Manchester, I think it was, he was telling about how soon the war would be closed, and a gentleman got up ond said "May I ask a question, Mr.

Beecher?" Mr. Beecher replied "Yes, very glad to have you." "You said about six months or a year ago that this war would close in six months. Now you have been trying to put down the Rebellion for pretty near two years. What is the matter?" Said Mr. Beecher: "I will tell you. We have been fighting Americans instead of Englishmen." It was about the time that grand old man and Englishman William E. Gladstone bought $30,000 of Confederate bonds, and it looked a little blue for us. I am glad to say that William E. Gladstone never got a cent out of his bonds. He was a big dunce. Well, it will be known by every reading and thinking man that about nine months after the war commenced we had a victory and that that victory was at Fort Donelson, when Gen. Buckner surrendered to Gen. Grant, as I remember now, the 15 or 20 thousand men, 60 cannon and a lot of supplies. It was the first real victories that the Union forces had had. One day we were listening to a speech,—I don't remember now who was talking, but somebody who was quite earnest, as I remember it now, on some important question ,and Frank Palmer, who edited the Register at that time, was seen to come down the aisle with a paper held aloft in his hand, and march straight down to the Speaker's desk and hand the paper to Rush Clark, who arose at once and said "Fort Donaldson has surrendered to Gen. Grant." Well, now, if there was not a commotion about that time; every man sprung to his feet and hollered as loud as he could holler, and some one started "Star Spangled Banner" and we sung it with vim I assure you, and all at once Nathaniel Baker got into a chair and saye he "Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I now move you that the Prohibitory law be suspended for 24 hours." Whether it was or not, he said it was carried unannimously, and we were invited by Mr. Baker and Gov. Kirkwood to go to what was, as I remember it, the Des Moines House, across the river. There were some long tables placed the whole length of the dining room. Now, I don't want to tell you what we drank; we were all overjoyed and didn't need any liquor to raise our spirits. The next day one gentleman got up and said "I want my consituents to know that last night I was intoxicated"—hesitated a minute and said—"with joy." Well, it was understood, as I remember it now, that every man must either tell a story, sing a song or make a speech. Well, the speeches and the songs and the stories flew, and so did the "Cider." It came Gov. Kirkwood's turn to make a speech. About that time, if you remember, Britain had been searching our vessels and the Governor didn't like it. Says he, "Genlemen, while I live I denounce this act of Great Britian, and if I ever have any children I will teach them" got that far and up jumped Col. Redfield, of Dallas County, and said "Governor, you shall have, and I now move that the Seventh Commandment be suspended for your especial benefit." You had better believe we all laughed. Well, I have taken up more of your time than I ought.

Not only does Iowa possess intelligence, but Iowa owns a portion of that great man that occupies the Presidential chair to-day. That man by his influence and his ability and by the help of a gallant navy, by the help of a brave soldiery has made this Nation one of the most powerful Nations on this earth; and we possess a part of that man; we voted for

him; we helped to elect him. I sometimes am afraid he will be forced to accept another nomination. I want him to stand right where he said he would. Well, I said that this Nation had become a powerful Nation. Although an infant in years, it is a giant in everything that tends to make a great and powerful Nation. Uncle Sam's note is good whereever it is offered throughout the civilized world at a less rate of interest than any other Nation can obtain. Its flag floats upon every ocean, sea, lake and river, and no man or Nation now dares to spit upon that proud emblem of our nationality while an American man-of-war floats upon the ocean or a boy in blue draws a sword.

CHAIRMAN: I am sure that I express the feelings of every member of the Association when I say we have all been very highly entertained by the gentleman's remarks; and, now, my friends I have the pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted, I expect for forty years. He has been identified with the history of this State, with its judiciary, with the administration of law and with the making of the laws of the State. It was my pleasure to meet the gentleman in the practice of law for many years, when we used to ride the Circuit and when a great coterie of lawyers, for instance Judges Knapp and Trimble, were among these who traveled the Circuit. My friend, the Hon. T. B. Perry, who will now address you, was among us at that time a member of the bar at that time had has been practicing ever since. Mr. Perry.

T. B. PERRY: *Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers*—The subject for my address is truly interesting. "Prosperous Iowa, a bright star in the galaxy of States." The real meaning of this expression is quite fully comprehended by the early pioneer lawmakers and settlers who have been here and had opportunity to know.

For one, I can say, that I came to Iowa in the long time ago, and have had a residence here ever since. I know in a general way what Iowa was then, and I have a common knowledge of what it is now, and fully realize the correctness of the expression as appleid to this State, of "prosperous Iowa, a bright star in the galaxy of States."

I came with my father and his family to Burlington in 1850, where we locater for the time. That was only a little over three years after Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, and not quite five years since the removal of the Indians from that part of the State lying west of a north and south line drawn near Red Rock. Previous to the fall of 1845, the Indians were in the sole control and possession of all that part of the territory of this State lying west of a north and south line not far from

Red Rock, and to the Missouri river, the then western boundary of the territory. This last area, or strip of ground, included the Raccoon forks or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called.

At the August election 1850, while I resided at Burlington, Stephen Hempstead of Dubuque, was elected governor of the State, and Bernhart Henn of Fairfield, was elected a member of Congress from the first, or southern district, and Lincoln Clark was elected from the second or northern district.

Augustus C. Dodge and George W. Jones were our senators.

These were all worthy and faithful servants of the people, by whom they were held in highest esteem, and to whose capacity, wisdom and foresight, the citizens of Iowa should ever feel indebted in part for our prosperous condition at this time as a State.

A that time, the population of the State was quite limited, and but a small part of the land had been entered. The greater part of it still belonged to the general government. But it was soon afterwards surveyed and offered for sale at the entrance price, which was $1.25 per acre.

Our first settlements were mostly upon the river bottoms and in, or near the timbered lands. All the extensive and vast prairies of this State except for a short distance out from the Mississippi river, were mostly unoccupied and in a wild and native state. There was but little thought that they ever would, or could be settled upon, owing to their remoteness from the timbered lands.

What is the situation a this time? The prairie growth of grass, flowers, and wild weeds have disappeared. The flight of prairie chickens, wild geese and ducks no longer darken the skies. The frightful howl of the prairie wolf is no longer heard and there is hardly enough of the ground hog left to make a shadow. The prairie birds and the biting green-headed flies are gone, and the prairie rattle snake is no more to be seen or heard. The wild scenes of the days of 1850 have all disappeared. What was once the almost boundless and unoccupied wild prairie wastes, are no longer to be seen, and there is no evidence left of their ever having an existence.

The whole and entire face of the land is now a continuous evidence of growth and prosperity.

The surface of what was then unoccupied wild prairie land, is to-day covered with fertile fields, agricultural structures, warm firesides, and prosperous growth of wealth, intelligence and civilization.

In those early days, Keokuk, being at the foot of the rapids, was called the head of navigation, except in stages of high water. It was the chief market place and shipping point for the interior of the State. There were no railroads within the State or any touching its borders, and the moving of produce to market, or as freight, from the river into the interior, was by ox teams of from two to four yoke, and this extending as far west into the interior as Winterset, the Raccoon Forks and even points still further west.

How changed it is to-day, as we all know, without repeating or specifically stating. The highest ambition attainable at that time by way of

public improvements, was the enterprise of slack water navigation of the Des Moines river, to aid which the General Government had made what was called the Des Moines river land grant, of every alternate section on each side of the river five miles in width from its mouth to the region of Fort Dodge. These were valuable lands, and the price of the alternate sections, not included in the grant, was raised to $2.50 per acre, by the govenrment.

But it was not long until this slack water navigation movement was superseded by the breaking in of railroad enterprise, which soon overwhelmed the former, and the railroad movement was substituted, and the land grant was transferred for the benefit of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Prosperous Iowa, is well understood, by considering her past as compared with the present. How changed and how great the growth has been in the line of prosperity.

For this grand success, we recognize two great and principal causes. The first is, The fortunate location, climate, fertility of soil, surroundings and great natural advantages of our State.

Second. To the industry and enterprise of the early settlers and the great wisdom, strength and foresight of our early Pioneer Lawmakers.

They laid the proper foundations for growth, prosperity, and success. To those who came after them, we owe the greatest recognition for the successful manner in which they have builded upon the firm foundations that were so early and carefully laid.

We need not stop to enumerate the many monuments that have been reared, which tell of our triumph and success. But we may briefly refer to the character and fitness of our many public buildings for the purposes intended; educational, historical, charitable, as well as those for correction or restraint, for law breaking.

Our own great capitol building ,may well be named as almost without rival in the other States, in all that it takes to suitably design, construct, furnish and equip such a structure. Too much can not be said in praise of those who were in charge of the great work,—especially, to the old pioneer lawmaker,Robert S. Finkbine, against whose correct administration and oversight of the work, no one has ever been heard to utter a word of mistrust of suspicion.

The cunning schemes of grafting in these later days, had no hold or place in the construction of this noble building.

Well may the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, as well as our great citizenship rejoice in the thought of the purity of purpose and manner in which this great edifice was erected, as the official building of prosperous Iowa.

In this connection, we may also well boast of the enterprising success of the Aldrich collection of mementoes of early Iowa, and of its interesting primeval history.

This great building stands as a monument and tells of our proper spirit and historic enterprise. Among the chief factors in all this great movement, too much credit can not well be given such men as Theodore

S. Parvin, Doctor William Salter, crowned by the persistent earnestness, noble intentions, sound judgment and great energy of Curator, Charles Aldrich.

We are pleased to speak of the advanced and prosperous condition of our educational system in this State. And especially of the high position attained by our State University as being the equal of any of a half century's growth in the other States.

No surviving early pioneer lawmaker has done more for the prosperity of Iowa in laying broad and sure foundations, and in carrying along to perfection, the good work begun, than our aged, kind helper and friend, Judge P. M. Casady.

From 1848 to 1852, he was State senator for about all this part of the interior of Iowa, which included Marion, Polk, Dallas, Jasper Marshall, Story, Boone, Warren, and Madison counties. But some of these were then unorganized.

He was active if not foremost in giving names to a great number of the counties of this State as they were being located. If I reccollect correctly, he was one of the committee to give names and report the new counties. His advice has ever been heeded and his judgment taken along through the prosperous growth of our State and its institutions.

Iowa, ever ready to advance along the way of healthful growth was one among the first,—if not the next to New York,—to discontinue the Old English Common Law forms of practice, and to adopt what was called the Code practice, better suited to our Constitution, laws and form of government; but by no means did we abandon the solid principles of the Common law, which are largely in force to-day.

Iowa's distinguished school, jurist and statesman, Judge Charles Mason, was the chief factor in the authorship and formulation of the code of 1851.

No finer production of concise and clear legal expression can be found in any of our standard legal writings of this State. Judge Mason was a distinguished man. He graduated at West Point in 1829 at the head of his class, while Robert E. Lee stood next below him as second in the class.

It gratifies me to be able to recall that I was with Judge Mason as a member of the Board of Education at the first session December, 1858, which was held in the Senate Chamber of the old capitol building at Des Moines, when there had been only one session of the Senate held within it before that time.

We can not well consider the attainments of Iowa as a State without recognizing the worth and character of her statesmen and jurists as great factors contributing to her prosperity.

From the days of our earliest legislators in the State and Nation, to the present, time Iowa may well be proud of their ability, character and standing, as being at least the equal of those of any other State.

The chair of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has never been more ably filled than it was once by one of Iowa's able jurists.

In no other State can be found a people more successful and happy than in Prosperous Iowa, and I may add, no less renowned in war than in peace.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—We have been very highly entertained, indeed. Now, it will be in order to have some short talks by the members. However, a song would be very interesting just at this time, after which we will listen to the talks. Mrs. Cheek has kindly consented to sing us another song.

MRS. CHEEK: I will sing you a song and then I must go, but I want to thank you all for your exceeding kindness and courtesy to me, and I am very glad to have some of my flowers while I am living and not have them all on my coffin. I believe in scattering flowers just as much as I can while I live, and think I will do that more in the future; and I assure you I cannot tell you how much I feel gratified for the position I seem to hold in the hearts of these old friends. (Mrs. Cheek here sang "Old Folks at Home.")

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman—I was just thinking, after hearing that splendid production of music of Mrs. Cheek, how thankful I am that the Great Creator in creating the human race did not make them all men. (Laughter and applause).

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—As we are now under the head of general remarks, or short speeches, from our friends, I feel that it is due us that we hear from the oldest member of this organization, a man who not only helped to name all of Western Counties Iowa, but represented it grandly, the Hon. P. M. Casady.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Casady has asked me to excuse him as he has a cold and cannot talk. Judge Cole has kindly consented to take his place.

JUDGE COLE: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*—I am very glad, profoundly grateful indeed, for an opportunity to do something for my friend and neighbor Judge Casady. I cannot make such a speech as he would make; I cannot meet your expectations in that regard, but I can show

my gratitude to him and my kindness and regards for him by undertaking to say something. I do not know that we need to refer specially to where the thought may come from, but the Governor's talk about the amount of money expended for education called my attention to a little event which took place about 73 years ago, as it seems to me now in the retrospect, was the greatest humiliation of my life, and that was that I was compelled to go to a woman teacher at school. The thing was unheard of up to that time; we had had no woman teachers prior to that time, but I was compelled to submit, and, now I want to say in that connection about education, that we have an education, and how does it come? First the principle was combatted in New York, where I was born, when I was a boy very early. I remember it among the earliest things, the contest between neighbors and friends as to whether the wealth of the country should educate the children of the country. The rich man said, "You have got children, take care of them. I am not going to educate them," and that was the idea, but the right triumphed and it was determined early in the hitsory of this country that the wealth of the country should educate the children of the country, and that wealth has been contributing to it. It was resisted for a time, but afterwards that idea had its full triumph. Now, then, that is one thought; that gave us a foundation for education and gave us to understand that the children were a part of the wards of the people, and that the wealth of the country was pledged to their education. Now, the other thought was that which I referred to when I was compelled at the time I was about eight or nine years of age to go to a woman teacher. I don't think I got licked for rebelling, but I did suffer a great many things; but that idea is gone on that woman should teach, and they have been teaching, and for forty or fifty years they have constituted the bulk of the teachers. We have had some men, but they have been scattered along. And, now, I will tell you why our education is so gracious and so advantageous. The woman teacher may not have the vigor and the strength and the power of logic or enforcement which a masculine mind will have, but I will tell you what, above all things makes it gracious and acceptable: It comes from a mother heart. (Applause.) Now, we have had women teachers and the mother heart with that. I know as a Judge I had occasion to decide a controversy about where a little girl should go. It was said the mother was unable to take care of it, or could not do as well as some one else. I had been long since convinced of the fact that the mother will bear with a child always, while one not a mother will not. But there is our great things: The wealth of our country is to educate the children of the country, and that education is to be imparted by the women of the land, with their woman heart always throwing out this influence and the child growing up under those advantages cannot be other than a good citizen as a rule. Now, I don't know that my Brother Casady was ever licked, or threatened to be licked for not wanting to go to a mother teacher, but I know he has a potent influence on the schools of this city, and I was very greatly delighted, how delighted I cannot tell you when I have seen

how much his labor in these lines have been appreciated by naming a school house the "Casady Building" after Judge P. M. Casady. I tell you I do like to see these manifestations of gratitude by those that come which cause us to think of acts which we may have done.

Now, I had very much to say. I could go on and talk, because my heart is full on occasions like this. When I see a face, I remember some incidents that occured which I would like to relate; but I have enjoyed very greatly the privilege, not in talking, or occupying the time, Mr. President, but in mingling, recalling incidents of the past. My Brother Coffin calls up many things. The good old man has all his life done so much for Iowa, and, thank God, has not stopped doing it yet.

MR. BRANDT: We have with us Brother L. S. Coffin, who is usually a very ready talker.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Coffin.

MR. COFFIN: *Mr. Chairman*—I hardly know why I am called, unless it is in the minds of some of here that I am an enthuiast for Iowa. From the moment that I stepped my foot on Iowa soil, and that was in the latter part of the winter of 1854 and 1855, I have been an enthusiast for Iowa, and I am glad to say a word in regard to the standing of Iowa. Some 35 years ago I got hold of a little poem entitled "Ode to Iowa," written by that man Powers, who I think was in Davenport at that time. I committed it to memory and in our State Associations, Agricultural Associations, and a great many others I have been connected with, I have often repeated that Ode, and when I speak before large schools I often repeat that Ode, as I did yesterday morning before the College Assembly up at Storm Lake, and there is one verse in it that I want to repeat here, of which I was reminded by some expressions that were made here by the speaker. That one verse is this:

Grand in her beauty, what cares she for jeweled cliffs,
Or wreaths of gold.
For seats along the sounding sea, or storied monuments of old?
Her hands are strong, her fame secure,
Her praise on lips whose praise is dear,
Her heart and hope and purpose one,
And God in all her landscapes near. (Applause.)

Now I want to speak for a moment on that line "Her praise on lips whose praise is dear." I have had occasion to note that here. I want to call your attention to just one matter that is personal. While our regiment was quartered at Fort Pillow we were ordered there from N. : Madrid. We went there and found nothing there hardly and had to cut down the trees and build a hospital; many of our men were sick. We had no sanitory stores, no reading matter, and I said to the Colonel, "If you will give me an order I can get some things we ought to have in our hospital," and he gave me that order, and I went North. I went to the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago at that time and made my request and told our condition, and the woman that had

charge of it at that time said "Chaplain, from what regiment are you?" I told her "From the 32d Iowa." "God bless those Iowa boys, they shall have all they want if we have it in the commission building." Well, now, that was sweet to me, but later let me give you an instance. A few years ago and you will remember it, there were gathered at Saratoga a most wonderful convention. Wonderful because of the high character of the men that composed it; Presidents of Universities, Presidents of Colleges, Governors of States and ex-Governors, and ex-officials of the nation, a large convention. There was created a committee of 21 to draft resolutions to express the thought of that convention. Chancellor McCrackin of New York was the Chairman of that committee, and when he reported from his committee, he introduced his report with these words. He said "Free government would follow the line indicated by the thought of this convention as shown in these resolutions.,, "These lines" he said, "would not follow Spain, but they would pattern after some of our American States, such as Iowa, where it is said that a case of illiteracy is as scarce as a case of yellow jack." Well, now, there was not an Iowa man on that committee. That was forced out of that committee, that praise for Iowa, because of our standing that we had attained to in this Nation. That is Iowa. And it is a great pleasure wherever I go to address people, especially young men at these schools. I was at Toledo, at the college there, a short time ago, and I want to go the round of all our schools and enthuse our young men and young women who are to take charge. You and I are going away, and these men over in the House and Senate are going away pretty soon, and these young men are to take charge, and I want to enthuse them with a pride and an enthusiasm and a love for Iowa. Thank you. (Applause.)

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—We have with us another aged gentleman, Scandinavian, Senator, E. J. Erickson, from Boone.

SENATOR ERICSON: *Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention*—I have a bad cold, and I don't know whether I can make myself heard or not, and I have not got very much to say anyhow. Our schools have been referred to here by some of the speakers. I call to mind something in that line when I first came up to Boone County. It was in 1859, where I stopped. At the cross-roads we had a log school house about 16-20, and the benches were split logs with four legs underneath for the children to sit on, without any backs. I merely speak of this as showing the difference between our school houses to-day, not only in the cities but in the country also. I am also reminded of the first school board that was there at that time. One gentleman was from Virginia, one was from North Carolina, and the third was from Kentucky. At this time it devolved upon the Trustees of the School Board to examine appicants for teaching, and a young man came there and applied for a school in the Township and it devolved upon these three men to examine him. So he stood up in front of them

with a slate, and the three stood behind his back and he commenced to figure on his slate and do sums, showing what he could do in multiplication and addition, and so on, and explained it to them, and they nodded their heads, saying "yes, that is all right; that is first-rate" and after he had got through they finally agreed and hired him, but the joke of it was that the Kentuckian could read but he could not write, the North Carolinian and the Virginian could neither read nor write, yet they examined the teacher and hired him. That is the conditions that prevailed in those days. So you can easily see what kind of teachers they would often get, and this is a comparison with what we have to-day. As for myself, it is not becoming to say much, and yet I will say this, that perhaps there are not many here that emigrated into this city as I did. I came to this city in the spring of 1859 on a steamboat, up the Des Moines river with my little family and household goods. I was told that this city then contained between three and four thousand people. I think there was one toll-bridge across the river, and from here I went and hired a wagon and team to take me up to Boone County.

I was in the 14th General Assembly, my first session, and stood by the side of the silver tongued orator, Mr. Kasson, whose portrait is before us, and helped him secure the appropriations that we got at that session for the splendid capitol that we now occupy. Little did I think at that time when I came to Iowa that I would have the opportunity of aiding in that enterprise, yet such was my fate. I have been glad and proud of it and enjoy the great building and the splendid buildings that we have everywhere in the State of Iowa in our public institutions and the good we are doing for mankind in taking care of the unfortunates and educating them to the best that money and teachers can procure. I thank you.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—We have heard from Scandia, I don't know but it would be well for us to hear from Mr. Keables with regard to the Dutch.

CHAIRMAN: We will be glad to hear from Mr. Keables.

MR. KEABLES: *Mr. Chairman*—I do not know that I can say anything additional, but I wish to emphasize some things that I have heard here to-day with reference to the just praise and recognition of the great services of Judge Mason. I have read much of him and with the greatest pleasure. I think that Judge Mason had more to do with the start, the extra start and the good start of Iowa than any other man did. If I have any pleasure in regard to Iowa,—I cannot represent the Dutch very well. I would like to, because I think a great deal of them—but I was with them in 1850, and as memebr of the Board helped to build the first brick schoolhouse in that part of the country, and that was done by the Dutch. So that I think in speaking of the Dutch that they are entitled to credit for having been early patrons of education. They did more than that. The Dutch at that early time raised $10,000 and put up a building for

a college; raised it almost wholly by the Hollanders at that time, and if it is any pleasure to me, it is that the citizens there commenced so early to realize and recognize the necessity of education. Dr. Scarff and Prof. Carver were the first—there was Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard, but Dr. Scarff and Prof. Carver were the leading ones; but when the war broke out I will say that every single able bodied male student and one Professor went to war. I speak of this now to show that they are citizens of Iowa, and of the interest they took, and of the interest we all took in that early day—that was in 1852—and of the interest we had in education at that time. That is about all I can say about the Dutch. I believe that is all I desire to say. I only desire to speak of that as respects them being early citizens and the interest taken in that early day among the foreigners even, of the State.

MR. BRANDT: We have a few minutes of five yet, Mr. Chairman, and we have a gentleman pleasant resorts of Iowa near Lake Okoboji, Rodney A. Smith.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: *Mr. President*—Unfortunately I belong to that class of men who never can talk without lots of time for preparation, and not much then. I did not suppose there was any class of men expected to be called out without any chances of that kind except lawyers, Methodist preachers, and Governors, and I do not belong to either one of those classes and, consequently, I cannot be expected to say much.

While Mr. Moir was speaking here and congratulating the State of Iowa upon the splendid representation we have now at the National Capitol, the thought comes to my mind "Is it any better than we had during the Sixties at the close of the war. Just think of it! There was in the Senate James W. Grimes and James Harlan; in the House, there were from the First District, James Wilson; from the Second, Hiram Price; from the Third, Wm. B. Allison; from the Fourth, J. B. Grinnell; from the Fifth, John A. Kasson, and from the Sixth, A. W. Hubbard. I ask you, gentlemen, has that list ever been excelled by the State of Iowa, or any other State?

CHAIRMAN: It is now twenty minutes of Five. Is it the pleasure of the Association that we shall adjourn, or shall we have a further talk?

MR. BRANDT: Dr. Dashiel, of Warren County, is present. He is one of the early pioneers.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dashiel.

DR. DASHIEL: *Mr President*—I did not expect to offer any remarks here this evening; it is growing late, and most probably I could not interest you. My time, to-day especially, has been somewhat divided between the duties over in the House, because of the meeting of some important

committees, which I was compelled, almost, to attend, as well as the exercises over here. I desire to say, however, that the exercises here are much more agreeable to me, more interesting. I feel to all intents and purposes like an Old Settler and a member of the old Pioneer Lawmakers of the State of Iowa. Away back in the year 1853, where I was raised in the State of Indiana, I had heard of Iowa, of beautiful Iowa. I had a longing desire to see this country. I wrote some letters, especially to a friend I had here in Des Moines, and he advised me to come out here. I was then like all young Doctors, looking for a location. So on the 1st day of May, 1853 I took Horace Greeley's advice "Go West and grow up with the country." Iput my possessions in a wagon, my wife and I got in, and we started for what was known in history as Racoon Fork. Some of you gentlemen have heard of it. We landed out here in the fore part of June, camped over in 'Coon bottom. It cost me a half dollar every time I got over to Des Moines—then "The Fort." The river was very high and we had no rowboat. I was acquainted with Billy Moore and one or two other gentlemen here, and they tried to secure me a house. I could not get a house or material to build a house. I was tired of camping out, for, I want to say to you we camped out every night during the journey from Indiana to the Forks of the Racoon river I accidentally met with an old gentleman from Warren County, who said come, "You come and go over there; I will furnish you a house and I will furnish you business if you are a Doctor. That is what I want." I went home with him. He furnished me a cabin, and I want to say to you right now that my mind from that day to this has been daily occupied with pains and aches and pills and pukes. (Laughter.) I have lived in the County of Warren from that day to this; it has been my home. I have been an observer somewhat, I think, of current and passing events. I have seen this great and glorious State of Iowa grow to its present prosperity. I have seen the wilderness, or the prairie, blossom as the rose and I to-day am one of those enthusiasts who believe that the State of Iowa is the peer of any State in this Union. (Good. Good.) Not only in the productiveness of her soil, but she is settled up, sir, with as good men and as good women as any State in this Union. Our citizens have always, I believe, discharged their every duty in every emergency. There is not a man in the State of Iowa to-day, I presume, but what is proud of the Old Settlers of the State of Iowa. We are justly proud of those who formed our constitution and who enacted the early statutes of the State. and laid so well the foundation for our present educational institutions of the State. There are many of us, indeed, think that those old worthies builded in that day better than they knew. We have to-day our educational institutions and they are unquestionably the peer of those of any State; especially, of the Western States, and there is no man that lives in the State of Iowa and cares for himself as he should, but what likes the State of Iowa; but what loves the State of Iowa. I have seen its prosperity and I rejoice in it every day of my life.

Now, sir, it is too late to attempt to make a talk here this evening, but I want to say that I enjoy these meetings hugely; always enjoyed them, and always expect to while God gives me life and the Old Pioneer Lawmakers Association meets. But I cannot close without making one or two remarks further.

It was said once by one more eminent than myself, that "brevity sometimes was the soul of wit." If that is so, sir, I at this time desire to be witty in that sense simply. I do not wish to detain you, but I do wish to add one or two other thoughts, if you please. I was interested in the remarks of several gentlemen who have spoken before me in reference to schools. I recollect very well in the great and glorious old State of Indiana, where I was raised, that there was no such thing as a female school teacher. I never saw one while I was going to school there. They would hire the boys and the young men, or anybody to teach, and the requirements demanded of them was to teach "Readin, riten and rithmetic" and arithmetic had to be taught simply to the single rule of three and no further. Now, I know whereof I speak, because I taught after I was seventeen until I got rich enough to do something else. Now, the greatest interest to me was the great improvement in education, and in everything. When I got in the old wagon at Indianapolis and started for 'Coon Forks,—I had a big wagon and team of old horses, and my old hostler—when I got out on the prairie of Illinois they called it a "Prairie Schooner," and I took offense at it; when I got out here across the Mississippi river I found there was plenty of "Prairie Schooners," and I have lived in the State of Iowa from that time until this; I have tried to behave myself, I have tried to honor my people as much as I can, and I have received more honor, than I deserve,—no question about that—and I have tried to enjoy life, and one of the pleasures of this life is the meeting with these grey heads here biennially for talk and converse and intercourse. I tell you I would rather see these old gentlemen than the young ones; they are of more interest to me. The fact is, I believe they know a little more, if we dare to tell it.

Now, Mr. President, I will not detain you longer, but thank you.

MR. AULD, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY: Mr. Chairman—Would a volunteer be in order?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir; we will be glad to listen to you for a few minutes.

MR. AULD: I had expected in all this part of the program we would have found men who were able to make a speech jumping up in all parts of the house, but it seems they wait to be called upon. I never made a speech—never was able to make a speech. Now, whether that was owing to a disability of limited education—perhaps both—I have been immensely interested in all those subjects that have been under consideration, and especially this matter of education. What little education I got, I got in the State of Ohio under what I might call old fogy teachers just as my friend has described, and I got as far along in the arithmetic as the

"Single Rule of Three" in the old Calculator, and I did not learn to read correctly, neither could I write a hand that was intelligent hardly. When I quit school it was very little schooling I had gotten. What little I do know I picked up just as I could from obcervation and experience. But I must say, I have been intensely interested in these remarks I have heard here to-day. There is one man, whose portrait up there in the corner, I want to speak of, my old friend John H. Gear. He was Speaker in the Legislature in which I sat. He was in my estimation one of our grand men, and I must also say he had one failing and perhaps we all have one, if we all looked back and considered where we stood, but he was certainly a grand man; and our friend Samuel A. Russell was another grand man, although he had some eccentricities that was not altogether commendable, but he could make one of the best speeches that I ever listened to.

Now, as I said before, I cannot make a speech and I am not going to attempt it further.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—Tomorrow will be a very interesting day. We have in the forenoon music and mortuary report and the committee reports on nominations; then we have a speech from the Hon. George D. Perkins and from Colonel Abernathy, and from Judge Cole on the Supreme Court of Iowa. In the afternoon the visit to the Senate and the House, and I would especially request that we have a full attendance tomorrow, and the Chair, if it is the pleasure of the Association, will entertain a motion that we do now adjourn.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION—MARCH 21, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Chairman General Weaver.

Invocation by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, as follows:

Invocation by Dr. A. L. Frisbie, as follows: We reverence Thy name, O Lord God Almighty. Thou rulest everywhere and forever. We rejoice that Thou art over all, ruling in infinite righteousness. Every soul may rest all with Thee, knowing that the Judge of all the earth will do right. Thou dost direct the destinies of Nations, and we believe that in the order of Thy will, the welfare of humanity shall be secured and the blessing of the world as men shall come to think Thy thought.

We pray that blessings may come to us with this morning light. Keep us this day in Thy love and fear. May we walk upright; may our desires

and purposes be such as men may cherish with honor. We ask Thy blessing on the people of our State, that we may advance in intelligence, prosperity and the fear of God. May Thy gracious care be around these fathers of the earlier times in their declining days. May wisdom be given to those who sit in high places. May they live and move conscious of their responsibility to the people and to Thee.

So may every good cause prevail and that which is Thine be gladly given Thee, to the praise of Thy name evermore in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: The first thing in order will be calling of the mortuary report. First District H. H. Trimble.

MR. BRANDT: We have no report from the First District.

CHAIRMAN: Second District, Hon. Samuel McNutt.

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from the Senator stating that he could not be here which appears among the letters.

CHAIRMAN: The Third District, Hon. W. J. Moir. Have you any mortuary report Mr. Moir?

MR. MOIR: Mr. Chairman—I did not know as I was expected to make and report from our District. I have no report to make. I mentioned the death of Brother Knapp yesterday, if you will remember. Thomas B. Knapp died since our last meeting. He was a member of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies.

OFFICE OF L

THE GOLDEN GLOBE.

O W GARRISON PROP.

Golden, Colo., Feb. 13, 1906.

HON. L. O. BLISS, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Dear Sir—I received your favor of a recent date requesting me to say a few words in memory of my old neigrbor and friend, Hon. Thomas B. Knapp, deceased.

I first knew Mr. Knapp in 1866 and formed an acquaintance and friendshlp for him that lasted to the time when he departed this life. During the fourteen years that I have lived in Colorado, I have visited Iowa Falls once a year and always had a pleasant visit with Mr. Knapp.

He was a man whom I always thought was the soul of honor and, although sometimes appearing somewhat austere, he had a vein of humor that was contagous. He was a man whose principles and opinions never changed after he had once decided what was right, and he had those rare and valuable qualities of mind that go to make a safe and honest and good lawmaker.

In my opinion the life and presence of such a man in any community for half a century, his example and his councils are matters that should be and are treasured up as priceless possessions to those who remain behind.

The last time that I met Mr. Knapp he indicated to me that it was, perhaps, our last meeting. He had a deep religious faith and the future life held promise of joy to him and as he spoke of the future there was a smile on his face that indexed his heart.

I am—Fraternally Yours,

O. W. Garrison.

In Memory of Hon. Thomas B. Knapp.

MR. President, and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association–

It is one of the moet admirable traits of humanity, that when our friends pass to the unknown that, we should feel and express for them the respect that our unbroken friendly relations, our common interests, our pioneer privations and amenities of life have given us for them.

Hon. Thomas B. Knapp belongs to this class for whom we form a strong attachment, that we do not fully readize until they are taken from us.

Mr. Knapp was born July 9th, 1822, in Connecticut. His ancestors were from England and Wales. His paternal grandfather was a paymaster in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Knapp settled in Iowa in 1854, and was one of the first settlers who visited and admired the location of Iowa Falls.

When the dark clouds of the Civil war hung over our country, Mr. Knapp offered his services to the State, and in 1862 was made sutler of the 32nd Iowa Infantry, and served in that capacity for nearly three years.

I first met Mr. Knapp in the spring of 1865. Soon after he returned from the army he engaged in trade and soon became one of our leading merchants.

In 1866 and 1868 he was an active member of the lower house of the General Assembly. He was a conscientions, conservative legislator. Practical business common sense was his legislative guide.

He was, for many years, one of the Justices of the Peace in Iowa Falls, and made it a part of the duties of his office to encourage the settlement of personal troubles without appealing to the uncertain decisions of the law.

Mr Knapp, in all his business relations, was governed by his youthful religious instruution.

He became a member of the Baptist Church in Ohio at the age of sixteen years and was a memeber, and treasurer of the Baptist Church at Iowa Falls when he left us January 31st, 1905, in his 84th year.

L. O. Bliss

CHAIRMAN: The Fourth District, Hon. William Larrabee.

MR. BRANDT: We have nothing from Mr. Larrabee.

CHAIRMAN: The Fifth District, Hon. W. B. Thompson. of Cedar Rapids.

MR. BRANDT: We have nothing from Mr. Thompson.

CHAIRMAN: The Sixth District, Hon. T. B. Perry, of Albia.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman—I will state that I have made diligent inquiry from the several counties in our District, and I have been unable to ascertain the fact of more than two deaths. The first is that of a well known statesman, John J. Sellman, of Bloomfield, who died since the last session of this Association. His record is too fully written to require a repetition at this time. It was one of usefulness and fidelity. The other is the death of Col. Samuel A. Moore of Bloomfield, Davis County, one of the early pioneers of State legislation and a member of this organization. His life and character is so public as to be well known by all the membership of this Association, and I understand that he was some eighty-five or eighty-six years of age at the time of his death, and this is all that I have to report in the mortuary line from that District.

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it would be just as well, gentlemen, for me to make a few remaks at this point in the calling of this roll. Both Colonel Moore and Dr. Sellman were my neighbors and personal friends. I was brought up in Davis County, and in my early manhood I became acquainted with Colonel Moore, who removed from Indiana to Davis County. But in my childhood, my early boyhood. I became acquainted with Dr. John J. Sellman. John J. Sellman was about ninety-one or ninety-two years of age when he died. He had been an active, hard-working man, all his life, and generous to a fault. Sellman was a remarkable man, a remarkable man. He was physically the most perfect, and I think the handsomest man I ever saw in my life. When I first knew him I was a boy about twelve years of age, and I was electrified at that early age by the appearance of the man, his great personal beauty and symetry and intellectuality. He was as bright intellectu-

ally as he was handsome and perfect physically; a very rare specimen of manhood. He lived during all that long life from forty-one in Davis County and died there. He was a practicing physician, and I want to give you something of the character of the heart of the man. That man kept no books. He was able to have done so. He was quite well educated, but he was a natural scholar; he was the kind of man that made books, or could have made books. Everything seemed to come to him intuitively; but he never kept any books. He kept some memorandums; and there never was a time on the face of the earth, no differance how bad the weather, how stormy or how inclement, or the condition of his health that he ever refused to go to the poorest cabin in Davis County, and that characteristic kept up to his death. For a month or two before his death he was unable to go down to the drug store, but the patients would visit him, and while lying on his cot, unable to rise to his feet, his mind was perfectly clear; he would examine them, diagnose their case and prescribe for them at that late hour. Always cheerful. It was my good pleasure to visit him only about a month before he died. He received me with that same genial smile, that same pleasant voice,—the voice never lost its charm—received me with a handshake and said "I am in a bad fix. I shall never get well. but it is all right; I have had a longlife" and spoke two or three words about a future life, and was just as cheerful as a child. He was a very remarkable man, and the State lost a great man. He might have been almost anything. He was the President of the old first Constitutional Convention, and I think was in the Senate a time or two from our County.

Then, as to Colonel Moore, our lives were very intimate in the active days of his manhood. He enlisted with me in the same Company. We went to the service together. and upon yesterday something was said the charge at Ft. Donelson. He was right by my side at that charge and with me leaped over the breastwork at Donelson. He lived a long, useful and honest life. Indeed he was ever

patriotic, vigilant and brave man was Colonel Moore, and this country owes a debt of gratitude to him that it can never repay. We must cherish his memory as that of a noble man, a noble patriot, broad in his life, broad in his love for the world and in his love for his neighbors. He was a strong partisan, but he never allowed party politics to interfere with good neighborship, never, and the love of his neighbors and his old comrades, and the good name of his old comrades, was always sacred to him and he would defend them without regard to party politics. I saw him shot down on the battle field of Shiloh,—shot through both legs with a minnie ball, when we were running out of the horseshoe. The enemy was so close that we could hear the command of the commanders to "Shoot low" for fear of killing their own men. He was not a strong man, and I remember of putting my hand under his arm and raising him up and a man by the name of Scott, now liivng at Atlantic, was near by me and I said to him stay along with us for Moore will be killed, and Scott took hold of the other arm, and we took him up about fifty yards and throwed him on a caisson where a horse was being cut out that was shot down in the battle and they took him out in a fainting condition and he there lingered between life and death for a month before it was determined by a good Providence that he should live. He survived, got well and lived to a good old age,—eighty-three or eighty-four years of age—and it affords me a melancholy pleasure to thus speak of the lives and services of two good and noble men. I thank you, gentlemen. I wanted to say this much in behalf of these old members.

The Seventh District, Hon. M. A. Dashiel, of Warren.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Dashiel is expected to be in sometime this morning.

CHAIRMAN: We can pass that without prejudice. The Eighth District, Hon. W. S. Dungan, of Chariton.

MR. BRANDT: I have a report from Vice President

Dungan, which I will read:

Chariton, Iowa, March, 15th, 1906.

Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa.

In compliance with my duty as Vice President for the 8th Congressional District, I submit herewith a brief memorial sketch of the life and public services of James Dew Wright of Lucas County who died since our last annual meeting. I cannot recall any other deaths in this district.

I deeply regret my inability to attend this meeting, because of paramount duties over which I have no control, and can only extend to you and the members of the Association my kindest regards, hoping that you may have a most enjoyable and profitable meeting.

I have but one request to make and that is that ou do not forget to give your hearty approval to all measures to promote the interests of the Iowa Historical Department.

Your Most Obedient,

Warren S. Dungan, Vice. Pres.

IN MEMORIAM.

James D. Wright, Born Nov. 30th, 1820, Died Dec. 26th, 1905.

Since our last annual meeting another Pioneer Lawmaker has passed the mistic boundary seperating Time and Eternity.

James Dew Wright was born in Belmont Co. Ohio, on the 30th day of November, 1820, and died at Chariton, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1905.

Born and brought up on a farm, he had the common experiences of thousands of young men who attained to prominence in civic and political affairs in maturer life.

After a thourough course of study in a select school, he entered the Cincinnati Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1846, but before entering upon the practice of his profession, he went to New York City, and after a term of study graduated from a medical college there.

After practising medicine in Ohio until the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa and settled at Knoxville and from there to Chariton, Iowa, in the year 1861, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. In Ohio he married Miss Margaret A. Evans, a daughter of Dr. John Evans, of Harrisville, Ohio. She died several years ago.

The Drs. parents were Quakers, and his religious views were in accord with his early training.

His father had kept a station on the famous "Underground Railroad," in Ohio, and the Dr. could hardly otherwise than a Republican, in politics. At the general election in 1867 Dr Wright was elected a member of 12th. General Assembly, in 1868, and in the 13th. G. A. in 1870. He was not trained to public speaking but his high degree of intelligence, his clearness of mind, the forcefulness in the expression of his views, togethei

with unquestioned integrity of purpose gave him much influence with his fellow members, not only in committee but also upon the floor of the Senate.

Dr. Wright took great interest in the development of Iowa's agricultural interests, and served it with fidelity and distinction as a member of the State Board of Agriculture and also a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College.

I copy his own words to show his high appreciation of the latter institution.

In a paper written shortly before his death, for the Lucas County Historical Society, he says:

"I served 11 years on the State Board of Agriculture and 5 years on the College Board at the time of the building and organization of the Iowa State College at Ames, one of the best institutions of the kind in the world."

Few of our lawmakers, if any, have done more to develop the Agricultural interests of the State than Dr. James Dew Wright.

CHAIRMAN: The report of Chairman Dungan will be placed on file and made a part of the minutes of this meeting. The Ninth District, Hon. George Carson, of Council Bluffs.

MR. BRANDT: We have no report from Mr. Carson.

CHAIRMAN: The Tenth District, Hon. J. L. Kamrar, of Webster City.

MR. KAMRAR: Mr. Chairman—I have just come in. I have no report particularly to make from our District. In fact this is my first meeting with this distinguished body. I was elected, or chosen as Vice President of this organization from my District in my absence, at perhaps the last meeting, and I am not well advised as to what my duties are. So far as I recall at this time I will say that the Lord has been good to the Pioneer Lawmakers of my District. and I am not advised of anything of special interest to the meeting. Brother Hunter is still languishing on his sick bed; he has had a long and serious time. He has been in his sickness as he was in his life, a patient, patriotic, and noble man and citizen of whom we are especially proud. and I only regret that his strength has not been spared. His life has been spared, but his strength has almost left him.

CHAIRMAN: The Eleventh District, Hon. Rodney A. Smith, of Spirit Lake.

MR. SMITH: I have no report to make. I was not here at the last meeting, and if I knew what would be expected of me, I had forgotten all about it, and I never realized what I was to do about it until I received the invitation to be here. I know of no deaths, and I do not think there has been any during the last two years.

CHAIRMAN: That completes the roll of Vice Presidents of the Association, and hence the mortuary reports of the members of the Association. Are there any remarks which they desire to make upon any of these reports?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—I have several letters from distinguished persons of our Association that, if there is nothing further before we hear the report of others, perhaps it would be well to read them.

CHAIRMAN: I think it would be the pleasure of the Society to hear those letters read, now.

MR. BRANDT: The first letter I have is from Hon. John A. Kasson.

1726 I Street, Washington, March, 11, 1906
Des Moines, Iowa.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers Association,

My dear Sir—If any association of citizens may look back with pride and satisfaction upon the results of their participation in the history of a State, it should be the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa. They are themselves rapidly passing into the silent realm of that history of which they are a notable part. The elder of them have seen the State develope from a rural and sparsely settled community, increasing and perfecting its organization year by year, until from the covered wagon of the immigrant they have watched the advance to the luxurious railroad from the tent by the creekside to the ample farmhouse and barn, from the treeless prairies to the abundant groves of shade around comfortable homes. The progress of the State in one lifetime is amazing. In one of the earlier Legislatures a member from Boone County advocated the improvement of the navigation of the upper Des Moines river. He clinched his argument by proudly asserting that Boone County alone could furnish for steamboat transporation every year a thousand pounds of maple sugar! Harvests of maple sugar and sod-corn have been rapidly replaced with all the varied richness of the products of a deep soil. The labor of the farmers hand

and foot has been replaced by machinery. Instead of neighborless huts, school-house and church are common features of every landscape. An honest administration has prevailed with rare exceptions in every county of the State. The State itself, free from debt and from extravagant expenditures, has always maintained her financial honor, and has a system of moderate taxation, adequate to the wants of her people. The moral life of her citizens has been maintained at a high standard, and in this respect she is surpassed by no State in the Union. Attempts at "graft" have always been met by a solid front of honesty that they have failed of success.

While the chief credit for all this development is due to the intelligence of her farmers and the richness of her soil, yet her Pioneer Lawmakers deserve great credit for so framing the laws that they harmonized with the conditions of her prosperity, and contributed to her growth. Their constant development of her school system, their support of philanthropis and educational Institutions, their watchfulness against excessive appropriations and undue taxation, their attention to wise criminal laws, and their saving of the people from all unnecessary burdens,—for all these things they deserve the highest praise. They took care that the system of government should not become top-heavy and burdensome. Two officers were rarely provided to do the work of one. Consequently the officers became a working, not a "bossing" class. And so the Lawmakers may look back on the past, and congratulate themselves for two things;—that they have not by unwise and mistaken laws thwarted the State's progress; and that the have by many wise enactments faciliated it; so that Iowa has been able to attain and maintain her present high place in the esteem of her sister States.

As I cannot be with the association at their next meeting, I beg them to accept my hearty greetings, with best wishes for their individual health and happiness.

I am very cordially etc., etc.,

John A. Kasson.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kasson's letter will be filed and become a part of the records of the Association.

MR. BRANDT: I also have one from Mr. James Wilson, familiarly known as "Tama Jim."

(Letter read.)

CHAIRMAN: The letter will be filed and become a part of the records of the Association.

MR. BRANDT: I have here a letter from Hon. W. B. Allison, who is always short and sweet in anything he says.

(Letter read.)

CHAIRMAN: The letter from Mr. Allison will be filed and become a part of the records of this Association, as the others.

MR. BRANDT: I have also a letter from George F. Wright of Council bluffs, Iowa.

(Letter read.)

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from Senator Samuel McNutt.

(Letter read.)

Letter from John Bersheim of Council Bluffs.

Letter from A. B. F. Hildreth.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman—Permit me at this time to make the observation that Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth and I are the only two survivors of the membership of the old State Board of Education that I know of.

CHAIRMAN: Those letters will be all tenderly and carefully preserved as a part of the records of the Association.

The next thing in order will be the report of the Committee on nomination of officers. Judge P. M. Casady will make the report.

Judge Casady reads report:

PRESIDENT

HON. T. B. BERRY, of Monroe county

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS

First H H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk
Second SAMUEL MCNUTT, Muscatine
Third—W J. MOIR, Eldora
Fourth WM LARRABEE, West Union
Fifth - W B THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids
Sixth—F. M. EPPERSON, Eddyville
Seventh M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola
Eighth—W. S. DUNGAN, Chariton
Ninth—GEO. F. WRIGHT, Council Bluffs
Tenth C. J. A. ERICKSON, Boone
Eleventh—RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake

SECRETARY

ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

E. M. STEADMAN, Des Moines
J M. DAVIS, Des Moines

EXECUTIVE COMMITEEE

HON. T E. HAINES, Altoona
JUDGE C C. NOURSE, Des Moines
COL. GEORGE L GODFREY, Des Moines.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. Chairman—I do not wish to place myself in the attitude of antagonizing the report of the Committee, but it seems to me from what I know of the circumstances and facts as far as the Vice President is concerned of the Ninth Congressional District, I fear that we will have no report from him next year, because Judge Carson, while he is a nice man, never does anything of that kind until the very last and hardly ever does it then; and I want to suggest that if you will put George F. Wright on there, I think you will have a report from him. I only suggest this. I do not, as I have said before, want to antagonize the report of the Committee at all.

CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the Association?

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. Chairman—I believe that I will make a motion to the effect that the name of George Carson be stricken out and the name of George F. Wright be inserted as the Vice President from the Ninth District.

I desire that it be understood, however, that I do not make this motion from any personal motives, but believing that it is best for the Association.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no further objection, the report will stand approved and I declare the candidates duly elected.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—The Hon. George D. Perkins wishes to register his name as a member of our Association. (Registers).

CHAIRMAN: I take great pleasure, Gentlemen of the Association, in introducing to you the next speaker, a gentleman well acquainted and thoroughly known over the State, and whom we will all be delighted to hear, the Hon. George D. Perkins.

MR. PERKINS: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association—I have thought best to

put down in writing what I shall undertake to say. Reads:

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW.

There is much said as to the responsibility of the law. Not enough is said of the responsibility of the newspapers. More potent than congresses and legislatures are these modern engineries of opinion. In the line of combinations, for good and for evil, they are to be considered. They may purify and ennoble opinion, and they may fester and degrade it. The newspapers have ridden on the crest of progress since the guns of domestic enmity opened on Fort Sumter. Wires have made a network on the continents and cables have connected the shores of the oceans. Electrical currents dump into the newspaper offices the fact and fancy and dream of the world. Machinery puts columns upon columns into type and marvelous presses throw off the printed product in unlimited qantities. A great system of distribtion is in ceaseless activity, extending from the eager boy on the streets to the mighty fast mail of marvelous speed. The bundles are dumped from wagon and from train, and the carriers in town and country break the bands and distribute the mighty product of the press wherever men live and work. The influence of this daily output of news, opinion and of color is beyond the reach of any measure. Andrew Fletcher, the Scotchman, two centuries ago declared: "Give me the making of a nation's songs and I will let who pleases make its laws." The ancient legislator placed large confidence in the winning influence of the lyric and the dramatic poet. The newspapers have supplanted the poets and to a large extent the publicist and the orator. Moreover, the world has grown prosaic. It calls for reports and assumes to deal with facts. A restless, nervous, pushing, commercial people grab the newspapers and scan their headings and their summaries. It may well be exclaimed that it matters little who shall write the laws if one may have in his hands the direction of the ceaseless currents that flow from the press. And yet, comparatively, the press is beyond the range of law. He would be a monstrous man who would stand for censorship and shackles upon the business of the press, which has freedom along with speech under the sacred guarantee of the constitution.

If liberty that may be worthily prized has a supreme danger it is in liberty and the incident of failure to meet the responsibilities which it imposes. The "yellow newspaper" and the "yellow magazine" are of recent appearance. They are commercial enterprises under colored and misleading labels. They are not concerned with patriotism of with morals. Their sole defense is that they answer the demand of the market. They say there is hunger for broils and horrors, and that suspicion has an insatiate appetite it is their pecuniary business to feed, nourish and excite with the odor and the sight of blood.

Morals! Are morals alone for the church, the lawmaking assemblies and the courts? Not so. In a government such as ours, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, there can be no exemption

from moral obligation; and certainly the most potent influence touching the life of the people should be the last to claim or practice exemption from the law which is higher than any written in codes devised of men. How are the newspapers to be reached? There is no way except through public sentiment, which after all is the great lawgiver. The thought is worthy the most serious consideration. With a Christian people a mercenary, corrupting and degrading press should be an abhorrance. But what do business men say? Oh, that they are not responsible. But they are responsible. They do not concern themselves over wrong until they become the victims of it, and then they cry out with a loud voice. Erstwhile they were content with the question of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" The great danger of republican government is in the narrow and selfish neglect of men, to meet the obligations known to conscience of brotherhood. In the welfare of each is the welfare of all.

The government we have set up here, and which we are seeking to maintain and improve, is a government of the people. The incomparable test was that of the civil war. The test which followed, that of maintaining the financial integrity of the country, was a great test, extending over a considerable reach of time. It is well for us to try to make just distinction between what is real and what is fictitious. Perhaps that involves the severest of all tests of the capacity of the people to govern themselves. We are disposed to think our own time is the trying one, and, in a way, we are not wrong about that. Only the past is secure. We are disposed to minimize the difficulties of a former time and exaggerate the difficulties we are called upon to deal with ourselves. There is reason for this. There is the same reason for this there is for the indisputable fact that we have a better view of what is past than we possibly can have of what is to come. In a review of what has happened we have separation from immediate self interest. We can scan the record with a degree of impartiality. We can easily trace effect to cause. But in contemplation of the present and the future our vision is obscured. We are veered right and left by changeable air currents. We may try to be reasonable; we may try to be just, but all the time we are meeting partial truths and partial falsehoods with which our predjudices, passions and self interests are artfully woven. It goes without saying that we should be fair, that we should be generous in our relations, that we should check the strong and help the weak, and maintain devotion to the common welfare; but our great difficulty is in practicing what we preach. This difficulty is immeasurably increased by our suspicion, which we hug in ourselves and which is brought forward for us and given form and color by those who have the gift of speech. Sometimes we are wofully beguiled by the agents who appear in our behalf. We are so enamoured by their arts that we surrender our confidence. Cards are drawn from the sleeve without our knowing it, and we find it out when the game is lost and our money gone Every "Confidence game" is disreputable and degrading. It is easy to say men should look out for themselves, and that it is not a bad experiance for them to have their eye teeth cut. The fact that men have to

do this is one thing, but that they are made better by it is not the usual result. The prevailing influence of this sort of education is to qualify men in one degree or another as grafters. They assume that they must live by their wits and that it is something to their credit to discover and victimize men who are inferior or unsuspecting.

We have come upon a time when there is much complaint of special interests. The complaint is against organized selfishness. The atmosphere is alive with suspicion. The best defense of the "common people," if such a distinction is justifiable, is not in their ability to turn a trick; it is in their determination to stand by their integrity. We need in fact, rather than in name, devotion to the public welfare. That should be the guide of all lawmakers. It is unfortunate that there should be so much approval of what appears to be "on our side" without reference to the intrinsic merit of the proposition. If men are to successfully oppose the encroachments of special interests they must subordinate their own; but that is a hard lesson to learn. The disposition is to put might against might in a common struggle for advantage. The common disposition should be to put truth against error and right against wrong. That is the way to render special interests subordinate to the common welfare, and it may well be doubted if there is any other effective way. The professionals should not be permitted to chose the ground and weapons.

Among those we call public men there is too much struggle for what passes as popularity. They are too much actuated by the dream of success. No man in public life can really succeed apart from the genuineness of public service. Mere tugging at his bootstraps, when his real occupation is disclosed, will make him ridiculous. There is no public place within the gift of the people worth striving for except as it may present opportunity for service; and whatever of distinction there is certainly is not in the fact of nomination or of election, but it must be in the record, such as it is, of public helpfulness. Right here there is very much of misconception and blundering, as the record of all history from the earliest time until now is prolific with unbroken proof. Men victimize themselves in much of bootless struggle for applause and the momentary notice of the crowd. They apply their wit to the invention of excuse to justify personal importance. The product of their wit is transitory, and they are passed down the line as the toys of children, estranged from the passion for amusement and the thought of usefulness. The truth alone is lasting and the abiding honor of men is rooted in the integrity of service. "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or he will hold to one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." The public man to be true must be the servant of his people and not of himself.

No lawmaker can distinguish himself in the line of the pride of men by inventing a "joker." He cannot hope to remain undiscovered. It is the office of the courts to uncover him. He may have temporary applause. He may be commended for the cleverness of his trick. But a sifting process is going on, and the product of it will be an exposure of his hand.

No man in point of fact, can afford to be dishonest in office. He cannot afford to cultivate mental dishonesty in himself nor to stand sponser for it in others.

It is not intended to say that legislation should be devoid of compromise. The fruit of all progress is in compromise. The noble constitution of our country is the result of compromise. Men who are cocksure that they are all right and that all who differ from them are wrong are offensively opinionated. They are rather controlled by the pride of their personal views than by desire to make a gain in the public service. In all probability they are influenced by personal bias, by environment and by special and warped considerations. They are deficient in breadth and they are deficient in generosity. Tney are not comprehensive in their range of vision; they are not of judical temperament. In the march of events they are discordant; they accept sound and fury for doing things. The most that can be said for them is that they are obstructionists; and let it be agreed, on close analysis, that obstructionists have their place in the economy of progress. But they are not leaders, whatever their assumption.

A fight is proper if it have for its object a proper purpose, and otherwise it is of the character of a street rumpus growing out of too much stimulant. It ought to be the purpose of men to live together amicably, respecting one another's rights, conceding to one another equal privileges, avoiding appearance in hobnails for mutilation of one another's toes. That is to say, they ought to go beyond the precept and into the practice of a "square deal." The best things that are done are done in good temper. In all legislative assemblies it is highly important that the members should maintain good relations. The useful man must practice much subordination. He must himself keep an open mind if he is to expect the minds of his associates will not be foreclosed against him. The law of primogeniture operates in a large way.

It is important that the legislator should be of judical mind. He should be capable of judging between what is ephemeral and what is lasting. A swarm of transitory things is always flying in at the legislative window, and when they are in they are to be assigned to pigeonholes; and that the most of them die there is a credit to our legislative assemblies. It is very much more to the credit of a legislator never to pass a bill than to pass a bad bill.

In the absence of appreciation of responsibility there is much clamor running along the surface of things. Men get a partial view of a proposition, and it looks good to them; they say that should be enacted into law. They have no x-ray upon it and do not see what is hidden in it. The legislator is to beware of the appearance of popularity; and to the end of affording him a measure of protection the organic law is made to serve as a check. Thus we have Senate and House, acting independently, and we reserve the veto power.

Perhaps an influence generally to be guarded against is impatience. Men go off halfcocked; they do that in their own business, and what they do in their own affairs seems to them proper in the affairs of State. It

is a common criticism that the age is swift; there is a haste to be rich, and there is also haste to be great. It is the same way with what is called reform, which is too often another word for distruction. There is widespread dissatifaction with conditions, and this is so because conditions are inevitably restraining. Time is required, and men are in a hurry. They want to realize quickly on their plans, and the chances are their plans are immature. They are familiar with the obstructions in their way and they are easily persuaded that in another way they would have free course to run and be glorified. Immeasurable energy is exhausted in experiment. The influence of the newspapers on the whole should be restraining. They should be leaders in patience. They are contributors to weakness and not to strength when their force is applied to the propagation of pessimistic thought and to the opening of the floodgates of discontent.

There is constant struggle, fomented and abbeted by exclamatory newspapers ond orators, to write what individuals think should be the common law into the statutory law. They are impatient with the progress of public opinion. They have weird dreams which they seek to pass off as realities. They are fruitful of panaceas. They exaggerate the ills of men, substract from independence and self-reliance and feed as with a spoon the shirking cowardice of fellow beings whose great need is for contribution to their courage. Criticism of legislative bodies is unceasing. The conclusion is often announced, the newspapers serving as criers, that they have little or nothing to show for their existence. The defense to which the individual member is driven is to take home with him a list of the bills and resolutions he introduced. In point of fact, however, there is too much legislation rather than too little.

It will not do to say that the newspapers are not representative of public opinion; but it is well to remember that there are all kinds of newspapers and all kinds of opinion. It is the business of the newspapers to collect and disseminate the news, and in doing this they collect ond disseminate opinion. It is worth a good deal to the public man to know what they stand for, their system or their lack of it, and the houses they play to. It is easy to arouse the passions of men; it is easy to appeal to their prejudices and to their self interests. The "good enough Morgan" business is worked to the limit. This is a commercial age, to be sure, and there are disadvantages along with the advantages. But the newspapers should be faithful to their trust as news gatherers and news editors. They should put forth honestly and fearlessly the material for the enlightenment of the mind, lodging their faith with the people. Intelligent people will permit the editor to hold to his own constructions if he will supply to them the facts upon which to base judgments of their own.

There is plenty of theory as to what the newspapers ought to be, just as there is plenty of theory as to what the law ought to be. The excuse of many publishers is that they have the same right to supply the market and to manipulate it as if they were selling coal or provisions consumed in the domestic economy of the family. And yet they will join in the outcry against adulterated foods.

A vicious press is an increasing menace to the common welfare; and what is meant by a vicious press is entitled to a broad definition. It is a crime under the law to steal a man's money. It is a crime under the higher law to rob him of his honest opinion. It is the business of the newspaper to tell the news; to report events with such accuracy as may be possible. The newspaper is the source of information; and what shall be said if the information is deliberately distorted and corrupted at its source?

The newspaper is the great agent of publicity, and whether publicity be a good thing or a bad thing depends on the character of what is scattered broadcast.

It is both prudent and wise to trust to well informed public opinion. The security of our government and the perpetuity of our republican institutions are dependent upon public opinion. It is of the highest consequence that the best side of public opinion should be cultivated; and to this end millions are expended in the maintenance of educational institutions, including the church and extending from the primary school to the university. And yet the press, to which the State gives nothing but its freedom, is the most potent educational agency known to our modern civilization. In so far as it lends itself to evil passion, to the tricks of passionate appeal, to the concealment of what is true and of what is righteous, it is an offset, in whole or in part, to the struggle and the sacrifice of all good men.

When men have once formed an opinion and declared it they are loth to give it up. It is something they call their own. They want to see it dominant. They want to see it enacted into law. Are the people able to govern themselves? Certainly they are. Is a jury of one's peers capable of rendering an honest verdict? Certainly it is. But in either case there must be an acquaintance with the law and the facts. What if the law has been misquoted and the facts perverted and concealed?

The essential thing in a republican form of government is honesty. It is not an alarming matter that public officers, or that the people back of them, fall into errors of judgment, despite good intentions and the best information available; but it is always an alarming matter when dishonesty, as to money or as to principles, has possession. Integrity, though it may be said to be ignorant, does not supply many bad laws. In spite of all written law or the lack of it, integrity builds to the common welfare of society, and out of it is all good law written and maintained. The common welfare is not involved with artifice. The hope of it and its strength are with the square deal.

It is idle if not foolish for men to assume that all great questions can be settled in a jiffy if they can have their way. They cannot be settled in a jiffy. There will be great questions awaiting settlement when the child born today is dead of old age. The duty of men living is to do the best they can, trusting, as Abraham Lincoln trusted, that tomorrow it may appear they did right. Their ambition should be to contribute something to their time and to the time after them, by way of partial payment of interest on the great debt they owe to the host succeeding host in time gone.

The past of this country and its future is with its people, and the responsibility for what is and what is to be extends from the humblest citizen to the occupant of the most exalted station. The lawmakers are representative; they should be representatives of what is honest, and all their work should beguided by their best intelligence in behalf of the public welfare. The newspapers are oath free, but their obligation in morals is not less binding.

All law is the product of opinion, and the deliberate corrupter of opinion is the enemy of society and deserving of the scourge of honest men.

The striving, the longing, is after better things. Within the range of human vison there can be no surcease; but out of the shadows of the past the bird of promise takes its way into the mists of the future.

CH MAN: I am sure I but express the feelings of the Association when I say we have all been very highly entertained, and it will be the pleasure of the Association, now, to listen to a discussion of "Iowa Under Territorial Government, and the Removal of the Indians," by the Hon. Alonzo Abernethy.

COL. ABERNETHY: Mr Chairman and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was the purpose of the preceding speaker to bring you this beautiful, comprehensive and needed message regarding one of the greatest, if not the greatest, educational and civic forces of modern times; it is the purpose of the present speaker to bring you a little message of the conditions of Iowa seventy and eighty years agone.

IOWA UNDER TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

The Purchase of Louisiana.

The territory from which the State of Iowa was formed became a part of the United States through the Louisana Purchase of April 30, 1803. The title was acquired subject to the rights of the Indians who were in possession.

This acquisition was a marvelous one in many respects. In area it more than doubled the territory of the United States; adding 1, 171, 931 square miles to its previous area of 827,844 square miles. The fertility of its soil and the possibilities of cultivation were incomparably greater. It came practically as a gift from the great Napoleon, to save him from the prospective humiliation of its capture by the English. The Westerners had blazed their way down the Ohio, and into the Mississippi valley. New Orleans was the only outlet for their produce. but an order had been

issued to close the Mississippi. "The French Intendant at New Orleans deliberately threw down the gage of battle to the Westerners." They at once united in earnest protest against this injustice. They threatened to organize an army of invasion to capture New Orleans. President Jefferson had dispatched Monroe to France to try to buy the city with a little territory adjoining on the east, but before he reached Paris Napoleon said to Livingston, our minister, "I will sell you Louisana. "Without authority to buy, without money to pay, Livingstone hesitated. "Jefferson had led his party into power as the special champion of States Rights, ad the special opponent of national sovereignity." Impatiently Napoleon pressed his offer to sell, and after some parlying, $15,000,000 was named in the treaty of purchase. This province cost our government less than two cents an acre. It solved some national and some international problems that had already become acute and serious. Most of all, it settled in the simplest possible manner and for all time, the civil, industrial, and international status of North America. It dedicated the continent to governments "of the people, by the people, for the people." It made later acquisitions easy and natural. At the end of a century, the power, and possibilities given this government by that purchase, over the destiny of humanity are beginning to be revealed.

Iowa Territory under Successive Governments.

Our Iowa part of this territory, about one twentieth, passed under various names in its progress toward Statehood, eight altogether. In the original treaty of cession it was termed, The colony or province of Louisiana, or simply Louisiana. March 26, 1804, Congress passed an act dividing the territory; that lying north of the 33d degree of north latitude being organized as the District of Louisiana, and attached for civil purposes to Indian Territory, which at that time joined it on the east, and was under the administration of Mr. William Henry Harrison as territorial governor. The act to take effect October 1, 1804, and continue for one year. This act of Congress vesting the executive power in the governor of another territory was not satisfactory to the people of the district. They held that they were being placed under "the dictates of a foreign government," that is, across the river. They objected strongly also to the provision authorizing the President to arrange with Indian tribes owning lands east of the Mississippi to remove and settle on the west side. Congress accordingly made haste to give them a territorial government of their own, changing the name to the Territory of Louisiana, and providing for a governor, secretary and three judges, and later some other civil officers. This act to take effect July 4, 1805.

This Territory of Louisiana was continued until 1812 when the name was again changed to the Territory of Missouri, the act to take effect December 7 of that year, and giving additional powers to the governor and other executive officers, providing also for a legislative body to consist of two houses, the lower house to be elected by the people.

When Missouri was admitted as a State, August 10, 1821, the remainder of the Territory of Missouri was left practically without any civil

government. This was not under the circumstances so very serious an oversight, since about the only white people within its bounds, after Missouri had been cut off, were fur traders or trappers who were as a rule scattered at long distances from each other over this vast territory. But now that Missouri was filling up on the south, and Illinois on the east, with the steady and ever increasing army of invasion crowding westward, it was in the nature of things impossible for the fairest region in all this great western world to much longer remain the happy hunting grounds of the roving and untutored red men, in their eager and exultant pastime of scalping each other.

June 28, 1834, Congress rather tardily attached this region to the Territory of Michigan for the purpose of temporary government.

In the meantime, however, the barrier of the Mississippi had been removed, and what is now eastern Iowa had been opened up for settlement, and for thirteen months a steady stream of emigration had been pouring across the river and spreading itself out everywhere miles away to the west.

Two months after the organization of this Territory a Legislative Council convened at Detroit and organized two counties west of the Mississippi-called the Iowa District-and devided by a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They were named Des Moines and Dubuque, and constituted each a township, namely, Flint Hills, and Julien. This act gave the first semblence of government to this new district, and soon led to important results. George W. Jones was sent as a delegate to Congress the next year and soon secured the law creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which took effect July 3, 1836, covering the same territory as the former, with a portion left out which a few months later became theState of Michigan. Governor Henry Dodge of the new Territory ordered a census in the following August which showed a population of 10, 531 within the district. But meantime not a township of its land had been surveyed. This Wisconsin Territory continued just two years, and was followed July 3, 1838, by the Territory of Iowa, eliminating from the former territory what is now the State of Wisconsin. Thus cut down, Iowa embraced still all that portion of the original territory of Louisiana lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, extending from the northern boundary of the State of Missouri on the south to the British possessions on the north; that is, all of Iowa, all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river and a line drawn due north from its source and all of the Dakotas east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers.

At this date not a quarter section of land had been offered for sale by the government, though a census taken the previous May showed a population of 22,859. December 28, 1846, the State of Iowa was formed with its present boundaries.

Indian Occupancy and Ownership.

During the forty-three years from the Louisiana Purchase to the organization of our State the Indians had exclusive control for thirty years and partial control the remaining thirteen. Their right to the territory occupied was recognized from the first, notwithstanding the slender

grounds for any very valid claim, oftentimes based largely on their ability to drive away other claimants who also wanted the same territory for occasional use as hunting ground.

Forts were established and occupied by U. S. troops, successively on the border at Fort Madison, Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, at an early day; and later at Council Bluffs in 1839, Fort Atkinson in 1840, Des Moines in 1843, and Ft. Dodge in 1849, to protect the Indians from the encroachments of Whites and to guard frontier settlements in territory already ceded, from the depredations of the Indians.

The early Presidents all voiced the sentiments of the people generally in their solicitude for the future of the aborigines found here at the time of the discovery. President Monroe, who had earlier proposed to colonize the Indians west of the Mississippi, "as they would never be disturbed there by white men," said to Congress in 1825: "Being deeply impressed with the opinion that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several States and Territories, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes; the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude to the subject. Experience has clearly demonstrated that in the present state it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. The great object to be accomplished is the removal of these tribes on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves, and honorable to the government."

It has been estimated that there were as many as ten thousand Indians who claimed their home in Iowa when the first treaties were made for their territory, in what is now northern Iowa and Minnesota, were the sand. Prior to June 1, 1833, the entire territory of Iowa was in the undisputed possession of the Indians-Sacs and Foxes mainly-while north of their territory, in what is now northern Iowa and Minnesota, were the hunting grounds of various tribes of the Sioux. Boundary lines were unknown to the savages and bloody conflicts between these hostile and warlike tribes were of frequent occurence as they made incursions upon each others territory.

Mr. Willard Bartow, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, Cincinnati, Ohio, in his Notes on Iowa, published in 1845 with map, says:

"It was not till the summer of 1833 that any Indian title was extinguished to the territory of Iowa. The country had been in possession of various Indian tribes for centuries: its rich and fertilizing soil had drank the blood of contending foes for possession. Its hills and valleys, its rivers and prairies, have witnessed the most bloody conflicts ever fought by the savages of our western world, as the numerous battle grounds that everywhere strew the land will testify."

The Neutral Line.

The government had begun early in the century, through its Indian agents and other officers, to check the spirit of savagery between the more hostile tribes, and various treaties of "peace and amity" had been

concluded with them when Gov. William Clark of St. Louis, then Supt. of Indian Affairs, and Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan Territory, negotiated a treaty with various Indian tribes at Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1825, by which it was agreed that the government should run a line between the Sioux on the north, and the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes on the south, which should be a boundary between their countries. Section 2 of this treaty read as follows:

"It is agreed between the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux that the line between their respective countries shall be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending the said Iowa river to its left fork, thence up that fork to its source, thence crossing the fork of the Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river, and thence on a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river; down that river to its junction with the Missouri river."

The line provided for in the above excerpt was surveyed by Nathan Boone, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, beginning April 19, 1832 as follows:

"Beginning at a point inaccessible in the middle of the main channel of the Upper Iowa and its confluence with the Mississippi river, thence running up the Iowa river, south 62 degrees and 20 minutes west, 23 miles and 20 chains to a big spring near the mouth of the left hand fork of that river, 50 links wide. On the lower side of the fork is a cliff about 20 feet high. Thence up said left hand fork, south 17 degrees and 15 minutes east, 8 miles and 20 chains, thence south 73 degrees and 15 minutes west, 133 miles and 43 chains to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river." (Surveyor's Field Notes). *

The first point named is supposed to be the mouth of Trout Run in or near Sec.9, Township 98, Rarge 7, about 6 miles below Decorah, Winneshiek county, the second, in or near Sec. 23-97-7, the next section of the line ran to the Des Moines river. Capt Boone in his Field Notes describing this latter line says:

"From this point ran a random line south 75 degrees west, to strike the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river-ran this line 130 miles and 46 chains to the east bank of the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river, 150 links wide, running sauth-west which was found to be 4 miles and 5 chains northerly of the said fork. Thence a meandered line to the upper of second fork of the river, making the length of the true line 133 miles, 43 chains from the source of the left hand fork of the upper Iowa river to the upper or second fork of the river Des Moines. Here established a corner on the east side and at the junction of said fork with the river Des Moines and planted a post in prairie at high water mark, on the south west side of a natural mound of from 40 to 50 feet in width at base and 10 feet in height. Immediately opposite this mound is the head or upper point of an island, the main channel

*Copies of the Field Notes kindly furnished the writer from the Office of Indian Affairs at Washington, for the preparation of this paper, are deposited in the State Historical Department at Des Moines.

of the river passes on the east side of the island. The true line from this point to the head of the left hand fork of the Iowa river is north 73 degrees, 15 minutes east."

The point was also witnessed by two elm trees standing near the post, one 24 inches in diameter, the other 12 inches, but these trees have probably long since disappeared.

This point is doubtless at the confuence of the east and west forks of the Des Moines in Sec. 19-91-28, 3 miles below Dakota City in Humboldt county. No other forks on the river would comply with the length and direction of the lines given in the Field Notes. I have consulted a number of early maps which show this neutral line and the boundaries of the ground on either side of it, and all corroborate this view; among the number are:

Lieut. Albert M. Lee's Map of 1836.
John Plumb's and J. H. Colton's Maps of 1839.
J. H. Colton's and Jessie Williams' Maps of 1840.
Newhall's Map of 1841.
Willard Barrow's Map of 1845. *

Lieut. Lea's map shows the mouth of the Lizard a few miles below the line of the Boone survey of the neutral line, the mouth of the Boone river 12 or 15 miles below the southern boundary of the neutral ground, and the north line, touching Clear Lake on the north.

Part II of the 18th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1896-97, Plate 131, contains a small map of Iowa showing these and later Indian boundaries, but rather inaccurately drawn.

"The remainder of the treaty line—'and thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river; and down that river to its junction with the Missouri river—was never run. It is expressly stipulated in the same article of the treaty that this line was not to be considered as settled until the assent of the Yancton band should be given. And if the said band should refuse their assent, the arrangement of that portion of the boundary line should be void and the right of the parties to the country bounded thereby should be the same as if no provision had been made for an extension of the line west of the forks of the Des Moines river. By the eleventh article of that treaty (1825) a council was to be held with the Yancton band of Sioux, during the year 1826, to explain to them the stipulations of the treaty and to procure their assent thereto, should they disposed to give it, but no record is on file in this office that such a council was ever held.

(Letter from Com. of Indian Affairs, March 23, 1906).

The Neutral Ground.

A second treaty of peace and amity was held at Prairie du Chien, July 15, 1830, at which the Sioux Indians ceded a tract 20 miles in width north of the neutral line, and the Sacs and Foxes a like tract south of the line, between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers; this forty

*The libraries of the State Historical Department at Des Moines, and of the State Historical Society at Iowa City, contain each very interesting and valuable collections of these early maps of Iowa.

mile tract to be held as neutral ground. Both lines were run in three sections as the neutral line had been, and parallel to it. The northern boundary began at the Mississippi 20 miles north of the Upper Iowa, the first section being 44 miles, and 41.50 chains in length, apparently terminating in the north-west corner of Winneshiek county. The second, was 5 miles and 40 chains long, and the west section 127 miles n length, passing south of Osage, north of Mason Ciay, and toushing the north bank of Clear Lake at one point, and reaching the Des Moines near the south-east corner of Palo Alto county.

The southern boundary of the neutral ground began on the west bank of the Mississippi river at a stake 5.40 chains south-east of a very noted rock of about 200 feet in height. This conspicuous cliff was known as Painted Rock, on which was drawn at some very early date the figure of an animal, and the word Tiger with some other names and symbols. Judge Murdock said the painting was there in 1843, and looked ancient at that time. This rock is in the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section 3-96-3, about half a mile north of Waukon Junction, in Allamakee county. The survey was commenced by Nathan Boone June 19, 1832, from the mouth of the Upper Iowa to Painted Rock and 2 miles west, where he set a two mile post, when he quit work in consequence of the hostility of the Indians. September 8, 1833, James Craig resumed the survey at the point where Major Boone left off, running the line south 62 degrees 20 minutes west 19 miles further, where he planted the twenty-one mile post; thence south 17 degrees 20 minutes east, 7 miles crossing the Turkey river on the seventh mile; thence south 73 degrees and 15 minutes west, 125 miles and 33 chains to the Des Moines river. The first section of this line passed near the town of Luana, to about section 22-956; the next to section 36-94-6, in Meadow and Marion townships, Clayton county. The south-west corner of the neutral ground, that is, the point where the southern boundary reached the Des Moines, is easily and accurately determined by the surveyor's field notes recording the meanderings of the river north to the post established by Capt. Boone in the earlier survey. This survey begins four miles above the mouth of the Boone river at the north-east corner of the northern loup of the river, in section 15-87-27, and follows the various windings of the river throughout, as they are given in the new maps of Webster and Humboldt counties, in the Iowa State Atlas of 1904. The line passed very near the present towns of Fayette and Iowa Falls.

Cession of Western Iowa.

Another clause of this treaty of July 15, 1830, was as follows:

"The said tribes (Sacs and Foxes) cede and relinquish to the U. S. forever all their right and title to the londs lying within the following boundary, to-wit; beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Flyod rivers to the fork of the first creek which falls into the Big Sioux or Calumet on the east side; thence down said creek and Calumet river to the Missouri; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line, above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of the said State; thence

to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing on said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river, thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines the place of the beginning. But it is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty, are to be assigned and alloted under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes."

The above described cession though not made for the purpose of opening this large western section of our State to the settlement of whites, finally facillitated such a result fifteen years later.

The Half-Breed Tract.

A treaty had been signed at Washington, Aug. 4, 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes providing that: "the small tract of land lying between the rivers Des Moines and Mississippi, and the extension of the State boundary line of Missouri, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sac and Fox nation." This treaty was made for the benefit of the families of early traders and trappers who had married Indian women. The tract contained 113,000 acres, and was held by them until 1834.

The Black Hawk Purchase.

The first land in Iowa acquired by the gevernment from the Indians for the purpose of opening it to permanent settlement, consisted of a tract extending along the Mississippi from the northern boundary of Missouri to the southern boundary of the neutral ground about 50 miles wide, and called the Black Hawk Purchase. The Keokuk Reserve, a strip 10 by 40 miles in extent along the lower Iowa river, about half being on each side, and extending down to Wapello's Village below the present site of Wapello in Louisa county, was reserved from this purhase. This tract was surveyed in October 1835, by Charles DeWard, Asst. Surveyor; commenceing at a point on the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, 50 miles west of the Mississippi, and 9.90 chains east of the 122d mile of the boundary, thence on a course north 28 degrees east, 95 miles and 43.15 chains to the intersection of the Red Cedar river 40 miles from the Mississippi, and thence north 29 degrees 16 minutes west, 75 miles and 14.50chains to the intersection of the south line of the neutral ground; thence along that line 27 miles and 50 chains to the Turkey river, and along said south boundary to Painted Rock. The southern terminus of this line was 28 miles and 30 chains west of the Des Moines river, and about 5 miles west of the south-west corner of Van Buren county. The angle was near where the Cedar river crosses the east line of Johnson county, and the north-west terminus, in the northern part of Fremont township 92-10 in Fayette county.

The treaty by which this tract was acquired was negotiated Sept. 21, 1832, by Gen Winfield Scott,*and Gov. John Reynolds of Illinois, with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagos, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where Davenport now stands.

The council had been called at Rock Island, but the meeting was changer to the west side of the river because the small-pox had broken out among the troops on the island. This purchase of some five million acres cost the government ten or twelve cents an acre. The treaty was ratified by Congress Feb. 13, 1833, and the Indians gave possession June 1. This tract seems to have been demanded of the Indians as a kind of indemnity for the expesses of the recent Black Hawk War.

Sept.28, 1836, Gov. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes at Davenport, for the purchase of the Keokuk Reserve; and secured possession Nov. 1st following. Young James W. Grimes was secretary of this council. This tract of 256,000 acres cost $195,988, about seventy seven cents an acre.

Second Black Hawk Purchase.

October 21, 1837, another treaty was made at Washington D. C. for the cession of an additional 1,250,000 acre tract adjoining the Black Hawk Purchase on the west; the northern and southern points to correspond with the north-west and south-west corners of the former purchase, the lines to meet at a point west of the angle, and about twenty-five miles distant.

"This tract was partially surveyed by Chas. Bracken in 1839. The line ran from a point on the Red River, 40 miles from the Mississippi, west 25 miles, 51.10 chains; thence north 9 degrees 55 minutes west, 69 miles 2.32 chains; thence with the cession line of 1832, south 29 1-4 degrees east 75 miles, 14.50 chains to the beginning. This constituted the upper half of the cession and contained 544,035.84 acres. The survey was then suspended on account of sickness of the surveyor." 18th An. Rpt. Ethnology Bureau, Pt. 2, p. 767.

The south leg of the western boundary crossed the Des Moines river at the old town of Iowaville, a mile above Selma in Van Buren county.

This tract cost some twenty cents an acre. Thus was opened for settlement five months after Iowa Territory was created nearly three hundred townships of land, which was about one fifth of what eight years later became the State of Iowa.

*The writer well remembers seeing Gen. Scott and being greatly impressed with the majestic appearance of this one of his early heroes, as he was passing through Ohio during the presidential campaign of 1848. The governor, Lewis Cass, also previously mentioned was another boyhood hero, viewed with awe at an earlier date as he was traveling through Ohio in his private carriage from Detroit to Washington while representing Michigan in the U. S. Senate.

Purchase of Central Iowa Territory.

When, however, the government had once removed the Mississippi barrier, and permitted the steadily advancing army of civilization to plant its feet on the nether banks of the Father of Waters, no second halting place could be long maintained within the beautiful land, short of the Missouri, and the government agents were kept busy seeking new treaties. At the end of another four years so many had come into the new territory to find homes, and crowding up to the borders, while wild game was seeking refuge in the forests of western rivers, that when Gov. John Chambers met the Sac and Fox Indians at their agency near the Des Moines, ten miles west of the border, and a few miles west of where Ottumwa now stands, Oct 11, 1842, he was finally able to convince them that Iowa would no longer afford them hunting grounds suited to their needs; and a treaty was concluded by which they conveyed all their remaining lands in Iowa to the United States. They were to vacate the eastern portion May 1, 1843, and the remainder October 11' 1845. The line of division was to be:

"A line running due north and south from the Painted or Red Rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines."

The Red Rocks, however, were found to be, not on the White Breast which enters the Des Moines from the south, but on the north side of the Des Moines itself, about eight miles above the mouth of White Breast Creek to follow the river, of 5 1-3 miles, in a direct line. There are no other rocks in the county nor indeed in the State. They form a very conspicuous ledge of deep red sand-stone, just such as would become a land mark to those roving peoples, and known far and wide; and are situated very near the center of Section 35-77-20, in Marion county. The line ran about a mile west of Knoxville and struck the south boundary of the neutral ground three miles west of Ackley in Hardin county. The late senator Alfred Hebard of Red Oak, Iowa, was present at the negotiation of this treaty and signed it as a witness.

"The Indians generally removed as they agreed, only about two hundred remaining beyond the allotted time, and they soon left. Before the first day of may, 1843, large numbers of white people assembled along the border, awaiting the hour when they could enter the portion of the new purchase then thrown open. Up to that date United States soldiers guarded the Indian country from intruders, as ten years previously they had guarded the Black Hawk Purchase. Eager for the choicest locations, some explorers, when the midnight hour struck, crossed the border with blazing torches, and set stakes, and blazed trees, to mark their claims. The rest of the Purchase was guarded by United States troops until the time fixed by the treaty for the removal of all the Indians, when there was another rush for choice locations."

Dr. Wm. Salter's "Iowa, the First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase." p. 251.

Two treaties of purchase and removal were made in 1846; one, June 5, by Col. Peter A. Sarpy, at Trader's Point on the Missouri river, in Mills county, with the Pottawattamies for the re-purchase of the 5,000,000 acre tract on which they had been located by the government in 1835, and their removal within two years to Kansas; and another, by which the Winnebagos, Oct. 13, 1846, ceded their lands in the neutral grounds along the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Wapsipinecon, and Cedar rivers, for the territory on the St. Peters river in Minnesota, from which they were removed in 1848.

When the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Sioux finally surrendered the Spirit Lake country, by treaty of July 23, 1851, more than 200,000 white people had homes in Iowa, yet a year later than that even, a fierce battle was fought six miles north of Algona in Kossuth county, between a band of Muskquakies and a party of Sioux who had come to hunt on the Upper Des Moines. They defeated their enimies, leaving 16 dead Sioux to be scalped by their victors, left on the field and never buried or removed.

Allusion was made above to the fact that when Iowa Territory was organized in 1838, 23,000 people were residing within its bounds on the 6,000,000 or more acres previously opened for settlement by the first and second Black Hawk Purchases; and that the government was not yet ready to sell an acre of land. The people had simply gone in and selected their claims, some of them-many of them-had been there waiting to buy for more than five years. Homesteaders in those days had no special privileges, as in later years, of securing their homesteads without cost, nor even to buy at a fixed price. The law then provided that when the lands had been surveyed, and land offices opened the lands must all be offered at public auction, to the highest bidder; no bid to be accepted for less than $1.25 an acre.

The first surveyors who entered the Black Hawk Purchase to lay off township lines came in the Autumn of 1836, after Gov. Dodge's census takers had recorded the names of 10,531 residents.

At the end of two year's surveying, enough land had been divided into quarter sections to open land offices. One was opened at Dubuque, Nov. 5, 1838, and the other at Burlington, Nov., 19, 1838.

At the Dubuque office twenty-three townships were placed on sale, in townships ranging from 78 to 92, and ranges from 1 to 8.

At the Burlington office twenty-five townships were placed on sale, in townships ranging from 67 to 77, and ranges from 1 to 10.

Oct. 21, 1839, six more townships were placed an sale. all at the Burlington office; and in 1840, 140 additional townships had been divided up and were placed on sale.

There are many interesting phases connected with the early history of Iowa, including the character of the pioneers, methods of travel in those days, kinds of homes first occupied, occupations of the emigrants, means of subsitence, absence of both markets and marketable products, the unique and effective methods adopted by the homesteaders for adjusting their claims after the surveyor's lines had been run, and of securing their

farms at the lowest price without competitive bidding. Most of these can be gleaned from the current histories of the State, the Annals and Historical Records of Iowa, and the interesting volumns published for the last twenty years by the Pioneer Lawmakers Association.

Alonza Abernethy.

CHAIRMAN: The very interesting paper of Colonel Abernethy will, with his permission, be left on file for the archives of the Association.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to this Association a gentleman who has honored the Bench of this State and the Bar, and the whole State itself for nearly a half century, the Hon. C. C. Cole, who will address us on the Supreme Court of Iowa.

JUDGE C. C. COLE: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association*—My address is of a very different order from that to which we have last listened with so much interest in that they deal in accurate notes, and deal in facts as they come to my mind for the reason I had no intimation until day before yesterday that I was to be a part of this proceeding, taking part in its exercises, nor did I accept it until I came yesterday morning and inquired what was wanted of me. The duty of making an address on the Supreme Court was assigned to Joseph R. Read, of Council Bluffs, but the last day or two he was telegraphed away, and I was appointed to supply his place, how imperfectly, you will understand very soon.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has acted its part in the history and upbuilding of Iowa. I remember on some former occassion, when we were visiting the Senate in this Association through its body, that some one was asked whether I had been a member of the Legislature and had taken any part in the making of laws, and I was called upon to respond. I said, that it was at one time a matter of supposed reproach, of course that there was judge-made law, but I rather rejoiced in the fact that Iowa had been so fortunate in its Supreme Courts as that in the construction of the laws which had been passed by the legislature we had preserved a uniform, consistent and successful whole, and that the judges of the Supreme Court were quite as much responsible for the wisdom of the administration of the laws as the legislators who framed and passed them. A court that is ready to antagonize or accept a construction which will work adversely to the best hopes and views of the enactors of the law work adversely to the best hopes and views of the enactors of the law would bring confusion, and those things must have attention, and I have the honor, and I esteem it very greatly indeed. At this time of my life it is one of the great delights of its retrospct that I took an humble part in the forming and framing of the fundamental laws of Iowa.

Now, I am going to talk to you respecting the individuals and the courts so far as they occur to me in passing, first premising that no community, no locality in this country, has been so blessed by a kind Providence as Iowa, embracing, as I was told by Mr. Albert.

There were two presidents successively of the Northwestern Ry, Company; one was Henry, a thick set man, the other Albert. Albert said to me "I have traveled over every State and every Territory, indeed throughout the world, and I am ready to affirm that there is not on this globe an equal area like Iowa, having its productiveness. We have been blessed, then, with the good soil and the good climate, and still greater blessing come to us,—and I have thought of it much, and traced it with very great satisfacion—just at that epoch the tides of emigration were from the sources that brought to us a peopde well calculated to form a well-regulated moral, successful and prosperous State. I noticed when I first went on the Bench, in the beginning of the year 1864, in administrating the criminal laws of the State the difference between the crimes committed in the southern part of the State and in the northern. I cannot stop to describe, further than to say, in the south part of the State, which was settled somewhat by southern Illinoisans and eastern Tennesseans, North Carolinians, and others, that the crimes which were committed were of brutal force, malicious mischief, and things of that kind while in the north half of the State it was forgery, safe breaking, and other things of that kind, evincing skill and knowledge. It was the sources from which those people came. They brought with them their habits and it showed in that late day in the administration of justice. And I want to say, we were further favored in that we have had during our territorial and State existence thirty-five ujdges of the Supreme Court. Three of the judges of the territory of Iowa—and there were only three: Charles Mason, Joseph Williams and Thomas Wilson presided during the territorial history of the state. The state was admitted in 1846 and by our constitution which was framed at that time, the judges of the Supreme Court, like the Senators in Congress, were to be elected by the legislature. We were unfortunate then, as we have been in all our existence as a nation in having parties which were implacable; one House of one party and the other House of the other party, and we could not elect the judges, and in some way, which I could not explain to you, two of the three judges continued through 1847 and 1848 to act as judges of the Supreme Court of the State. Charles Mason, whom I knew very well for the reason which I may state later —a man of a very broad capacity, profoundly learned, and ever abidingly honest. In his place was John F. Kinney, so that the judges after the first two years of the State were Judge Joseph Williams, acting Chief Justice, Judge Thomas Wilson and Judge John F. Kinney. Now, they acted for the two years. Then we came to the election of judges, and then afterwards by the legislature were able to elect and did elect and that election we choose, I believe—I am talking from memory—Judges Williams, Greene and Kinney, and later J. C. Hall came in.

Now I have referred to Judge Mason. I knew him very well. You all knew him by his history, by what he accomplished, a very learned man, a graduate of West Point, skilled in military tactics and military matters,

a profound scientist, the most successful Commissioner of Patents the Government ever had, and a lawyer of wonderful versatility and persuasion, and to these characteristics he added industry late and early. I came to know him under circumstances which I will explain a little later. They held until 1855, then in 1855 there was a change. Grimes was Governor. He had before that been a Democrat. Now there was a legislature in accord with him, and that legislature elected Judge Wright Chief Justice, Norman Israel and W. G. Woodward. Woodward of Muscatine, Israel of Lynn and Wright of Van Buren. They started in, and Judge Greene of the previous administration had been an industrious man, writing more opinions than any other one of the judges and was a sound lawyer, not profound, but a very safe man, a man for which I have very profound respect. Judge Israel was a man of less physical force and not able to accomplish much, but did all he could, and what he did, he did well. Judge Israel was a man of sterling integrity.

Dartmouth College at the time the great suit against Dartsmouth College in which case Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall,—always profound and learned—laid down the doctrine, which was new and which declared that the grant of a corporate franchise which was accepted by the grantees, became a contract and being a contract was beyond the power of the State Legislature to disturb it under our Federal constitution, which denies to the States the right to impair the obligation of contracts. They had become dissatisfied with the management of Dartmouth College. They had a self-perpetrating body of trustees—and the legislature was wise—above the original grantor, the King of England, in the grant and they created thirty-two trustees and put in their own men and claimed the right, and that was denied—I have always thought, and still think, though I would not—could not, if I would, belittle the great power and very great talent of the Chief Justice—but I have thought in all those cases where that doctrine was laid down we were indebted to Daniel Webster, who was a king among men, and I think Daniel Webster's mental power, and his force, and his logic absolutely influenced John Marshall. But it is fortunate that we had such men then on the Bench, and I am referring now to that for the purpose of showing the importance of a safe and wise judiciary. But for the decisions of John Marshall, which he in his thirty-five years on the Bench gave to us, which so strengthened,—he was a Federalist and wanted to strengthen the Federal government, and every constitutional decision of his did do that—and but for those decisions Mr. Lincoln would have been powerless to issue his noted proclamation. So you may thank to-day the Judiciary of the United States, and its wisdom, and the greatness of a Marshall for our Union. You may go back farther. I refer to that to show you, to exemplify if possible to man, the thought of the influence of the judiciary upon the legislation of the State in the wise interpretation of it. Judge Wright and Judge Israel continued for several years, but Judge Israel's health was so bad that he resigned,—I don't remember the year. It must have been about 1856 or 1857, and Judge Stockton, of Burlington, was appointed in his place by

Governor Grimes. Judge Stockton, Judge Wright and Judge Woodward constituted the Court from that time on down until 1860. Now I might mention, perhaps in passing, and sort of clean the platter as we go along that Geo. Wright, who was made Chief Justice, has had longer uninterrupted, but I had as long a period, some twelve or more years, and that he was Chief Justice for a considerable time, and afterwards elected to the U. S. Senate, and I want to say to him that, while not a brilliant man, nor yet supremely profound, he was always a safe, practical and considerate man, and I rank him among the thirty-five judges of whom I speak as the first, when you take into consideration all his qualities and his faithfulness and prolonged service. It is due to him that I should say it, and I have the right to say it, because I was associated with him for six years and I am a witness to it and can bear faithful testimony of it. Judge Woodward was a man of fine culture, a very nice, fine gentleman always, but after I came to know him—and I knew every one of these judges personally; less with Kinney, Hastings and Williams than any of the others—but Judge Woodward was a very learned man and a sound lawyer. Unfortunately, towards the close of his services on the Bench—within a year or two—he got into a habit sometimes called the "opium habit;" not to a very great extent, but enough to weaken his opinions, but his opinions in the Reports will always be read with pleasure, for their diction is fine and the judgment was sound.

Judge Stockton I like to liken unto Caleb Baldwin, of whom I will speak later. They were sound, practical men; never had had any very extended practice. Stockton was a neighbor and friend of Governor Grimes, and was indebted to that friendship and neighborship for his position. Nevertheless, his opinions were always sound and reliable and evidently just in the cause. The only difference between a man who writes accurately and precisively and one who expresses himself in good, common English is that the precisive man will never have his decision quoted in support of other rulings. The brighter man that says what he thinks and understands it in that way, will have langunge susceptible of vague constructions and may mislead the court at another time. And I want to say of those men, the three of them were of a very similar type of men. Those men served until 1860. In 1859 we came under the new constitution which we had adopted in August of 1857. Under that constitution we were to elect all three of the judges in the fall of 1859. Now, the Republican ticket consisted of Judge Stockton, who was on the Bench, Judge Lowe and Judge Caleb Baldwin, of Council Bluffs. That was the three on the Republican ticket. The three on the Democratic ticket were Judge Lewis, Thos. S. Wilson and your humble servant. During that campaign I had a fine opportunity, for we had frequent conferences, frequent interviews with Judge Mason. He grew on me wonderfully. He was, indeed, a great man. While he was on the Bench I think four out of the five of the published opinions, if not nine out of ten, were written by him. And then he was a great man in other ways. He prepared the Code of 1851;

he gave to us our Homestead Law, and we are indebted to him for very many most excellent things that we have to-day. He was, as I said, the Commissioner of Patents, and ranked high always as a man whose acquaintance it is a delight to know. Now. Thomas Wilson, as a man whom I had known many years, engaged in the practice and practiced while I was on the Bench afterwards. He was a man of very good general learning; not a very sound lawyer; not always so industrious as some of the other judges were.

I have not spoken of Judge Joseph Williams. He was a most delightful man, always an amusing and an instructing man; ever ready to do anything, and yet a most upright and safe judge.

Now that has brought me down to the new judges. I have spoken of Judge Stockton, and, then, Judge Lowe,—Judge Lowe, Stockton and Baldwin.

Now Judge Lowe was a most lovable man. I came to know him afterwards very much better, because his services lapped over onto my term of service. He was a man fond of equity, given to equity and scorning a technicality. I remember with a great deal of amusement, we used to have consultations, and in these consultations we would have our differences. I thought this ought to be law, and Judge Wright thought the other was the true course, and sometimes we would get into vehement discussion—never any falling out about it.—but Judge Lowe and Wright had practiced, one in Lee county and the other VanBuren, and Judge Wright was a stickler for the law. If the two men were here today they would acquiese in what I am saying and with Judge Lowe the judgment would be all nerve and excitement to same him if possible, while Judge Wright wonuld delight in the law. Judge Lowe would say "George Wright what is the use of sticking in the bark. You always would stick in the bark and you know it. Why don't you come up and administer equity?"

Now, I believe I have the matter cleaned up until 1864. Now, these men that were elected in 1859 held up until January 1865 or 1866 or later than that. In the convention of 1863, when Gov.Stone was nominated for Governor, Judge Dillon was nominated to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by reason, I think, of Judge Baldwin,—and by this time the court in doing its work had gotten behind with its business more than a year and they wanted additional help, and I was, of course, to serve it. Indeed, there had been a little divergence in the political course and possibly there was a feeling that somebody ought to be favored particularly. At all events, the court was getting behind with its business, and the legislature enacted a new law increasing the number of judges, and Gov. Stone honored me with the appointment, so I came on the Bench and found on the Bench, Lowe, Wright and Dillon. I was appointed in February and Dillon took his seat in January. So when a question was referred to us—we had a round table at which we sat—we would have the record and it would be read by one judge. I sometimes, even now, at this period of my life, when I am 82 years of age, if you please, I am called upon sometimes to file a petition for rehearing,—I was within the last week or ten days—and I am

ready to affirm,—of course I may be mistaken—that the Judge who wrote that opinion never read the entire abstract or the argument. But we only had one record and that was manuscript and Judge Wright did most of the reading, Dillon a little and Lowe none; would read it through, got everything, the whole record and all the arguments. The Chief Justice would say "Judge Cole you are Junior Justice, what do you say to that?" I would express my views, state the points in it, what I thought about it, and I think the judgment ought to be affirmed. "What do you say Judge Dillon?" And he would say possibly "I got one view as Judge Cole, but a little different in another," and so on; and we would go around, and so the result would be affirmed or reversed. The Chief Justice assigned one of the judges to write an opinion, but every judge read the opinion, and knew it. Not only that, but we consulted together before he read the opinion, decided the case and I can turn back to the forty volumes in which I took part and I can show you the cases where we had the discussion. The opinion has a ring to it which the other opinions do not have. I tell you there is nothing brings out a question like mind against mind.

Well, I am spending too much of your time and I don't know as it is worth while to go further. Judge Dillon was then a young man, comparatively; about 34 or 35; I was about 39; Judge Wright was perhaps 46 or 47 possibly, and Judge Lowe about 60. Those were the ages of the Judges and that constituted the Bench. Now, Judge Dillon has been a very successful lawyer. He was admitted to the Bar and commenced his practice as attorney for Cook and Sargeant, a banking firm at Davenport, and got in a fine practice and then had been elected to the District Bench and had been on the District Bench four years. So he came to the Bench a man of great versatility, a fine lawyer, a very industrious student and a man perhaps excessively fond of legal literature, a little florid perhaps in his form of expression for a safe, careful judge, and yet no lawyer gets hold of an opinion of Judge Dillon which discusses a question fully and broadly but is indebted to him for learning outside of the case; but an admirable judge who has done his life work with wonderful success. I know of no discount on him in respect to his services. And it was a delightful service and, although I worked 14 hours out of the 24, and that it was actual work for as much of that time, and I did that for substantially a dozen years. I am sometimes told I am familiar with the law. Well, I ought to be. I am like Enoch Eastman, with respect to an old man down in Mahaska county, Crookham. They had a case about hogs, and Enoch claimed they had strayed away and had been found somewhere, and after having been found, were brought back to the place, and Crookham, who was a dangerous man before the jury, went on and described how they acted. He said "Gentlemen of the Jury, I know all about the hog. I can tell you that is the way they act Eastman. When Judge Crookham tells you gentlemen of the jury that he knows all about the hog. Well, he ought to know.

Well, now, we got along very peaceably and nicely for six years. All of us sat on the Bench by the grace of the people, and at the end of six years the Federal Government passed a law providing for additional circuit Judges, and Judge Dillon, my brother, said he was not

tired of me and would like to remain in my association, and he would like me to help him get his appointment, and I had some little influence in that way, and I went to Minnesota and some of the different states, and we got him appointed, and I was very sorry to part with him; a most delightful man and a very able and searching judge. His mind seemed to run out searching along the whole subject, and he left me. And, now, perhaps I had better say who came in there. Governor Merrill, and he appointed Lewis H. Williams, Williams had been on the District Bench in his District many years; a wonderfully acceptable District judge; a man whose whole life was spent in the law and very popular. He was, by the way, an uncle of Mrs. Larrabee. Now, when he came on the Bench I happened to be Chief Justice, and it is the only unpleasant thing that occurred during my service. I was on the Bench twelve years without a single storm, or anything approaching one, but now Judge Williams had been reversed as District Judge by the Supreme Court, and it so happened that more or less of the times Judge Wright had written the opinion. There don't any of us like, whether on the Bench or not to have any one tell us we are wrong, and Judge Williams had a little antagonism to Judge Lowe and Judge Williams was not quite disposed. He wanted to reform the institution. He was a decisive man; but Judge Williams wanted to reform things and in preparing opinions he would hardly conform to the rules, and Judge Wright would take him to task and they had a controversy, and I the jury with each one of them, would have to settle the difficulty. Never had anything very serious, but there were some expressions showing feelings. As I say, he was appointed in February, perhaps as soon as Dillon was appointed to the Circuit judgship, Governor Merrill appointed Williams to the Supreme Court. He came on to the Bench, resigned his position as District Judge and these differences occurred, and he hadn't got into our harness entirely, and did not seem to work up to the methods we had been doing. Mr. Linderman knows a little about that; he was our clerk. Now, the time came for the convention. In the meantime William E. Miller, of Johnson county had been working up his chances. He went into the convention and Judge Wright helped him and they beat Williams and Judge William E. Miller was elected. Then two years later the legislature elected Wright to the Senate of the United States. Then I had Judge Day come in with me. In the meantime, now, Judge Lowe, his term had expired and he was not a candidate for re-election, and Judge Beck was elected; so that was the Bench. Judge Day is dead. I will say a word with reference to him. I want to say, first of Judge Miller that he was a very faithful man; was not a very strong man, or really very astute, yet in the interpretation of statutes in the meaning of the language he did excel; seemed to have special tact for that and I give him much credit. Judge Day was a pure man, a man who was most promptly obedient to his conscience. Poor man! Great injustice was done him in later years. He wrote the opinion declaring the constitutional amendment unconstitutional. He was beaten because of that opinion and it cast a cloud and gloom over his life, which he struggled

against at the bar, and afterwards his wife died, and about six weeks after her death he died of a broken heart. The learned physicians will tell you that he died and give you a result instead, because of heart failure, injustice done and the death of his wife.

Now, I have occupied more time than I ought to have occupied, and may give to the reporter something about the other men. But I want to say in conclusion, gentlemen, I hope I have impressed upon you the idea of a sound, cultivated and reliable, discreet judiciary. It is the important branch of the government. If a law has been passed, it can be repealed, but if a bad decision is made, stare decisis come in we will stand by the decision and that it perpetuated on, and it is for a sound judiciary that we should ever seek. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—How fortunate we are to have a Reporter to take down this extemporaneous speech, one of the most remarkable I ever heard in my life.

What is the pleasure of the Association.

MR. MOIR: Mr. Chairman—The Committee on Resolutions have had no meeting as yet.

CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Resolutions ought to meet before we meet this afternoon. I want to reannounce, if I can have the attention of the Body for a moment, the names of those to participate when we visit the Senate and House this afternoon. To respond in behalf of the House Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, of Woodbury county, will make the first response, and the Hon. Alonzo Abernathy, of Mitchell county, will make the second response. To respond on behalf of the Senate, Col. B. F. Clayton, of Warren county, will make the first response, and the Hon. T. B. Perry, of Monroe county, will make the second response. On motion meeting here adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION—MARCH 21, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Chairman.

MR. PERRY: I will read a letter from Jesse Williams, of the firm of N. Williams & Company, dated March 3, 1840. This is the original letter addressed to Governor Lucas about the state of affairs, then in Iowa Territory.

CHAIRMAN: They are certainly very interesting and the Secretary will file them, and they will become a part of the records of this Association.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was here read by Chairman Moir.

It was moved by Mr. Perry, and duly seconded that the report of the Committee be adopted.

COLONEL ABERNATHY: Mr. Chairman—I rise to ask if it would be proper to authorize the Committee to prepare an additional resolution and have it published. Most of us who have attended these meetings know how prominent Governor Gue has been for many years, and how much he has contributed, and since he is dead, it seems to me quite fitting that a recognition of his death, while it has been published in public documents and the Annals, should go upon our records at this time. As I remember, the Committee on Resolutions two years ago prepared a little resolution in regard to his four volume history, and he was mightily delighted with it. He was very proud of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, and personally very greatly appreciated their action in that matter.

The motion was seconded, with the suggestion that Colonel Abernathy be authorized to draw a special resolution concerning the death of Governor Gue and that they be added to these resolutions.

Resolved: That the people of this state owe a great debt of gratitude to the Hon. Charles Aldrich, Curator of the Historical Department for his untiring life-long energy and aid in making the said Department a great success and the pride of the commonwealth of Iowa.

Resolved: That his generosity in donating to the Department his individual collection of curios and his persistent efforts in obtaining portraits of distinguished men not only in this state but in other lands and in the collection specimens of interest from far and near is highly appreciated by the Pioneer Law-makers of this state.

Resolved: That the kind courtesy extended to this Association by the Legislature of Iowa now in session, merits and receive our earnest gratitude.

Resolved: That the State Agricultural Society of this commonwealth is looked upon by us as a magnificent education and deserves and should receive from the legislature, now in session, all the encouragement that it can reasonably bestow.

Resolved: That we tender to Mrs. Jesse Cheek our very sincere thanks for the delightful songs that she has so generously favored us with during this meeting of the Pioneer Law-makers of Iowa.

Resolved: That the local executive committee of this Association who have made the necessary preparation for this, our most pleasant re-union,

are entitled to our grateful appreciation and profund thanks.

Resolved: That a copy of their resolutions, attested by the President and Secretary be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives.

CHAIRMAN: With that amendment, what shall be done with the resolution?

Moved and seconded that they be adopted.

Motion carried. Adopted as amended.

(The members here formed in line to march to the capitol.)

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Address of welcome on the part of Senate by Senator Shirley Gillilland.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF IOWA.

Pioneer law makers, performers of good things, sharers of better things, fore-runners of the best things; as a son of Iowa Pioneers, a son of parents who settled in Mills county in 1852, as well as in behalf of the present splendid membership of this body I greet you most cordially and assure you that you are welcomed by us all with overflowing hearts.

"You ask what land I love the best—
Iowa, 'tis Iowa.
The fairest state of all the west—
Iowa, O! Iowa.
From yonder Mississippi's stream
To where Missouri's waters gleam
O! fair it is as poet's dream,
Iowa, in Iowa."

Pioneer law-makers, since the tie that bind us is that we and you have and have had the honor to make her laws, it has seemed to me fitting that I should speak today on the Commonwealth of Iowa. If in my remarks I shall succeed in quickening a single patriotic impulse or shall cause one of my hearers to love better the glorious state in which we live, or to appreciate more fully the value and significance of his own life therein, my reward will be ample.

The word commonwealth means both the government of a free state and the common well-being of a people who govern themselves.

The problem of the best government involves the construction of such a system as will most effectually provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare, with the least infringement of individual convenience—such an adjustment of the governmental machinery as will lead the people to feel its presence and power, not so much in its exactions and restraints, as in the rights it secures and the blessings it brings them.

The problem of the best society contemplates a condition in which all men must be free and equal, where there is no aristocracy except in the qualities of manhood itself, where tribute is laid on the rich and strong to support and educate the poor and weak; where, in short, all necessary means for the attainment of the best things in life are put into every willing hand, and, where highest honors are within the reach of the humblest born.

Aye, taking the broad and ultimate view, what is the purpose of government? What is the mission of society? That this man may amass wealth? Yes, and no. That this man may attain position? Certainly yes, and certainly no. The so-called practical man may see nothing more in them. But these are neither the hope of the philosopher, nor the inspiration of the patriot. The true philosopher, the true patriot, the real lover of humanity finds in these two purposes mere means to an end, and that end the complete excuse for, the true occasion for, if not the supreme purpose of, both government and society, viz: the attainment of a fully equipped and full rounded manhood and womanhood—the perfection of character. And all government and society that interfere with or fall short of this high end are failures to the measure of such interference or shortage.

Now, with these general thoughts for guidance I want to trace—all too briefly it is true—the origin, growth and present life of Iowa, and add some reflections on this heritage of ours, and the opportunities and responsibilities that open to and rest upon each one of us as a unit of its existence.

Iowa was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase, acquired by Jefferson from Bonaparte in 1803 for $15,000,000. It was first settled as Michigan territory and in 1836, when Michigan became a state, Iowa was left a part of Wisconsin territory.

The act which separated the territory of Iowa from that of Wisconsin was signed by Buchanan on June 17, 1838, and went into effect on July 4th of that year, Robert Lucas, who had been twice the governor of Ohio, was appointed by Buchanan as the governor of the new territory and Lucas proclaimed Burlington as the territorial capital.

The first constitutional convention was held in 1844. The vote of that year was adverse to the proposed constitution, and chiefly because the western boundary as therein provided would have run through about where Creston and Des Moines are now located, instead of the center of the Missouri river channel as later established.

The second constitutional convention was held at Iowa City in 1846, and the first state legislature convened in that city in the latter part of that year. Iowa was finally admitted as a state on the 28th of December, 1846, and Iowa City was made the first state capital. In 1857 the seat of government was fixed at Des Moines where it will doubtless remain for the ages to come.

At the territorial organization in 1838 Iowa had less than 20,000 people. There were two counties—Dubuque, with the city of that name as its county seat and Des Moines, with Burlington as its county seat. On

her admission to statehood in 1846, Iowa's population was still below the 100,000 mark. Some idea of the wondrous growth of the state may be obtained by throwing a few figures into contrast.

Starting in then as a territory with but two counties and less than 20,000 population and as a state with but 97,583 people, she now has 99 counties and a population of 2,210,000.

Beginning her separate career with the old stage coach, the immigrant wagon, the ox-cart and flat-boat, today every river and stream is spanned by ample bridges, her 55,000 square miles of territory are traversed by 9,801 miles of steam railways, with hundreds of additional miles of city and interurban lines, and no county within her fair borders is so unimportant or obscure as to be without its railroad and telegraph and telephone lines.

Iowa is today not only free from debt, but she has now invested in school buildings alone $22,456,618, or in round numbers seven and one-half millions more money than was originally paid to France for the Louisiana Purchase; and she spent last year in support of her free public schools $10,789,610, or more than five-sixths as many millions as were included in the first entire assessment of the state. In these public school buildings 30,000 teachers are employed, and 375,563 pupils daily attend out of a total school population of 550,000. Her higher and special educational interests are represented by the State University at Iowa City, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, and the Normal School at Cedar Falls, each of which is superb in its own separate field and the joy and pride of every patriotic citizen of the state. Her defectives or unfortunates are properly taught or cared for at the institution for mutes at Council Bluffs, for the blind at Vinton, for the orphans at Davenport and for the feeble minded at Glenwood. Her incorrigible children are provided with the industrial home for girls at Mitchellville and for boys at Eldora. Her dear old veterans, who long since earned all the tenderness of care that a grateful people can bestow, are accorded a special abiding place in the home at Marshalltown. Her insane have every modern convenience, the application and operation of every advance in medical science, all that can be done by skilled hands and heads to restore the reason or relieve from pain, at Mt. Pleasant, Independence, Clarinda and Cherokee. Her men who have persistently violated the law of their own being, the debauchee and inebriate, are provided for at Knoxville, and the men who have feloniously violated the laws of the State are safely housed at Fort Madison and Anamosa. The total annual outlay of the State for all the institutions would reach a figure so enormous as to stagger the credulous. And let me not forget that her State buildings and grounds, in which she has about $40,000,000 invested, find their fitting crown in this unique and splendid structure in which we are assembled, which has been built and repaired at an outlay of $3,500,000, and yet, from Bob Finkbine to Abe Funk, without the loss or misuse of a penny to her people.

Our modern Messopotamia is situated on the fair uplands between two of the mightiest rivers of the continent, and her 35,000,000 acres are not only practically free from waste but are composed of a soil unsurpassed

for fertility and variety of productions. The annual products of her farms, including live stock and poultry, amount in round numbers to $520,000,000. Her corn crop alone exceeds in value the annual output of all the gold and silver mines of the whole United States, and her cackling hens and her meek-eyed kine can buy you an empire while you wait. Iowa is supreme on corn because corn has been most tried, but she is annually broadening the field of experiment, and her crisp and tonicky and salubrious climate is being found to be good for many productions heretofore untried. The same number of people nowhere else on the globe add so much annually to the wealth of the world.

Her laws, made biennially by fifty men in the Senate and one hundred in the House, are liberal in exemptions almost to the point of profigacy and so strict against railroads and other corporations as to be the object of envy by nearly all her sister states.

But not alone in the fertility of her soil, the beautifulness of her climate, the volume of her commerce, the growth of her schools, or the wisdom and efficacy of her laws, but in the splendid manhood and womanhood of her citizenship does Iowa stand matchless and supreme.

If she has none excessively rich, she has no starving poor. If she has few men of letters, she has also few illiterates. If she has few statesmen, she has relatively fewer still who do not understand statecraft. If she has no great cities, she is thus happily freed from the crime and pestilence which they engender and nourish. If she has furnished few great soldiers, she has furnished few also, who in the sentiments of the people are not worthy to share the luster of Sherman and Grant. Her men are brave in war and gentle in peace. There is little chance in the virility of such blood for the production of dudes and hence very few of her sons turn up their trousers here because of a London rain.

Her women, too, are for the most part faithful adherents of the good, old-fashioned orthodox marriage and prefer to fix the mould of their worth and their virtues on the rising generation rather than to stir the resentment and arouse the antagonism of the mature man, believing that safety and healthiness of political judgment are better *taught into youth than voted onto maturity*, and having more faith in the effort to keep the stream of civilization pure at the fountain than in the vain endeavor to cleanse its volume as it passes on. And so they do not abandon the sweet and sacred shrine of motherhood to follow the false goddess of public notoriety. The consequence is that husbands love their wives and sons their mothers, and the state is filled with a home-owning, home-keeping people, men and women "dwelling together in the hallowed supremacy of each other' affections".

Supprise is expressed sometimes by men from older states at the greatness and power of our representation in congress. Why, the explanation is simple. Iowa could have no other kind. The state is full of great, and strong, and efficient men, equipped for any duty capable of any service. One reason why we keep our men in congress so long is because we can spare them so readily; spare them, indeed, more readily here than they could be spared at the nation's capital. Aye, we men and women of Iowa are a peerless and majectic people. Not yet are we

weakened by the presence of caste or by the rottenness and effeminacy which wealth and luxury and leisure produce. On the contrary we are but now in the full prime of the generation who are the immediate sons and daughters of Iowa's pioneers, a body of men and woman who have known just enough to obstacle and just enough of hardship to test their mettle and develop their powers; a generation of men and women, indeed, who are the direct inheritors of that courage, persistence, endurance, intelligence, faith in God and faith in fellow-men, which remove the mountain and eliminate the sea to build the highway of progress for mankind.

You are not surprised that such people voluntarily support scores of colleges and academies in addition to those I have mentioned as the public and special schools; that they conduct thousands of Sunday-schools at a yearly expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars; that they have invested in church property $21,000,000 and that in their church buildings they can seat at one moment three-fifths of our entire population; that they have invested in private orphanages and rescue homes $750,000; and they gladly expended therein last year $197,000; that they contribute annually for the spread of the Gospel nearly $3,000,000 and still have the snug sum of $316,000,000 deposited in the 1500 banks of the state.

A superb, a happy, a matchless people. All these great charities are carried, all these burdens of state and county and town taxation borne, by a people who go about their daily avocations as light of heart as the whistling farmer boy. Nowhere else do we find such complete examples of applied Christianity. Nowhere else do the precepts of the Gospel and the spirit of the beautitudes so fully permeate the lives of the people.

Aye, nowhere else are public and private morals, the ideals of social life, the pulse of patriotism more lofty and pure, more vigorous and sane than in the proud state which we and you have, and have had the honor to represent in its legislative halls. Our standards are so high, the public conscience so keen, that the real danger is not that we shall not condemn the wrong when once set before us, but that we may condemn the innocent on charge, before they have been heard.

To be a worthy citizen of this great state is a prouder title and more significant and suggestive of the highest qualities of manhood than to be a potentate, prince or king of any monarchy on earth. And to be a participant in the making of her laws is to be the holders of a trust that none should take up with levity or pursue for a day without the devotion of all that is best and worthiest in his life.

Aye, the true Iowa patriot will not be consumed in the mere struggle for dollars or distinction, but he will find time for some thought of his relation to men, and of his opportunities to lay up in their minds and hearts that treasure in good citizenship and wholesome influence which makes for peace and happiness for himself and his commonwealth.

O, wonderous Iowa, "rich in gold
But richer in the vast estate
Of virtue which thy children hold."

Now, my hearers, with such a heritage as I have but faintly pictured to encourage our aspirations and fire our zeal for achievement, with such superb and happy surroundings, what may we not accomplish for the growth and stability of free institutions, for the building of standards and the settings of ideals, both of manhood and government for the whole human race? When we have caught this conception of the patriot's chance and duty, we can begin to understand those immortal lines in Whittier's prevision of the republic:

"The great world-lesson all shall learn;
The nations in thy school shall sit,
Earth's farthest mountain tops shall burn
With watch fires from thine own uplit."

My hearers, shall we not let our souls be filled with a gratitude that flows in ever increasing volume to the gracious God who cast our lines in such a happy place? Let us all so live as to remind our posterity in turn, that fidelity, patriotism and faith in God, where the cherished virtues of our time, and thus provide the highest assurance and truest guaranty that the proud name of Iowa will be steadily upheld.

CHAIRMAN WEAVER: To respond to this beautiful and truly powerful Address of Senator Gillilland, on behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa, I have the honor to designate the Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Warren county, to make the first response. Colonel Clayton.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. Chairman—Senators and Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to thank you for this welcome into this Honorable Body at this session of the legislature. I do not know hardly where to commence, or where I will land. I hardly know what I will say. I have no manuscript. I wish I had; but the gentleman who is to follow me is fully equipped and will cover any defects that I may make or leave out. I was at a meeting at which we had a speech of Judge Gillilland, the Senator from Mills county, as I remember, in past days when he was a boy. We came up to Des Moines to a State Convention, and some of us to the legislature, and they called us the half-breeds from the Western Slope. I remember that the delegations from Woodbury county, the home of my distinguished friend on the left, and of Pottawattamie county, had headquarters right opposite each other in the Savery House, and it took an extra porter to keep quiet in thaf part of the country. They called it the tribe of Pottawattamies and the tribe of Sioux; but I am glad to know that now we can come up here—that has been illustrated by the splendid speech made by the Senator from Mills, whom I am personally acquainted with and love—to the legislature or to a convention and have our influence felt.

Now, I do not propose to refer to the history of Iowa; that is a large job, and has been very well done briefly by the gentleman who has preceded me. I would rather talk something about the legislative measures or acts passed by the legislature and the influence felt by those who have preceded you gentlemen who are now legislating so well for the State of Iowa. I have kept pretty close tab on the legislation of this State since I came when the first session held in this building adjourned, and I see but little difference now and in the time when I was here in the way you transact business. You may be more competent statesmen than we had then, but I don't believe you are hardly as good looking as they were then, but we have with the railway question, with the temperance question, with the equal suffrage question and various other questions. I thought when we passed the bill creating the Railway Commission,—and the balance of the Body I presume thought about the same —that we had forever settled the Railroad question. "We said there would be no more legislation on that question, but it has come up every year since then, and it looks like now that there is more need of legislation than there was when we first commenced it. But the members of the Seventeenth, I think it was, passed the Railway Commission bill. That was the beginning. Every fellow nearly came up here with some kind of a bill or resolution to cinch up in some respect or another the railroad and the express companies and the Pullman Car Company, etc. They would offer their bills—of course they were voted down, and they ought to have been—but at the end of the session I think they all had his pocket book pass. Now, that didn't apply to me, of course, because I was somewhat conscientious about it. I said to my friends "I want it distinctly understood that I would not accept a pass under any circumstances, unless I wanted to ride over that particular railroad." (Laughter) On the temperance question, that comes up every year, and should come up every year. But I had known back in those days men that, for instance on the constitutional amendment question one man I have in my mind that made a very eloquent speech, one of the finest that I listened to in the House during that session, he spoke for an hour. He went back to his hotel, took a bath and then hunted up the headquarters of the Scott county delegation and got a big drink of—Mississippi water. Or take the equal suffrage question, we had it pretty much then as you have it now. My recollection is that the first session I attended the Iowa Legislature they sent up a resolution and passed it very promptly. It went away to the House and was taken up and, after discussion of it a day or so, it was voted down by just a few votes; just enough to keep our good ladies in fighting trim to present it at the next session of the legislature. At the next session of the legislature the same question came up and it was promptly passed by the House and it was as promptly killed by the Senate; so it went backward and forward. That has been the history of that thing up until the meeting of this legislature, and I understand it was voted down in both ends; so I fail to detect very much difference in the way you transact business now and back twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five years ago.

The gentleman that preceded me certainly furnished us some valuable information. When he was talking about the public schools, history tells me, and it was so developed in one of our meetings yesterday that the first schoolhouse, or at least the first school, was taught down in Southeastern Iowa, or in Lee county, taught by one Jennings, if I remember right, and he boasted at that time that he had the largest school district in the United States. He says "It reaches from the British line in the north to the south line of Iowa, and from the Mississippi River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west,"—a magnificent district. And, for fear I forget, I want to speak a little more about that old schoolhouse, because our distinguished President was educated down in that country. He took occasion to say yesterday that when he first began to want to go to school,—I don't want to go away for necessary information—when he got large enough to go to school, he hadn't any books and he went a 'Coon hunting with some boys down there; they got one 'coon, and General Weaver got that 'coon, so they went and bought his first school book,—I presume and old Elementary Spelling Book. Now, I understand from what the gentleman says here, and I have no doubt it is true; that the best lesson that we can teach is to contrast the time in which my friend here was one party in the District he tells about and the different things to-day. Think of it! one little school house so short a time ago on this vast territory, the richest in the world, while now, as the Governor said yesterday, that the people of this state are paying a school tax close to twelve million dollars per year and not a murmer against it. Twelve million dollars a year! Think of it! On asking for information I found,—I believe I spoke of that two years ago—for instance the first legislature, the acts of the first legislature shows this condition; They show that State Treasurer had in round numbers $72,000; his total collection was in round figures $72,000. That was the entire collection. Of that amount Jasper county paid, I think, $35.00, Polk county $40.00, and Dallas county $13.00, and the balance of this vast country, so rich today, was an unorganized State. We can hardly comprehend, when we take into consideration the banking interest, the Railway interest and the development in various lines, the meaning of it.

Now, I have said about all that I care to say. I wanted to go home this morning and not come here at all, but you can't get away from this man (General Weaver) when he sets his head on a thing of that kind.

I would like to talk some about this splendid State and the merit that has graced this State of Iowa during its history. Your Allisons, your Cousins and the Dollivers, and an endless list of the men that have done honor to your State. In all the history of this State, while we have heard of it everywhere else almost, especially in the election of a United States Senator, or some important thing of that kind, you have heard of grafting but that has never been charged, no person has ever been brought before the bar of the Senate or the House on a charge of that kind, as I understand it, in this Senate. We have a noble people, less illiteracy than any state in the Union. We have a progressive people. Of course we have a little different condition of things now from what

we had twenty-five years ago. While I am not going to talk politics, yet I say there is a little difference between now and twenty-five years ago. Twenty-five years ago we had a Domocratic party, a Republican party and we had a Democratic party with a Greenback tail. Now we have a Democratic party, and some people are ungenerous enough to say we have a progressive Republican party with a "standpat" tail. Now, standpatism is new to a fellow that served in the legislature twenty-five years ago. That word was occasionally used in some obscure room, back in the Hotel, but being conscientiously opposed to anything of that kind, and being a Methodist in pretty good standing at that time, I didn't investigate the mysteries of that order. We have on the Western Slope energetic men, and we have all over the State that kind of men. We have men that are not afraid even to call the Governor of the State on the carpet to explain the English language. That is all right. When an Honorable Body is assaulted, if it is assailed, they have a right to do it and, at the same time, I think that you have a Governor that is fully equipped to explain his use of the English language.

Now, I have done. I am proud of the State of Iowa. I know Iowa. I am proud of her statesmen, I am proud of her ladies, I am proud of her schools, I am proud of the very great industries that made this state rich. I think it is the greatest spot on God's earth to-day—of 56,000 square miles of earth. From the time the Morning Sun lights up Bunker Hill Monument and the splendor of Boston Harbor until it glorifies the Rocky Range and is lost in the great ocean beyond the Golden Gates, it crosses no land so fair, so rich, so lovely as the proud State of Iowa.

(Applause).

CHAIRMAN: On the part of and by the request of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association Mrs. Cheek will now sing a song entitled "The Swiss Echo" song.

Mrs. Cheek sang beautifully and was very heartily applauded.

CHAIRMAN: I now have the pleasure and the honor of introducing to you Hon. T. B. Perry, who will make the second response, and who is to be my successor for the next two years.

Mr. Perry:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

In response to Lieutenant Governor Herriot in his address of welcome I have to say: We have all been so well entertained by it and by the address of the Senator from Mills, and those who have preceded me, it is hardly necessary that I should occupy your time, but I can hardly pass without expressing to you, not only my own, but the feelings of ever member of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of their high appreciation of your thoughtfulness in extending the invitation which

brings us present with you on this occasion. It is now like attempting to link the past with the present, in bringing together the old Pioneer Lawmakers and the youthful legislators of the present time. The intimate relationship is a result of one continuous and thoughtful effort on the part of our citizenship and its representation, from the early beginning up to the present time; hence we have these happy results. But before I pass, while I feel so appreciative of your kindness and friendship, still I think you must acknowledge as members of the senate, your gratitude, and thank us, the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, for bringing before you and displaying in your hearing, one of the rarest, finest, and most touching exhibitions of music that perhaps you have ever heard. I was once a hearer of music when they used to sing the old-fashioned songs. The old men here know what I am talking about. This was followed by succeeding systems, all very good, on down to the present time. But I must say that, while I have lived a reasonably long time, having heard Patti, and other renowned singers, I have never in all my life heard more touching music than Mrs. Cheek, who came with us, has given you today. I have never heard anything more charming than the Cheek music. But I am still further impressed by another matter. When I heard my good friend Clayton describing to you the feelings of a disappointed prohibition legislator in the early days, after sustaining a defeat of, his favorite measure by the general assembly going to the Scott county delegation for consolation, and that what they offered him was a drink of cold water, I thought he was pretty lucky to receive such a favor from that delegation, but, however unexpected, he got his drink of water all the same.

I have heard a great deal said during the past two days in regard to the greatness of Iowa and its citizenship, but I have not heard a word spoken in derogation of it as a state in any sense. I don't know of any other reason than it is because of the fact that nothing can be said against Iowa. I have been here a long time myself. I came to the State in 1850, and that is a long time ago. Fifty-five years ago I taught school over here at Linn Grove, ten miles from Des Moines, in a log school house, and I came over to the Raccoon Forks and saw it in its then condition. I could tell you many historic incidents connected with my observation, and the facts of those early days, but this is not the occasion for me to do so. I have been here and observed the changes, the great improvements and its grand success as shown at this time. I feel thankful to a kind Providence for having been spared to reach the present time, and to witness the conditions as they now exist.

I was in old Iowa City in the early days, when there Williams, Kinney, and Greene on the Supreme Bench. Stephen Hempstead was governor of the State and there was no lieutenant governor. This was under the old Constitution. Maturin L. Fisher was president of the Senate, and C. J. McFarland speaker of the House. While the regular sessions of the General Assembly were held in daylight, the lobby legislature met at night. On one occasion in January, 1854, I was there attending the lobby. It was a celebrated session. Almost everyone seemed to have a desire to be in attendance at the lobby legislature.

Henry W. Starr, of Burlington, was elected Governor, and delivered his Inaugural Message in the old Senate chamber. J. W. Woods, of Burlington, or "Old Timber", as he was called, presided over the lobby. William M. Stone, afterwards governor, was also present at that session. I saw the coming together at that time of "Bill" Stone, as he was called, and "Old Timber". Stone had the better during the first part of this contest of words, but in the wind-up, "Old Timber" came out on top, and I need not relate to you the circumstances as to what was said and done, only it was a very interesting contest between two celebrated scrappers and contestants of Iowa, and that lobby legislature has ever since been a matter of early historic interest. It appeared that no man could preside over the lobby and conduct it in a manner that would be so interesting as 'Old Timber" would make it. He was not a first-class lawyer, but a man of great wit and humor. He came to Burlington in the early forties. He was a genius in merriment and mirthfulness. After "Timber" vacated the chair, it was filed by others, but never was anyone so successful since "Timber's" day. Iowa legislation in those times was of a most careful character, and I feel that our prosperity since, and our success today, are largely due to the careful construction and thoughtful drafting of our constitution. Our early statutes were ever guarded against hasty and needless indebtedness of the state. It was made almost practically impossible for us to fail of success, owing to the right direction of legislation, in its carefulness and thoughtfulness or construction. We have never gone down along the road of failure, but have been on the ascending and up grade, rising on the way to the topmost pinnacle, and I think this has induced emigration and settlement of the state. Such laws enacted, read and known by people of other states, have induced and invited them to come here and, live in a state so favorable for the success of man, and sustained by justice and honor in its practical operation. It is now nearly forty-eight years since I was here as a member of the old board of education. Under the Constitution of 1857, it was a legislative body, with full power to enact all school legislation, subject to revision by the legislature of the state. I am sorry, and regret to say, that besides myself, there is only one other person *living* who was a member of that body, and that is Honorable A. B. F. Hildreth, now ninety years of age, and residing at Charles City, Iowa. Governor Lowe was ex-officio a member of the session in December, 1858. After his term expired, he was succeeded by Governor Kirkwood, who served until the law was repealed. That great, good and worthy man, scholar and educator, Charles Mason, of Burlington, was also a member of that body. But I will not now take your further time in going into these details. I thank you very much for this opportunity to be present before you once more, and to be in this Chamber, where I have had the honor on a former occasion to sit as a member.

CHAIRMAN: Members of the Senate—I want to mention one matter. I will perhaps not have as favorable an opportunity to mention it as I have now. Coming into the Senate Chamber I noticed one of your door-keepers, John Stewart. He was a member of Company F. of my regiment, the 2nd Iowa Infantry, and I want to relate a matter in his

honor that I think you ought to know, and that the State ought to know. At the battle of Corinth, you will all remember on a moments reflection that the Colenel, and the Lieutenant of my regiments were both killed. That threw the command of the regiment under my authority. It was the second day of the battle and we were fighting hip and thigh on the line of a death struggle the lines were together, both lines broken; the men were really together fighting hand to hand. General Rosecrans was in personal command not more than one hundred yards in the rear with an Iowa battery right to his front and just in our rear, but could not be used, because they would have slain our own men. He sent his orderly to me and said divide your regiment by the left and right wing and fall back immediately behind the battery and let us sweep the field and then you charge back into position again. I rode up and took hold of the color bearer and said to him that the command of General Rosecrans was to divide and fall back behind the battery. The colors started back, and John H. Stewart, your doorkeeper thought the colors were going back without orders and he rushed forward and grabbed them and took them out under the rain of shot twenty steps in front, fell on his knees and cried for the boys to rally round the flag, and the boys rallied around that flag. That is the kind of men that have honored Iowa, and never did he come back until I had to go to him personallyand ask him,—tell him what the order was, and then he came back. But we didn't abandon that position more then ten minutes until we were back, with Stewart holding the flag. I thank God that I have the opportunity here today to honor him. He was a Sergeant,—not a commissioned officer, but a sergeant, daring the enemy and sustaining the flag. God bless the memory of such men, and may He favor him forever. And now, Mr. President, I yield the gavel to you.

Response by Senator S. H. Harper, of Wapello.

It is fitting that we should stop the wheels of legislation for a few minutes in this ball bearing age, in this age of lightning changes and rapid transit, and pay honor to the Pioneer Law-makers of Iowa. We owe them a debt that we can never pay. Mr. President, my acquaintance with an early law maker carries me back a little more than a half century to my home in Wapello county. In the early fifties our people elected a member to the lower house of the legislature, which then convened in the old Capitol building at Iowa City. In those early days there were no railways in Iowa and no excess of country roads. Our member, a few days before the legislature met, saddled his horse and rode over to Iowa City. He went to the House, was sworn in, he sat in his seat for four days, he observed, he heard, and he saw, but unlike Caesar he did not conquer. At the end of four days he went to the Speaker and said, Mr. Speaker, I have come to the conclusion that I will never make a statesman, that I am not cut out for a legislator. I observe that a half dozen men do all the talking and want to do all the business. So far as I am concerned they can do that. I feel that I can make hay better than I can laws, that I can curry horses better than I can curry favor with the Speaker and Chairman of the committees, therefore, I will bid

you goodbye and go home. He went to his home and the next spring, he received a warrant for his salary. He returned it and had it covered back into the treasury. Now, Mr. President, in view of some of the bills that have been introduced into recent legislatures, I will ask if this man was not a good legislator?

He certainly possessed good judgment and a fine discrimination. I knew him in later years. He was a man of sterling integrity, a man that was respected by his neighbors. He only passed away a few years ago. The moral to this story can be inferred. Now, Mr. President, we owe a debt of gratitude to the pioneer law makers of Iowa that we can not and never will be able to repay. We owe them a debt of gratutude for dedicating this great state in the early days to freedom and forever prohibiting within our borders human slavery. We owe them a debt of gratitude for establishing one of the best free school systems in the state of Iowa that was ever established in any of the great middle states and for providing means for its maintenance. This system that they established has placed Iowa in the front rank of intelligence. It has given us a high standard of citizenship. We are indebted to the pioneer law makers for their liberal laws, for their encouragement of internal improvements, for their encouraging the building of railways, for their encouraging emigration from the Eastern states and from Europe. We are indebted to them for their patriotism during the War of the Rebellion, for their generosity in sending us aid in the way of surgeons, nurses and supplies to the battlefields, the hospitals and the camps in the South. These pioneer law makers blazed the way which we followed. They established the roads which we have travelled, they sowed the fields which we have garnered. They planted the trees and the vines, the fruits of which we have gathered. These pioneer law makers established this great structure of State. They laid its foundation deep in honesty and integrity. They built its walls broad and strong in justice and right and now my fellow citizens and Senators what material shall we use in continuing the building of this great structure. Shall we put into its factionalism, partisanship, graft and greed? No, God forbid, but let us put into this structure honesty, justice, equal rights and those things that were put into its foundation by the early pioneers of the state. Let this building be continued without a flaw, without a spot, without a blemish, let it be a beacon light to the shipwrecked mariner, let it be a haven of rest for the weary traveler, let it be haven of refuge for the homeless wanderer.

At this point the body marched to the Halls of the House of Representatives, where they were announced and seated.

Address of welcome by Hon. D. W. Dower of Franklin was well worded and highly appreciated.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: The name of James B. Weaver is an honored name in the State of Iowa and I am sure he

needs no introduction, but I assure you it gives me very great pleasure to present to you Gen. James B. Weaver.

(Applause).

GENERAL WEAVER: I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the sentiments uttered by the speaker and it is now my great pleasure to introduce to this House a gentleman whose name is familiar throughout the State who will now respond on behalf of the Lawmakers Association of Iowa, the Hon. George D. Perkins of Sioux City.

(Applause).

MR. PERKINS: Mr. President, and Honorable Members of the House. of Representatives—It is certainly a very great pleasure to me, and I am sure to those who have the honor to be members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, to receive the welcome that we have today.

I have heard very much today, very much in the other Body, very much in the speaking of the Association; of the glory of Iowa, and I have heard nothing to its disparagement. I have heard tribute to those who served the State in its early day, who bore the hardships and burden of the pioneer paid those men who laid the foundation of this great State, to those who came after them tracing along the line from its earliest histories to this hour, and the message has been one of tribute to all, and out of the glory of the past has been appeal for faith in the future. To the men of Iowa who have shared in the building of its history, expressions such as these are grateful. They speak of the strength and not of the weakness. They speak of the hope, and not of the despair, and out of that courage that has characterized the history of the State, the courage that has sunk into every American breast and that courage now is the possession of the State, and to that we would look in the future for all the achievement that shall be that shall compare and honor the achievement that has been. I think I can say without boasting that I believe Iowa to be the greatest State in this Union. I agree with the speaker who bade us welcome, that the greatness of a State is in its people. I agree with him that from the heart of this people has come hitherto its law, and henceforth out of this heart and conscience shall come its law. Iowa is great in opportunity. It is great in its soil; it is the very heart of the central west. The best of every State surrounding Iowa is that part which touches the borders of Iowa. The best of Minnesota, the best of Wisconsin, the best of Illinois, the best of Missouri, the best of Nebraska, the best of South Dakota is that portion that borders on Iowa, and Iowa is the heart. (Applause) I put my confidence in the great people of this State. I am thankful that there is here opportunity for a great people. I put my trust in them, and I give them my trust very largely out of the achievement of the past. In every hour of discouragement I think it is well to turn to what has been, to the work of the veteran, to those who founded this government, to those

who saved this government, to those who in every emergency of the past have been equal to that emergency, and have left us a better government, a better State than we had before. And out of this long line, the beginning of which we cannot trace lost in the distant, in the far-hidden future, coming down the line until the sun lights it, and we see the way down to this moment we owe an immeasureable debt to those who have gone before. And what can we do? Not much in the way of payment of that debt, but something on the interest,—something on the interest, and how that? By meeting the obligations of the hour in which we live (Applause) By doing our duty day by day as we see it, trusting that tomorrow will show that we did right; not pursuing any policy that is marked out out of our personality and pride, but following plainly and humbly the duty of the hour. Thus we may contribute to our present time; thus we may contribute to that future coming after us, so that in the retrospect they may say that we who lived and wrought and worked in this time made ourselves felt, and thus we may be an inspiration to those who shall follow after us, as those who have preceded us are an inspiration to us. Oh! it is a fruitful theme. And so it when we gather on occasions of this kind our hearts swell with pride of Iowa and Iowa men and Iowa achievement. We link them all with the glory and the honor of our flag wherever it goes; we link them all with the glory and honor of our great country indissolubly united we an set here as a star in the west.

We have not only our own responsibility, but we have that responsibility which will give us that great name; that responsibility we owe to the states about us. And why should we not lay hold of our glory? Our glory that is set like stars in heaven, in the honor, in the achievement in those things and out of that comes our strength. We may well appeal to our strength and say it should be the policy of us all, every one, particularly of your gentlemen who are charged in this hour with the legislation of this state to hold up the hands of every man wherever you may find him, however humble he may be who is following his integrity and trying in his way as best he can to be an honor to the citizenship of this great State. It is in the integrity of men that we are to have faith We are to teach men humble though they be, poor, ignorant, if you please, that their great defense against wrong is not in the might that they can exercise against wrong, but in the might that they can exercise in following their integrity. Oh! thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, and we are to appreciate, it seems to me, this great fact and thereby make a combination of integrity that shall write everywhere on its banner a "square deal". (Applause).

We are proud of their unity, of their singleness of heart, of the affinity they bring to the public service. And where do they get their inspiration? In Washington? Aye! not there. In Iowa from the men gathered here from the men gathered everywhere in these prairies in our little villages, in our cities, on the farms a part of the thought of Iowa, and it is for us to hold up their hands in that way. Why, we need have no fear of Iowa. We

need have no fear of the lack of men. We are rich in men, and for the public service here, in Washington, anywhere, in any emergency, Iowa can furnish its quota of men. That is our great distinction. We do not need to worry or fret ourselves because there may be lack of men. These old veterans of the Lawmakers Association, their day of strength is largely gone, but here they sit in your Hall for men who take their place to profit by what they have done, to carry forward the interests of the State. So there does not live today that man whose absence from the State, whose disappearance from the public service need concern us for a single moment. We are glad that we have this rich class, and it behooves man to see that we utilize it in singleness of heart, in a desire to promote, to garner and make secure the public welfare out of which we shall have most of honor for our State and most of honor for ourselves; for he is great among us who contributes most to the public welfare. (Applause).

Speaker of the House called upon Representative Laird of Freemont county to respond.

Mr. Laird made an address that will long be remembered by the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: Also on behalf of the House we will call on the gentleman from Audubon County, Mr. W. C. Mott, who made an elegent address.

CHAIRMAN WEAVER: It now affords me very great pleasure to introduce to you on behalf of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers Association Honorable Alonzo Abernathy.

MR. ABERNETHY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Thirty-first General Assembly—It gives me very great pleasure to be present on this occasion. Before Iowa was twenty years of age, it was my good fortune to meet with members of a former gathering of this body. The session held in the little old brick capitol building down on the ground where the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors monument now stands. The boys in "blue" had just returned and donned their home uniform. When the legislature met forty years ago last January it was found that forty-three members of the House had been soldiers in the army and, of course, they elected a soldier for their Speaker, and they made a wise choice in that grand man General Ed. Wright, whose later life was so thoroughly wrought into every part of this magnificent structure we now occupy.

Another member of the General Assembly was the Honorable Robert Finkbine, a man who signally honored the State throughout his long public career. He was later chosen one of the Commissioners to erect this capitol building. In later years these two men had, as I believe, more to do in securing the artistic grandeur and stability of this great capitol of Iowa than any other two men in all Iowa.

I am amazed as I think of Iowa's growth in these forty years. Am inclined to be reminiscent. The first debate which I heard in that

House illustrates one of the remarkable changes that have occurred. Steel pens had not been invented, or come into use, at that time, and Robert Finkbine, who knew something of the needs of the legislature, moved that the Secretary of State be authorized to furnish each member with a good knife,—of course to sharpen their quill pens. The Hon. Hoyt Sherman, who was afterwards made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to amend by inserting that the knife should not cost to exceed $2.00. Another member, realizing something of the needs of the members in the City where the legislature was holding its session, having a population of something like 6,000 people, moved to amend by adding a good shaving kit, including razor, soap, lather box and brush, and then my old friend Maxwell, who lived down here in Story county on a farm, concluded to make another amendment by including a pair of sheep-shears. At this point the resolution was summarily laid on the table. However, the members got their little penknives.

One of the questions that came up in the beginning of the session was the question of disseminating intelligence among their constituents. Some one moved that thirty copies of a daily paper, or their eqivalent in weeklies, be supplied to members to be sent to their constituency, and such a law was passed. I think there were twelve daily papers published in the state at the time, and each member thought he ought to take two daily papers, and that gave something over 150 weeklies to distribute to his constituents to inform them of the proceedings of the Honorable Body.

I have heard much of the greatness of Iowa since I have been here the past two days, both here and across the hall in the Senate Chamber, but, gentlemen, the State was a large one at that time. I remember my old friend, Judge Fellows, up in Allamakee county. A few days after the beginning of the session the report of the committee on mileage was presented. The two members from Allamakee were reported as entitled to 900 miles mileage each, and my senior colleague and myself from Fayette county supposed to be nearer the capital, were reported entitled to 775 miles mileage. As no railroads entered Des Moines, or anywhere near, the "usually traveled route" was to take a stage to McGregor and then by train to Chicago, thence to Davenport and thence by stage to Des Moines.

One of the problems we had in those days was the deepening of the channel of the Mississippi River from Dubuque to New Orleans. To promote this project the legislature went to Dubuque and got snow-bound for several days. When they finally returned to Des Moines it was through Illinois by way of Davenport. I remember very well my friend, Colonel Sapp, the eloquent gentleman from Pottawattamie. This sturdy member of the House introduced and supported a resolution which occupied the time in debate for about a half-day session on the subject of the hanging of Jefferson Davis. The resolution was about as follows: "Whereas, inasmuch as the arch traitor Jefferson Davis, President of the so-called Southern Confederacy has committed one of

the greatest crimes known to the Constitution, he should expiate his crime on the gallows". The resolution was very nearly unanimously adopted.

Another of the problems at that time was, Iowa abolishing slavery in the United States. Although Abraham Lincoln had abolished slavery in 1863, the Iowa Legislature had not had a session, nor an opportunity to vote on the 13th Constitutional Amendment, and every member was supplied later with a sheepskin parchment containing the names of the members of the legislature, and engrossed copy of the Iowa resolution ratifying the Amendment. Such were some of the problems in those days.

One of the problems that occupied the House, perhaps as earnestly as any other, was in regard to the beginning of this battle with the corporations. My friend, Major Hand, of Tama county, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, had sent over an inquiry from his committee early in the session to the Attorney General to learn if the State of Iowa had a right to limit or control in anyway the rates for passenger and freight traffic. Some days later came a long document from the Attorney General, citing a long list of authorities, beginning, as I remember, with the celebrated Dartmouth College case, came to the conclusion that the State of Iowa had no right to interfere with the charges of a railroad. But, even in the face of this Johnstown flood of legal lore, the House of Representatives requested the committee to bring forward a bill and before that session closed, passed by a large majority a bill limiting the charges for both passengers and freight rates in the State of Iowa. When it went over to the Honorable Body on the other side they thought it was not advisable to enact such legislation at that time.

When I came to the State of Iowa there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa, and the State was but eight years old. I came to Iowa during the administration of Governor Hempstead, and have known all the Governors since. I listened to the great debates between Kirkwood and General Dodge in 1859. I even took part as a boy in the election of United States Senator in Illinois by listening to such men as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, who came over to Burlington, where I was at school, during their senatorial campaign in 1858, and enthused the young people and old people alike in the magnificent issues of that campaign. I can recall very well the first sight of that magnificent old man, Winfield S. Scott;—saw him on one occasion. I remember the time when we used to sing, at the time he was a candidate for President:

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
For Winfield the undaunted,
Who never on the battlefield
Surrendered, fled, nor fainted."

I thank you for this opportunity of giving you a brief resume' of some of our early legislation.

March 7, 1906.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: I have the pleasure to introduce Mr. R. M. Wright of Webster County to respond on the part of the House, in a brief address.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: This occasion would not be completed if we did not call upon the Dean of the House, and I am sure he will not fail to gratify you today. I take great pleasure in introducing Hon. M. L. Temple. (Applause.) Col. M. L. Temple made a brief address in which he spoke highly of the Pioneer Lawmakers who laid the foundation of Iowa's greatness.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: The Committee of the House have arranged the program for today and in accordance therewith we propose the name of General Weaver.

GENERAL WEAVER: Gentlemen—It would be a great pleasure to me to respond, and I feel highly honored with your very kind invitation, but we of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association have some duties to perform, so it will not be possible for me to attempt to speak to you this evening. Some other time when I shall be a member of this House I shall be glad to talk to you, but not now.

However, we old Pioneer Lawmakers are still sentimental and still aesthetic and we love music, and we have a distinguished lady with us here- today, and with your per mission, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to have her sing us a song of her own selection. Mrs. Cheek will sing us a short song.

Mrs. Cheek sings:

CHAIRMAN WEAVER: Mr. Speaker—On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association I thank you, and through you the House for the generous reception we have had.

SPEAKER: On behalf of the House allow me to assure you that we have been greatly delighted and highly benefitted by your visit and we hope that the members of the Association may live and enjoy many of these.

Letters from absent members:

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Brandt—I have your invitation to be present at the 10th annual session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I regret very much that I cannot be present on this interesting occasion. It would give me great pleasure to meet the old law makers of our State. Certainly it is fitting that they should meet annually in commemoration of the valuable work performed by them in upbuilding the State from its early history. That they builded well is evident by the prosperity and happiness enjoyed by the people that dwell in the State now.

Thanking you for the invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,
W. B. Allison.

March 5, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. BRANDT—I have your kind invitation to attend the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa on March 20. It would give me great pleasure to meet these gentlemen if it were possible for me to leave here, but this I doubt.

I had the honor to serve in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies of Iowa, and have watched with interest the rise of the gentlemen with whom I associated. They were a high class of men, and many of them have been called to important service for the State of Iowa and the United States since their service in the legislature. Without turning to the records to identify the gentlemen who have done good work for the State and the Nation, my recollection is that in the Twelfth General Assembly we sent Judge Wright to the United States Senate. In the Fourteenth we sent Senator Allison, who had made an impression on the State and the Nation as a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, and who, within a few days, has rounded out the longest term of service in Congress of any who have ever served there, who is still vigorous, and has had more to do regarding the affairs of the nation than, perhaps, any other man within its borders. I knew Kasson, Pratt, Ainsworth, Oliver, and others who were good state legislators and have left their impress on the nation's affairs.

The State of Iowa is considered to be the richest spot of its size on earth, but there are other countries, very rich naturally, that have not been developed along industrial and educational lines as Iowa has; and while God made the State of Iowa, the legislators of Iowa entrusted with its development along all the lines in which it has become famous. I crossed the Mississippi River on the same day that the first engine on the Rock Island Railroad crossed over into Davenport, and I have watched the development of transportation from that day to this with exceeding great interest. The establishment of our admirable school system was before my day, and to it we must attribute the high intelligence of our people and the low percentage of ignorance found within the borders of the State.

They were grand men, those early legislators. They organized intelligently and those who have succeeded them in successive legislatures up to the present time have moved along wise lines in harmony with the foundations laid by the early lawmakers.

We are far from the seaboard in Iowa, but the great volume of our crops enables carriers to give much lower rates per ton mile than is had by neighborhoods much nearer tidewater which can only offer the carrier pounds where the State of Iowa offers tons.

The State was a little slow in coming up to the requirements of the higher education, but within late years has been doing admirably. And still, far too many of the youth of Iowa go abroad to get university education. It is natural that in a great agricultural state like Iowa its college where the sciences and practices of agriculture are taught should be foremost in the land. Of this every Iowan has reason to be proud.

The meeting, I know, will be entertaining. Hoping that the old legislators who attend will enjoy themselves, I remain,

Very truly yours,
James Wilson, Secretary.

Iowa City, Iowa, March 7, 1906.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear old Pioneer Friend—I was glad to receive a copy of all the usual meeting of the "Association" and if health permits I will be there. I came to Iowa City 50 years ago last October 1, to see the girl I learned to love, when a student at Washington College, Pa., where James G. Blain, graduated in 1847. Eight years before I got my sheepskin, June 20, 1855, the day before I was twenty-one years old, my wifes family in May 1855, moved to Iowa City, via Pittsburg, Ohio river; the Mississippi to Muscatine; thence here by stage coach, where I met the good old Mother of Israel, where I dropped in upon them on a Sunday morning fifty years ago. Honorable Samuel Workman was then a member of the State Senate from Johnson and Iowa, elected as an anti slavery democrat. Well I was too young to think of politics. I thought more of my girl. The Supreme Court was in session here in June 1856; I was copying opinions and decisions for the lawyers here because I wrote a good hand. Judge J. C. Hall, "Bens" father said to me, "why don't you get admitted to practice"? I said, Sir, I have only read law off and on for past six months. I cannot be admitted. The next morning the judge in Supreme Court moved the appointment of a committee to examine S. H. Fairall as to his possessing the necessary qualification for admittance to bar. Committee J. C. Hall, James Love (after of U. S. Court), Colonel S. T. Marshall of Keokuk. Examination necessarily short. The morning after Judge Hall handed me certificate of recommendation as I was on to bar of State as attorney with these remarks "This paper does not make a lawyer of you by a damned sight".

Well whether I was in after years entitled to be enrolled as one of the many thousand of goods lawyers in this state, the record must tell. At the earnest solicitation of many good Republican friends as well of my own party I accepted nomination for house in September 1861, as on demoncratic ticket. I had 27 majority. You may know where my votes came from when the average republican majority in the county was 600. I need not recall the confidence of my people when in 1867, they sent me to the Senate by 300 majority over Ezekiel Clark (normal republican majority, and in 1871 by 127 over Governor Kirkwood normal republican majority 125). In after years I repaid this confidence and aided in electing Dr. J. C. Shrader to State Senate over J. P. Irish, normal democratic majority in county 500. For Judge in 1896, 875 majority in 1891, 2135 majority. I refer to these with the consolation that my success in political life was largely due to republican friends and thence I, at my quiet time of life like to chat of the years long agone. The great pleasures of these reunions is that I meet many hundreds of men like yourself, whose friendships I prize. There are but few of my compeers in House and Senate that are left. Our representative, my nephew Mr. Kovitz, sent me word to be at home on 14th as several of my old friends of legislature will be here. Why can't you come? I will take you out to the old home, give you some corn bread and hominy. We will be glad to have you with us. If your program on next meeting of Pioneers is not completed put me down for important legislation of 9th General Assembly among the acts was changing dower interest from life to fee simple requiring railroads to pay double damage for stock killed or to fence and giving boys in blue in field to vote in their camps. Will if desired send, or if I can come will read a paper on legislation of 9th General Assembly. Let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

S. H. Fairall.

Muscatine, Iowa, March 15, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers Association,

Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir.—I have been looking forward with much pleasure to our tenth biennial session which is to meet in the Historical building, on the 20th inst. I had hoped to meet with some of those yet living, of the grand old pioneer lawmakers, with whom I first associated, forty two years ago, in the tenth General Assembly of Iowa; and with many of those whom I afterwards met during the ten consecutive years which I served in the House and Senate, including the eleventh, the twelfth, the thirteenth and the fourteenth General Assemblies. And also to have met with some of those whom I helped to construct that noble act of Iowa's Legislature, which the Supreme Court of the United States sustained, affirming the power and the right of the State to control and regulate the operations and the charges of the giant corporations which now overshadow our great republic.

But a few days ago I caught a bad cold, and as a consequence I cannot be with you at this time. I am now past *four-score years* of age, and I need to care for my health; yet now in the last and retirement of my declining years, I greatly enjoy the memories of our legislative history during the early years of our grand young state. The ideas which myself and some others of us then advocated, in regard to controlling those corporations, are now entertained and advocated by one of the ablest Presidents of our glorious Republic, Theodore Roosevelt, and those ideas surely must and will prevail.

The Historical Building in which you will meet, is a credit to the state of Iowa, and our friend Charles Aldrich, the curator deserves the good will, and the esteem of his fellow citizens, for his honesty, his ability, and his perseverance. I know he remembers the part taken by myself, and honest John Russel, in the early history of the Historical Department.

Hoping you will all have a very pleasant and profitable session, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Samuel McNutt.

Charles City, Iowa, March 16, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT:

Dear Sir,—Your kind invitation to attend the Tenth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, also the Program, came duly to hand. I sincerely regret my inability to be present on so pleasing and interesting an occasion. The disability of ninety years and the hardships of traveling must be my excuse for not being with you in person as I shall be in spirit.

Please remember me kindly to all my pioneer friends who may be present.

Fraternally yours,

A. B. F. Hildreth.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 19, 1906.

ISAAC BRANDT, ESQ., Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir—In due time I received your invitation to attend a meeting of "Pioneer Lawmakers" of this state.

Gracious, it is thirty-six years ago when I represented this County in the House! What a change from that old dilapidated building to the present magnificent structure. I vividly recollect the question of the first appropriation for a new state house, where are the memebers, pro and con, at present? Partly scattered and partly beyond recall—the Pugnacious Cutts of Mahaska, Senator Arnold of Marshalltown, economical Dudley of Wapello and the brave members of Jackson who, report had it, was "on the fence" dodging along the shores of the Coon river, was found and brought to the House to the consternation of the opposition, who thought he went home. It was a keen fight giving opportunities to study human nature. Then the crank, willing to quit corn raising to prevent liquor making; the candidates for congress, careful how to vote or, not to go on record had business in the post office "etcetera,"—then the election of W. B. Allison as U. S. Senator in 72, as splendidly organized affair. I learned considerable in that contest.

In your programs I find but few names of members 70 72 and Extra session of 73. Notably Ex-Governor Larrabee, a man I highly esteemed.

I must tell you of 72 session. You remember the "Code" should be revised. The republicans feared the odium and cost of an extra session. Tried knowing, however, it could not, to let the respective Committees work it out. Buncomb, of course, found it could not be done and extra session unsuitable a critical condition for congressional candidates to vote. The wise men finally agreed to introduce a resolution for an extra session but—who shall "fathered"? they searched for a "sacrifice" and lit on your uncle. Querries? any further political ambition? No. Handle after election to senate? No; afraid to be hurt otherwise? No, and I presented it. Now, every congressional canidate voted against it, had their record clear, but it passed.

Such and many other matters pass through my minds, pleasant and sad. However cherished horse were only frustrated, and blighted? Destiny works out it problems remorsesly. Your organization is laudable and your meetings must be very enjoyable. I should like to sit amongst our members and listen to old by-gones, but regret my inability to participate and, while not in the "age line" with Mr. P. M. Casady and yourself, having past 76, discretion is necessary.

I sincerely hope those present will fully enjoy the gathering, remain in good health and live many years to come.

Believe me to be
Sincerely yours,
John Beresheim.

HOME FOR THE AGE.

HOME FOR THE AGE.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 20, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT:

Dear Sir—I am very sorry that I cannot attend the Pioneer Lawmakers convention.

I am very sick so that I cannot attend. I trust you will have a pleasant gathering. Yours truly,

Owen Bromley.

Adel, Iowa, March 16, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT:

My Dear Old Friend—I received notice and program of the Old Lawmakers meeting on 20th and 21th instant. Accept thanks, I very much regret being unable to attend I am suffering with Rheumatism and Kidney trouble and nearly blind. Have not been outside of the Adel Corporation for eight years and have not been in Des Moines for eleven years. I hope you will have a good time. If you meet any of the 13th General Assembly say hello for me. Yours truly,

Cole Noel.

Born in Monroe County October 4, 1818.
Came to Iowa May 1852.
Located in Adel November 1854.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 12, 1906.

PIONEER LAW-MAKERS ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen—I have yours of the 19th ult. Owing to the sudden death of my friend and partner in San Francisco, I am compelled to be in that city on the 19th of this month.

I regret my inability to be with you at the approaching session and hope it may be otherwise at your next meeting.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

George F. Wright.

Amidst the applause of the members of the General Assembly the Pioneer Lawmakers adjourned to the office of Gov. A. B. Cummins, who received each and every member and gave them a cordial greeting wishing them a safe return to their homes, and that they might live to have many more sessions of this character in the State the foundation of which they had laid for its true greatness.

On motion of W. J. Moir, President James B. Weaver declared the Tenth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers meeting adjourned *sine die,* after which the members shook hands and parted with the many good wishes of all the members believing that this was one of the most social and pleasant meetings ever held by the Association.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 20 and 21, 1906.

Name.	Post office.	State.	Years in Iowa.	Place of Birth.	Date of Birth	Character of Official Service.
Aldrich Charles	Des Moines..	Iowa.	45	New York .	Oct. 2, 1828	Clerk of House of Rep , 1860, 1862, **1866, 1870. Member, 1882-1884.**
Abern'thy, Alonzo	Osage. .	Iowa.	43	Ohio.	Apr. 14, 1836	House of Rep , 1866. Supt of Public **Instruction, 1873-1876.**
Auld T J .	Washington.	Iowa.	45	Ohio .	Feb. 7, 1825	Member 9th General Assembly.
Buss, L O.	Iowa F lls..	Iowa.	38	New York	Jul. 29, 1828	House of Representatives, 14th **General Assembly.**
Brandt, Isaac.	Des Moines	Iowa.	40	Ohio	Apr. 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th **General Assembly.**
Baily, W H ...	N Hampton.	Iowa.	52	Oolo ..	Sept. 2, 1827	Member 21st General Assembly
Brown, B. F.	Washington	Iowa.		Ohio	May. 3, 1843	Member 15th General Assemoly.
Bramley, Owen	Des Moines	Iowa.	47	Wales. .	May 1835	Member 10th General Assembly **Sergeant at Arms, 18th G. A.**
Brooks, Phebe S	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Ohio	Jan. 26, 1826	
Byers S H M	Des Moines	Iowa.	50	Pennsylvania	July 4, 1839	
Casady, P M .	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Indiana.	Dec. 3, 1818	Member 2 3d General Assemblies.
Cole, C C	Des Moines	Iowa.	45	New York	June 4, 1821	Supreme Judge, 1864 1876.
Clayton B F.	Indianola	Iowa.	36	Kentucky	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 17 18, 25th General Assemblies.
Clark J S	Des Moines	Iowa.	40	Indiana.	Oct. 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869 1870.
Coffin, L S	Fort Dodge	Iowa.	49	N H. .	Apr. 9, 1843	Rai road Commissioner, 1882 1885
Dashiel, M A	Indianola.	Iowa.	48	Indiana.	Oct. 7 1826	Member 12th G A Senate, 14 15th and **16-19th G A's.**
Davis, John M	Des Moines	Iowa.	48	Ohio	June 25, 1831	Deputy Sec of State, 1854 1863. Deputy. **Land Office, 1867, 1891.**
Day, Jennie E	Des Moines	Iowa	45	Indiana .		
Davis, Mary C	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Ohio . .	1839	
Ericson, C J A	Boone.	Iowa	45	Sweden. ..	Mar. 8, 1840	Member House, 14th; Senate, 26, 27, 30th **General Assemblies.**
Edmundson, J D	Des Moines	Iowa.	65	Iowa. ...	Nov. 23, 1833	Messenger, 8th General Assembly.
Frisbie, A L.	Des Moines	Iowa.	33	New Jersey	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty-three **years.**
Finkbine, C A	Des Moines. .	Iowa	50	Iowa	Nov. 16, 1853	
Farrall, S H	Iowa City.	Iowa	47	Maryland	June 21, 1835	House of Representatives, 1862 Senate, **1868-1874.**
Godfrey, G L	Des Moines .	Iowa	47	Vermont..	Nov. 4, 1833	House of Representatives, 1866.
Gilcup, W H.	Boone	Iowa	43	New York .	May 17 1840	Member Senate, 16 17th General Assemblies.
Gilbette, L H	Valley Jct.	Iowa.	43	New York	Oct. 1, 1840	Member 49th United States Congress.
Glendenning E..	Lineville..	Iowa.	50	Indiana.	Aug 31, 1831	Member 18th & 19th General Assemblies
Haines T E	Altoona.	Iowa.	43	Ohio.	Jan. 21, 1831	Member 11th General Assembly
Hollingsworth, L.	Des Moines.	Iowa	48	Ohio	Mar. 5, 1831	Representative, 9th Genera. Assembly.
Hopkins J F.	Madrid .	Iowa	48	Ohio.	Oct. 4, 1821	Representative 13th General Assembly
Horton Chas E	Marshallt'n	Iowa.	58	New York	Jan. 13, 1810	Member 15th and 16th General Assembly.
Keables, B F	Pella	Iowa	49	New York	Nov 30, 1828	Representative 12 14th General Assemblies.
Linderman, Chas	Clarinda	Iowa	49	New York	Feb. 14, 1849	Member 11, 24 25th General Assemblies
Leavitt, John H.	Waterloo. ...	Iowa	50	Mass'husetts	Oct 11, 1841	Member Senate, 14th General Assembly.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 20 AND 21, 1906

Name.	Post Office.	State.	Years in Iowa.	Place of Birth.	Date of Birth.	Character of Official Service.
Moir, W J	Eldora	Iowa.	49	Scotland	Oct. 19 1824	Member 9th and 10th General Assembly.
Perkins, Geo. D.	Sioux City.	Iowa.	45	New York	Feb. 29, 1840	Member 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th United States Congress.
Perry, T. B	Albia	Iowa	52	Ohio	Apr. 11, 1832	Member Board of Education, 1858-59-60-61. Senate, 24-25th G. A's.
Reed, Joseph R	Council Bl'ffs	Iowa	47	Ohio	Mar. 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies
Rothert, H. W.	Counc'l Bluffs	Iowa.	46	Ohio	Sept. 11, 1843	Member of the Senate 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th General Assemblies
Schramm, George	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Germany	Feb. 12, 1816	Senate, 1852-1856
Smith, R. A	Okoboji	Iowa	46	New York	Oct. 13, 1830	Member 12th General Assembly
Steadman, E. M	Des Moines	Iowa	49	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1838	Member House, 14-15th General Assemblies
Weaver, James B	Colfax	Iowa	62	Ohio	Jun. 12, 1833	District Attorney. Member of Congress
Warren, R. B	Des Moines	Iowa	63	Tennessee	Mar. 10, 1829	Member House, 10th General Assembly.

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1907,

HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 13-14, 1907

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
E. D. CHASSELL, STATE BINDER
1907

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1907-8.

President:

W. J. MOIR,

Eldora.

Secretary:

ISAAC BRANDT,

Des Moines.

Assistant Secretaries:

E. M. STEADMAN,

J. M. DAVIS,

Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First.....H. H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk.
Second.....SAMUEL MCNUTT, Muscatine.
Third.....JED LAKE, Independence.
Fourth.....WM. LARRABEE, West Union.
Fifth.....W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids.
Sixth.....F. M. EPPERSON, Eddyville.
Seventh.....M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola.
Eighth.....W. S. DUNGAN, Chariton.
Ninth.....H. W. ROTHERT, Council Bluffs.
Tenth.....C. J. A. ERICSON, Boone.
Eleventh.....RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. T. E. HAINES, Altoona.
COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.
JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines.
P. M. CASADY, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa:

NAME.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

WHO ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP.—Its members shall consist of all former State officers, including members and officers of territorial and State legislatures, senators and representatives in Congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys, who served twenty-four years prior to each biennial reunion.

TIME OF MEETING.—The reunions shall be held at the Capitol of the State, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the year in which the General Assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

OFFICERS.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice-president from each congressional district of the State, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of each meeting. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present post-office address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION
OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1907
Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 13 and 14, 1907

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Hon. T. B. Perry, requesting that the audience rise while Chaplain Dr. Frisbie leads in prayer.

DR. FRISBIE: O Lord, our days are fleeting, and as a handbreadth. We speak to Thee who are from everlasting to everlasting. We are Thy children. We depend upon Thee. We look to Thee as a Father and we pray Thee that Thou wouldst be most gracious unto us, and also like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him. Our thought towards Thee is with thankfulness, because Thou has given great good, because our homes in this State, which we fully prize and love; Thou hast given us many opportunities and a goodly heritage in which we rejoice. We thank Thee for those who, in the early days, bore the responsibilities of shaping this State in its policy; who cared for the foundation of its institution, who have been interested in its development and who, in their age look lovingly upon it, remembering what they did for it and patiently and prayerfully look forward to its future that it may be led wisely and governed prudently and blessed by the coming forward continually of a population who shall worthily take up the duties that come to them as citizens. We thank Thee that Thou hast spared the lives of these who were pioneers; who really had to do the first things in the wilderness. We pray for Thee that they may be more and more strengthened and comforted in these closing days of their work. We pray that Thou will lead them graciously and give them strength for the days that remain; and we thank Thee for all the good fellowship and the hearty good feeling that exists, and we pray Thee that they may be so led and so guided by Thee that every year needs of the present as well as of the things that have gone by. We pray Thee that as we meet here today and tomorrow we may be blessed and quickened in our patriotic thought of those who shall bring us their recollection of former times and words of inspiration and expressions of good will and we pray Thee that in the years to come they still hold a place of prominent influence and be a factor in the Nation's development and power in all worthy things, accept us we beseech Thee and give us Thy favor in all things. Amen.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—The Committee of the House is present.

CHAIRMAN: Will the committee please come forward?

MR. VAN HOUTEN: Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I represent the Committee from the House of Representatives, appointed under a resolution for the purpose of extending to this Association an invitation to spend a

little time in the House of Representatives some time during your meeting.

If you accept this invitation and fix the time it will be a further duty of ours to prepare a program suitable to the occasion. We desire to say, we not only offer a formal invitation to you, but it is a very hearty and cordial invitation from all members of the House to meet with us.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair would suggest, in expressing the feelings of the full membership of this Association, that we feel thankful to receive this kind invitation and will gladly respond to it as requested by the committee.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: Mr. President—I move you that we accept the invitation and allow the House to name the hour at which we will meet with them.

Motion seconded.

CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion which has been duly seconded. What is your pleasure?

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I would like to amend that motion in this particular, that the hour named be the same as we have in our program.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: I accept the amendment.

MR. VAN HOUTEN: It has been suggested by some members of the House, but not in a formal way, that 3 o'clock would be an acceptable hour.

CHAIRMAN: We have the hour on the program, 3:30.

MR. VAN HOUTEN: That will be entirely satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN: I will say further that the House will be fully advised by a like committee to their own on this point, who will be glad to respond in that matter.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: I would ask the committee to remain until after the next item of our program.

CHAIRMAN: Yes. Your honorable committee is respectfully invited to remain with us for a few minutes. Our next item will be very interesting, we assure you, and you will not be sorry that you remained.

MR. VAN HOUTEN: We have some very important matters to attend to in the House, and can hardly remain. However, the individual members can remain if they so wish.

CHAIRMAN: We will now listen to a song by Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I always sing old songs, because that is what the people like, and that is what the Pioneer Lawmakers like.

I greet you because I am a member. I have been a member for over twenty-three years, and I am proud of the distinction.

Mrs. Cheek here sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

MR. VAN HOUTEN: We are indeed very glad to have remained. Speaking in behalf of the committee, I would say that we have certainly been very greatly delighted. I would further say that the names of our committee are: P. M. Jewell, Clint L. Price and G. H. Van Houten.

CHAIRMAN: Pioneer Lawmakers—This is the first opportunity that I have had to express to you my thanks, which I now do, for your kindly action in selecting me as President of your organization. The thoughtful pioneer legislation has had much to do with the present strength and greatness of our beloved State, and in placing it as one among the foremost in this great republic of many States. The wisdom of Iowa's early legislation was one of the strong factors in forming the useful and sure foundation upon which we have so successfully builded our prosperity. Therefore we should not forget what the Pioneer Lawmakers have done for Iowa as a State; for good government; for honest, upright citizenship. May the sunshine of reason and sound judgment never grow dim as it shines upon our legislative action. The legislation of the Pioneer Lawmakers has been in accord with economy, conservative thought and sound judgment. Its fruits we now enjoy in the midst of high anticipation of a still growing future. As we may dwell in consideration of the past, so may we live in contemplation of the still greater rewards and triumphs that we have secured to us for the future. Then may our legislation go on and continue by the inspiration and fruits of what has gone before. (Applause.) The next in our program is the appointment of committees, which I will name as follows:

The Committee to wait upon the Governor: Col. S. L. Godfrey, Polk county; W. J. Moir, Hardin county.

The Committee to wait upon the Senate: Col. W. S. Dungan, Lucas county, and Charles Linderman, Page county.

The Committee to wait upon the House: Dr. M. A. Dashiel, Warren county, and Lot Abraham, Henry county.

The Committee on Resolutions: Col. H. H. Trimble, Lee county; Judge C. C. Cole, Polk county, and Hon. Charles Aldrich, Boone county.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers: Hon. Samuel McNutt, Muscatine county; Hon. L. O. Bliss, Hardin county, and Judge P. M. Casady, Polk county.

MR. BRANDT: I would suggest for the benefit of the Committee to wait upon the Governor, that I telephoned to his secretary that the Commitee would be there at 2 o'clock and escort him to our hall. It would be well, though, for the Chairman of the Committee to telephone to the Governor's private secretary. I simply did it as Secretary of the Association, but I think it will be the arrangement if you appear there at 2 o'clock and escort the Governor here, and will thoroughly meet with their approval.

The Committee from the House has already been here, and you will know how to arrange that easily. I think perhaps the Committee from the Senate will be here before we adjourn this noon. I believe it would be in order for another song from Mrs. Cheek, if the Association thinks so.

CHAIRMAN: I will certainly insist as far as my voice can be heard.

MRS. CHEEK: I will most gladly sing if you so desire.

CHAIRMAN: If you please.

(Mrs. Cheek here sings "Columbia.")

CHAIRMAN: We have some time yet before 12 o'clock, and short talks would be in order, or whatever suggestions may be considered of interest.

MR. BRANDT: Judge Casady is the oldest legislator present who was at the session in 1848 at Iowa City. It seems to me that it would be strictly in order to have a few remarks from Judge Casady.

CHAIRMAN: It is certainly always in order for Judge Casady to address the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

JUDGE CASADY: Mr. President and Honorable Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I thank you very much for

your kind invitation, but I must ask you to excuse me. I have a very bad cold and am not feeling very well.

MR. BRANDT: Judge Cole will talk then, and after the judge has had his talk, our friend, Lot Abraham, will sing.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Cole, you will please talk so we can have the pleasure of listening to that song.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I am a victim of this kind of thing in any crowd I happen to meet. I know about twenty of us went around to call on and pay our respects and honored attention to Judge Casady on his eighty-eighth birthday, and I was called upon to say something and, of course, it must be reminiscent and it must be something about him. He and I have lived together in the town fifty years; twenty-five years of that time, our lots adjoined, and I remarked then that we had had no quarrel, even while we were in such close proximity, but further than that I never knew—and I had known him intimately. He was one of my first friends, and fast friends, and always a good friend. I had known him that intimately, and I never heard of his having a controversy with anybody, so he must have gotten along nicely if I didn't hear of it. And then he has been something of a politician and I never heard any accusation against him with respect to a controversy with anybody, and I said then what seems to me to be true now, that such a life for over sixty years in the same community, moving along, and always having the respect of everybody and his growing years coming to him with exaltation increased, must be a delightful position in this life. Now he might regard himself, indeed, as upon a pedestal; the observed of all observers; honored and respected. I was not to be told heretofore or any more, that the religious life pertained only to youth. They are scattered all along life's pathway and they come to the aged and I tell you, I am beginning to feel some of that myself, for I have had some special attentions given to me beyond my deserts, and I am beginning to think that they are more precious than the joys of youth. Judge Cassady got up after I got through and he made a speech of ten or fifteen minutes; as youthful and fresh as could be and gave us some of the reasons as to why what I said was true. And one of them was that the member, Mr. Saylor, had said something respecting him that was a little disrespectful; so it was communicated to him, but he was doing Mr.

Saylor's business and he met him and he had him at his house and he did not know whether it was true or not, but that was the specific of his life. He never took up the quarrels of anybody. Never knew anything adverse to himself that his neighbors might say, and I do not know whether anything of that kind was ever said, for we have had some times, even in Iowa, not very many men who were glad to make enemies among friends for the purpose of seeing how the animal would act when stirred up, but Judge Casady gave us the secret of his successful life and I say now, I know of no more honorable position, no greater joy, nor richer benefaction to come to any man than to occupy the position through life that Judge Casady has occupied. And now it may be near its close, and I do not see why in approaching his ninetieth year, he is not the most respected man in all the State. (Applause.)

Judge Casady was here called for by a number of the members.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Casady, will you kindly respond to Judge Cole?

JUDGE CASADY: No, I beg to be excused for reasons I have already given.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association —I wish to say this much for my part; I have known Judge Casady since 1852, and there is no man in Iowa who is and has been honored, revered and respected more than him during all that time, and I have been intimately acquainted with him. I have been in his confidence and enjoyed his friendship in such a manner as I can not forget, and I consider him as one of the most distinguished men we have in Iowa today. He is a senior as far as I know, and I hope we may enjoy meeting Judge Casady at our meetings in the future as we have in the past.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Sixty years ago this summer, Judge Casady was a candidate for Senator from Western Iowa, which was then something of a distinction. I believe that the boundary line of it on the north was Minnesota and on the south Misouri; hence the Judge represented the great western portion of Iowa. In 1848 he met with the other Senators and Representatives of our young State at Iowa City, and he had the honor to name most of the counties that are now west of us here.

He is really the senior member of this organization as far as offices are concerned; dating back to 1848, at our sixth biennial assembly. Your Secretary prepared a roll-call of those who voted for Gen. Jones in 1848 for United States Senator. It was a new thing when we met in the hall of Representatives to have that roll-call. Dr. Hutchins was, I believe, the Secretary. Perhaps it was in the Senate; I am not sure as to that, and he called the entire roll of members in the House and Senate of 1848. There were four who responded to it: Judge P. M. Casady, George G. Wright, Isaac W. Griffith and A. M. Miller. These four grand, good men, whose portraits are now surrounding us here; Judge Casady is the only one that is left of their number. It is a great pleasure for me to meet these old people as long as I can. Coming into our hall some years ago in company with one of our senior Senators, he looked to the right, to the left, and all around. Says he, "Mr. Secretary, am I in the land of the living or the dead? These men were all my friends."

I wish to say further in regard to Judge Casady, as was so beautifully portrayed by Judge Cole, living in Des Moines as long as I have, that I have always found Judge Casady as one of Iowa's and America's first citizens. (Applause.)

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman—I had not expected to say anything this morning. This looks like a meeting to congratulate our good friend, Judge Casady. I expected that he would make some reply to what Judge Cole said about him, but I am satisfied he is willing to admit the entire truth of the Judge's statements. So we will take it for granted that it is all true. Now I don't know whether or not all the members here know that Judge Casady had a leading hand in laying out this western part of the State and naming the counties. That is another charge that might be made against him. I hadn't found it out until this morning. He told me himself, that when he moved to Des Moines, there was not a neighborhood west of Des Moines; of a part of the original Territory of Iowa,—part of the Great American Desert; and he thought he would like to have some settlements made out west of Des Moines; the home he had just selected. So he and another gentleman got together at Iowa City, took maps, and, with the assistance of some other gentlement, laid out the western part of the State into counties, and named them. That is the reason so many of them are named for Indians. Indian names were quite common in those days.

Another good qualification Judge Casady possesses; he was born in Indiana. He admitted that also. A good place to be born and a good place to leave after he was born.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I was not a member of the General Assembly quite as early as Judge Casady, but in 1856 I became a member of the Senate. Governor Kirkwood was elected a member at that session and served the last session at Iowa City. I had the honor of being associated with him in that General Assembly. I found out something about Governor Kirkwood during that General Assembly. I found out about him a good deal about the same way that the Hon. H. M. Pusey found out about him. The next session was the first held in Des Moines. It was in the old capitol building on the ground where the soldiers' monument now stands. Between the last session at Iowa City and the first at Des Moines, there was a constitutional convention held at Iowa City and the present constitution of Iowa was there formulated, and during the summer of that year, 1857, was adopted. In 1858, the 11th of January, 1858, the General Assembly met in Des Moines, and one of the purposes of its meeting was to establish banks in this State. All the old gentlemen remember the crisis commencing in 1857. We had a lot of what was then called "free banks" that issued what is popularly known as "red dog," a wild-cat currency. Judge Cole and Judge Casady and other gentlemen here remember the wild-cat money. So the Republican party, which was very recently before that time organized, concluded we needed banks and although I was a good Democrat myself, I had to admit something was the matter with the currency; and almost as soon as the session opened, Governor Kirkwood, who was an ardent friend of the banking system, introduced a great long resolution, and in that resolution he had a lot of things suggesting restrictions and limitations around any banking law that might be enacted. H. M. Pusey was a very young man then and had been elected to the Senate by that vast district of the country, that through the influence of Judge Casady and some of his friends, had been laid out. Mr. Pusey's seat was right opposite mine, and he was a new man in this State; very young in age and politics, too. Kirkwood got up, kind of got his hands under his clothing, looked around in a queer, careless sort of manner; a man with a big head; long hair hanging down like an Indian's, and of swarthy complexion; very slowly and deliberately read his resolutions and after he got through made a few desultory remarks. Mr. Pusey

leaned over and in a whisper asked me who that was. I told him, "Some old farmer from up in the country here. Get up and go for him." He got up and went for him, and he found out who Kirkwood was.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to meet all these old friends. I feel a little lonesome because, in looking over the list of Senators who composed the Senatorial body at Iowa City, and in fact, Des Moines at the next session, I know of only one that is now living except myself. That is Hon. Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn county. If there is another man that was a member of that body now living, I do not know it. There are some men who were present whose history I have not followed, but every man whose history I have followed has gone over the dark river. Doctor Thompson is not here, and I am the only man that I know of now that was a member of the Sixth and Seventh General Assembly of this State. The session that was held in Des Moines, the first session after the capital was moved to Des Moines, was a very important session, and a large amount of very valuable business was transacted at that session. It was almost like the commencement of a new State and there were a great many things considered during that session, and a great many laws enacted that were of great importance, and many of them of great value to the State.

JUDGE COLE: And twenty per cent of the membership of that Senate rose into national importance.

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Yes, many became very prominent. Among them Kirkwood, Saunders, Coolbaugh, Grinnell, Lockeridge, and a great many others who were afterwards members of Congress, the Senate, Judges or in military places. That is true also of members of the House. Belknap was a member of the House, and a distinguished General during the great War of the Rebellion, and many others whom you gentlemen are familiar with. I am not very much of an Iowa historian, but we have a gentleman now with us, noted in that line, Mr. Charles Aldrich, whose work in connection with that of his co-worker, the lamented Governor Gue, deserve a great deal of credit at the hands of the people of the State. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the call and will say no more.

CHAIRMAN: We have ten minutes yet. What is the pleasure of the Association

MR. BRANDT: I think it would be in order to have a song or a speech from Mr. Abraham.

MR. ABRAHAM: A song or a speech! I just want to say, you have said so much about the Hon. Judge Casady as being the oldest member. I am the youngest and I was surprised when I was notified by Uncle Isaac that I was eligible and I came at once. I will sing you an old army song. (Sings "Marching Through Georgia.)

CHAIRMAN: What is the further pleasure of the Association?

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association was called to order by the President at 2 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: I understand there is a Committee from the Senate ready to make an announcement.

MR. DUNGAN: Mr. President—I wish to announce the presence of a committee who are here in behalf of the Senate.,

CHAIRMAN: I would like to hear from the committee.

MR. J. A. MCILVEEN: Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa—I wish to announce that a committee has been appointed by resolution in the Senate, to invite your honorable body to meet with us in the Senate chamber at your convenience.

CHAIRMAN: I will say to the chairman of the committee that this Association very highly appreciates the kind invitation of the Senate and will respond to that invitation.

MR. DUNGAN: Would it be proper, Mr. President, to make a motion so that the record will show we accepted the invitation?

CHAIRMAN: The program shows that we are to visit the Senate at 2:30 P.M. I suppose that would be satisfactory to the Senate as well as to our own body.

MR. J. A. MCILVEEN: That will be entirely satisfactory, Mr. President. You will, no doubt, have a special committee of your own to notify the Committee of the Senate.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will do that. Our committee has been appointed and will attend to the necessary matters of arrangement. If you gentlemen will remain with us, you will be edified as you have never been before.

MR. MCILVEEN: Thank you, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN: The next thing now in order, will be a song by Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, entitled, "We Old Boys." Mrs. Cheek, will you favor us?

MRS. CHEEK: With very great pleasure, Mr. President.

(Mrs. Cheek sings the song announced by the President.)

CHAIRMAN: I am sure I have made good to the Committee from the Senate in the music you have just heard.

MR. MCILVEEN: We thank you, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN: The next in order will be an address of welcome by Governor Cummins. If there are any remarks by members, that will be in order until such time as the Governor may arrive.

MR. BRANDT: Dr. A. G. Field is here. We would be pleased to hear from him.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Field, will you kindly favor us with a few remarks:

DR. FIELD: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I regard it as a compliment to be asked to say something on this occasion. At the same time, I regret to say that I am not a speechmaker. I appreciate the opportunity of being here, and to see the faces I was familiar with forty years ago.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abraham, a great many members, and myself especially, would be delighted to hear something from you.

MR. ABRAHAM: I would much prefer you would call on the older members in the first place. I feel like I am out of place coming in here.

CHAIRMAN: We want to hear from you.

MR. ABRAHAM: Of course I will obey orders, if I am positively ordered, but I feel, in coming into this assembly, that I am the last one to be called upon. As I said before, I was very much

surprised when I was notified that I was eligible. I could not realize that twenty-five years had rolled away, but your worthy Secretary says it is so, and the figures won't lie. They tell us it was twenty-five years ago since we took possession of the new house over there and held a session.

COL. GODFREY: Mr. President—Your Committee to wait upon the Governor has performed its duty. The Governor is here, and I have the honor to introduce the Honorable Governor.

CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to receive the committee and Governor Cummins, and glad he is with us to interest us again with one of his addresses. Governor Cummins, we will be most happy to hear from you.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. President—I believe it would be in order to have a little shaking of hands while more are coming in.

CHAIRMAN: That will be in order, and the members will take a recess of a few minutes. I think what would interest the Governor still more than anything that has been suggested, would be Mrs. Cheek's song, "America." I think it would be a very proper thing to interest the Governor in our Association by introducing it with a song by Mrs. Cheek.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: Nothing would please me more than to hear Mrs. Cheek sing. I would rather hear her song than to speak, I assure you.

MRS. CHEEK: Gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy, but really, I don't know what to sing. What do you want?

(Voice: "Coming Through the Rye.")

MRS. CHEEK: All right. (Sings "Coming Through the Rye.")

CHAIRMAN: It is the general expression of the members present of a desire to hear Mr. Abraham further in the line of music. We have some time yet before the Governor will address us and we want to entertain the Governor. We do not expect of Mr. Abraham, the fine music we have had from Mrs. Cheek, but he certainly can give us very good man music.

MR. ABRAHAM: I will sing a new one, fixed up for a pacification song; especially for the benefit of my old friend, Brandt.

(Sings.)

CHAIRMAN: Governor Cummins, we will be pleased to have you, at your convenience, deliver to us the address for which we have invited you.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—The office that I occupy, for the time being, has many important duties attached to it, and there are many delightful pleasures incident to it also, but in the whole round of these duties, and pleasures, there is no one so delightful to me as the hour I spend, from year to year, with the Pioneer Lawmaker's Association. (Applause.) I do not want you to understand that I am uttering a vain compliment. What I have said is not only on account of the personal acquaintance or the personal greeting that I receive upon these occasions. It is because, or partially because, in a moment like this, one insensibly, and indeed, inevitably, lifts a little the curtain, the veil that hides the past, and we are led to review some of the glories and some of the victories that have been won and accomplished in former years. That State, or that country, that has not a profound pride in its past, loses one of the chief inspirations for its future. The feeling of reverence and of gratitude that the men who are now engaged in making the laws for the State of Iowa express for the men, who formerly made the laws of the State, furnishes for those upon whom the duty now devolves, their surest and their safest guide and guard in the performance of their public duties.

Every man, as it seems to me, who claims the protection of this commonwealth, and who owes his allegiance to its laws, must, as he reviews the history of this commonwealth, feel a peculiar pride in the wonderful character of our pioneers; not of the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association alone, but of all pioneers; men as well as women, and women a little more than men (applause); because the virtue and the fortitude and the courage of the women of the pioneer time in this commonwealth, did a great deal toward stamping upon its laws, and upon its policies, that uprightness that makes the State of Iowa distinguished among all its fellow states. I think that their work is preserved in our institutions more perfectly and more endurably than all the laws which you, from time to time, inscribed upon the annals of the commonwealth. However, after all,—and I don't say this to disparage the work you did—after all these laws which we find upon the journals of this State in the Capitol building, and which are the evidence of your work in times past, and the work of those who are now engaged in the similar duty; what a little part are those laws of the great volume of the humanities that govern civilized society. I have said many, many times, and I repeat it here, that if we had nothing more to protect us, if we had no bulwark against the onslaughts, against the attacks of vice and corruption and evil influences, than are to be found in the laws that have been enacted by General Assemblies, and which can be enforced in the courts and executed by the sheriffs, we would be defenseless

indeed. We are held together by a higher and a surer and a better bond than can be found in the formal ordinances of society. We are held together by the power and unselfish influences of that thing which, for the want of a better name, we call "civilization." And that is the compound of the hearts and the consciences and the minds of the people of a former time, and I always envy,—I can not help but envy, the men who were present when the State or the Nation was founded; who gave the impulse to the great march in which we are now a part; who began the edifices in which we now live; I envy them because they have contributed more than the men of the modern day can possibly contribute, even though the men of this day are as upright, and I believe they are quite as much so as were the men and women of a former time. There was a greater responsibility with those who preceded you in this State, than we can possibly feel. It is not, I think, within the bounds of human endeavor to diverge much from the path that has been outlined to us through the labors of former generations. We may depart a little here and a little there, but after all, our feet are set toward a goal and the path has been outlined for us and it was a pioneer, not the Pioneer Lawmakers alone, but the pioneer in the home and around the fireside; the pioneer of the church, the pioneer in the Sunday-school, the pioneer in every work in which he was called to deal with the society of which he was a part; it was the pioneer that gave this State that wonderful inspiration which we now all feel. It is not an accident. It is not an accident that Iowa holds a high and honorable position as she does in every field of human labor and human enterprise. Iowa is distinguished for everything of which men ought to be proud. But it is not an accident that she is so. She is distinguished simply because the ruler of the universe led the steps of the pioneer into the most fruitful and prolific empire that man ever occupied. She is distinguished because those pioneers came with hearts full of pure and upright aspirations; came with minds clear from the school of (I know not where). It was installed the school of life. But they came here with their minds clear and far-seeing, so that when they took up this commonwealth to write its constitution, and when they began to make its laws they formulated such a constitution and they established such laws as preserved the country and the State, in the paths of recitude and of righteousness and of justice.

That made all who came after them feel that the most important and the most imperative duty of a man was to be just to his fellowmen; and that motive has, I think, been the dominant note in the growth, the wonderful growth and gratifying development of our commonwealth, and therefore order in the counsels of the Nation at Washington, order in the legislation of the Capitol of our own State or wherever men are called upon to perform high and important duties, the men of Iowa have always borne their part honorably.

I never was so proud, really, of a State in which I lived, as I was upon the occasion of a recent visit, a solemn, sad and serious pilgrimage to the South, for the purpose of dedicating the monuments

which a grateful commonwealth has erected to the memory of her sons who died or who suffered upon Southern battlefields. I think we all reverence these Southern heroes; I think we all kneel at the shrine of patriotism; but I never knew just how proud we should be of the sons of Iowa, of her children, as when I visited Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Shiloh; not forgetting that sacred hour at Andersonville.

I read the history of the battle of Vicksburg, and I discover the vital and important line established by the Union forces. I read of the historic spot upon which the mightiest endeavor was seen to break the impregnable line of the confederates. When I know where that spot is, which I visited, I find that the memorial that Iowa has erected to her soldiers because they are Iowa's soldiers, vindicated the courage of the American citizen. I go to Lookout Mountain and there where the shells flew the thickest and fiercest, and where death menaced most, on the side of that wonderful hill I find another monument erected to the memory of our Iowa soldiers, because Iowa soldiers there fought, and there died.

I pass over to Missionary Ridge, and there again the post of danger, being as it always is, the post of honor, I find another spire rearing itself heavenward to attest to the valor of Iowa boys. I pass along the Ridge to Rossville Gap, and there again is another testimonial of the Iowa boys, erected just where they fell, just where they fought, and that was one of the vital strongholds of the Confederacy. On to Shiloh and again we find other monuments scattered all over that wonderful field of carnage, wherever the honor of our common country needed its best defenders, there you will find the monuments erected to perpetuate the courage of the Iowa soldiers. So I am delighted, and more than delighted, as I look over all that humanity is attempting to do, to find in this army, not only the army of the past, but the army of the present, the commonwealth that you established, to which you gave direction, the hearts to which you gave inspiration and hope and ambition, always in the fiercest conflict, no matter what it concerns; mental, moral, religious warfare; always our commonwealth fighting upon the right side; fighting where the danger is most intense; fighting with the persistence and with the bravery that you expect from the highest type of man. But I do not want you to think that I am trying merely to stimulate pride. When I begin to talk about Iowa, and what Iowa has done, I am a little in danger of drifting into a eulogy that seems to make mere pride the highest motive of the human kind. I want to correct that. I remember that when Napoleon stood with his troops in the shadow of a great pyramid of Egypt, when he was seeking to strengthen their arms, and fortify their hearts with all the resolution and all the courage that their arm or heart could possess; he said, pointing to the pyramid, "Forty centuries look down upon you with pride." I remember, too, that when England's great naval commander and defender was summoning the courage and inspiring the hearts of his men at Trafalgar, he said, "England expects every man to do his duty." And those two points of view have always impressed me very much, for I believe

that the man who is trying to do his duty will triumph over the man who is inspired merely by pride. I believe the men of duty will always overcome in any great struggle the men of pride. I believe that the nation which finds no other motive, or the state which finds no other purpose, than to gratify its pride, will go down before the nation that holds up and marches under the banner of duty. Duty is not only the surest safeguard for the human character; the sense of duty is not only the best shield to preserve the character against assault; but the sense of duty is, as it seems to me, the most potent impulse that the human mind or heart can hold; and I am glad to say that this commonwealth, through its pioneers, and through its pioneer lawmakers, finds its chiefest purpose in the sense of duty, that it owes to itself and to those who lived within it; and I believe that the strength of the Iowa man and the Iowa woman, arises, not of the pride that he or she feels in the glorious accomplishments of the past, but because you have transmitted to us the sense of duty which you yourselves felt as you went forward with the work you had to do; and I think that this generation is doing what it can, not simply to be worthy of those who have gone before, but because it feels that it has a duty to perform to those who are here now as well as those who are to come afterwards; and if Iowa has any distinction more honorable and I think, more creditable, than another, it is because a larger proportion of her people are intent upon performing their duty, as God gives them to see their duty, and it is for these things that I find the pleasure, that I tried so inadequately to express in the few moments I have had to welcome you.

I wish you would come in larger number. Good always comes out of meetings of this kind. Not so much to you, although you may revive old acquaintanceships, although you may find, and you do find, intense pleasure in meeting together, but that is merely pleasure; that is not duty. The chief good of your Association is not helping those who are now engaged in doing work that you formerly did; it is in making them feel a little more intensely that they ought to be as faithful in the discharge of the things which Providence has committed to them to do as you were faithful in doing the things that the time required of you; and now I hope this meeting will be just as pleasant as your former meetings have been and that Providence will spare all of you to come together until the extremest limit of your nature has been touched and thanking you, Mr. President, and you gentlemen, for the opportunity you have given me, I bid you good afternoon. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: I wish to say, Governor Cummins, this Association greatly appreciates the sentiments expressed in the address of welcome. We will now offer a reponse by Hon. Judge C. C. Cole. Judge Cole, will you kindly respond to the address of welcome?

Judge Cole spoke as follows:

JUDGE COLE: Governor Cummins, I am instructed by the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association to voice their feelings and sentiments in

regard to this welcome of yours. I want, first, to say that we are profoundly grateful for the considerate and eloquent terms in which you have been pleased to express this welcome.

We come, feeling that, as you have suggested in your address, with nothing to commend us except the faithful discharge of duty, for I think I affirm with unquestioned confidence, that every Pioneer Law-maker in the discharge of his duty at the time the duty was done, had no other thought than to do that duty as before God he saw it, leaving with the Ruler of the Universe the ultimate issue that should come from that action.

I labored with some of the early pioneers. I did not commence my services with the beginning of the State, though in its first decade I occupied a position of duty in law-making, the most delicate of all law-making, the Judge-made law. And you know better than any other man in the State knows, that it is the interpretation of the law that becomes its vital force and efficiency. A statute framed in human language,—which is but a means for the communication of thought—may be interpreted one way that will lead to beneficence and happiness, and another that will lead to misery and woe. The important thought before us was to so construe it as to best promote the public good, always remembering that we were to interpret the law and not to make it. Having affirmed, therefore, our very profound thankfulness for this address of welcome, and that what I may say may not be regarded as egotistical, or as self-praise, I want to go further and look at the circumstances that were surrounding us and the motive, or the power behind the throne, which has ruled and overruled that which we did for the benefit of the State and mankind. I may take the position, that as affirmed or defined by Judge Cooley: "A state is an association of men united together in order to promote the interest and the welfare of all by the efforts of their combined strength." This makes the state an aggregate of individuals. The individuals, then, are the state and are controlled by the same motives, and I learn from learned discussions which I have heard in different places, that there are said to be three things, each of which will contribute to the ultimate of the conduct of one. One is heredity; another is the environment; and the third is endeavor; and debaters discuss between themselves which is the controlling influence in the formation of character, and the development of the life which it controls. I am ready to affirm that they will have almost an equally important influence; but how, you ask me, do you undertake to apply the idea of heredity to Iowa, or of environment, or of endeavor. Let us see. At the time of the settlement of Iowa, when its greatest influx of population was directed this way, it so happened in the Providence, respecting which we have had nothing to do, that the lines of immigration were from the parts of the country where the people were the better educated, cultured and civilized, and those lines brought that people to us, and our heredity is in the countries from which our people came; New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and I need not mention other states. They came and gave a fresh coloring and strength

in the heredity of Iowa. There was the Andover band of twelve young men from the theological teaching at Andover that were brought into our territory in the very middle of its territorial existence. They came here missionaries, if you please, but they came here not only charged with, but actually embodying the principles of moral right and Godliness, and they brought it and it mingled with our heredity. Does a State have heredity? I point you to ours. I could go on and enumerate, for I know. I dwealt in Kentucky for about nine years before I came here, and my Presbyterian preacher in my town, who preached there every other Sabbath and went to other towns to preach the other Sabbaths. The sainted man left there and was only enabled to do so because I purchased his home and he was to get the money to come to Jackson county, to Maquoketa, to settle. He was, indeed, a sainted man, who was a representative of good conduct and before whom vice would almost shrink. I know many other things in connection with it that would so fortify your belief in my position that the State does have heredity that I am almost tempted to stop and discuss it, but I will not here.

I will go on and say, what of environment? Ah! The question of environment has been referred to in your excellent address of welcome, and I affirm here now, that which I have done under other circumstances, and at other places, that there is not on the face of the globe an equal area of Iowa in one body of land possessing the fullness of its measure of productivity. Here then, we have a people that are cultured and have a heredity exalted, brought to a place that surpasses the Garden of Eden, almost; and such was their natural environment, mark you. Now! was this heredity, a part of it and the line of conduct which was prompted by that heredity. And what was that line of conduct? It was a wise legislation, which should pass statutes to repress evil and encourage the right; that should pass statutes to afford the broadest basis for cultivation and for education and that should bottom that education upon the Word of God; that had been so cherished by the people that came to our State. And there is our environment. Upon this soil where life was maintained with so little effort, where health abounded without the doctor, where moral laws were observed, and Christianity was taught. That was our environment.

But what of endeavor? I refer to it in the mass. What endeavor did we make? So that we have combined these three elements of growth in character and in attainments in life. Why we had the prompting sense first to provide the schoolhouse upon every hill and in every valley, and we provided court houses so that justice would be administered while education was being imparted; and we provided then the schools of higher culture and we got our high schools, our normal schools and our colleges, and we built them. Then we built our hospitals and we built our reformatories and we worked in this way until we supplied ourselves with every means to stimulate activity, and with every opportunity to get the most from life, when that activity was stimulated.

If I may be permitted to review a little to give you my idea,—and I do it without any distinctions or disparagements in any way,—I went on the bench of the Supreme Court in the beginning of the year 1864, and I noticed after being on the bench a year or two and being compelled to write opinions in criminal cases, that there were different classes of crimes coming to us, for us to determine the guilt or innocence of the parties accused of crimes in different parts of the State. Now in the south part of the State where some of our people come from west North Carolina and east Tennessee, Southern Illinois and Missouri, if you please, we find that the crimes from that border county or two, were crimes that were tinctured by brute force. They were assaults and batteries, and assaults with intents; with malicious mischief and things of that kind, involving the idea of less of mental culture and more of the manly art, if you please; while in the northern tiers of counties, they were more of the mental characteristics, if you choose, such as breaking open safes, and other things involving the culture—smartness, if you please. Now, that interested me to think, "Now where did these people come from; why did they come from different localities, and why the crime of breaking open safes was not present in the southern section and the crime of malicious mischief hardly ever happened in the north half." I mention this to show you that there is heredity in states, and that we got it, and that our heredity happens to be a fortunate one.

Now, I do not know what more I can say than that we rejoice as much at meeting here and at the retrospect which we each have, of our own part taken in this pioneer work. We make no claim to having accomplished very much, but we look, Governor, today, upon Iowa, and it is the way you find it, and we are delighted to know that with the Professor ..... in his "Course of Development and Progress;" but Iowa had something done for it in the past and it is that past that we are here to rejoice over and to rejoice, not that we were smart and able and wisely expounded the law, considerately laid the basis of its jurisprudence, or enacted wise statutes, but we are here to express our thankfulness for the share of wisdom afforded us and for that divine and unlimited wisdom which rules and overrules for his glory. I am sometimes asked in a flattering way, this question: "Now, Judge Cole, I want you to tell me this secret of perennial youth; how I can get along and get longevity as you have it." "Oh!" I say, "My good friend, there is not anything in it. It is just a kind Providence that permits me to enjoy it. I did not take the steam-boat that blew up, nor the train that run off the track, nor I was not where the earthquake destroyed everything. I am the monument of a great overruling Providence." And so I look upon my action as an officer of the State of Iowa, I believed then, and I feel now, a consciousness that I tried to do my duty. I would not have you think that I am not able to discover in the retrospective inquiry that I can find no errors. I do not say that. It is not necessary for me to talk on the other side either; but I say that I take delight in what I did for that overruling Providence has controlled in the line which must work for good.

I have occupied more time than I had purposed, but I feel so rejoiced at seeing these faces about me and remembering them in the past and how we were co-workers together, perhaps unconscious of the manner in which our co-work was to result in good, yet we are here to day to rejoice in that Providence, that has brought out of all such a glorious commonwealth. I feel like the Governor. When I am out of the State and they talk to me about Iowa, I am glad that I was directed to Iowa as early as I was. I ought to have come ten years before, but rejoice that I was directed here then. I have sought and am still seeking to do my duty conscious of the coming to that full duty and yet rejoice as I say, as we all rejoice, that we have been enabled to accomplish that measure, which with the divine sanction, results to the benefit of mankind. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: We will now take a recess for ten minutes for congratulations.

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CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order will be an address by Hon. Lafayette Young, "A Trip Around the World," which will, no doubt, be very interesting to all of us.

Mr. Young delivered a very interesting address.

CHAIRMAN: A more gratifying and interesting address, or one more highly appreciated, could hardly have been made to this Association.

SECRETARY BRANDT: That shows what Iowa can do.

CHAIRMAN: The speaker was born down in the county where I live; that is one thing; Monroe county, and raised in Albia.

CHAIRMAN: This concludes today's programs, except short talks by members if desired, or to adjourn as may be the pleasure of the Association.

SENATOR DUNGAN: Mr. President—Before we adjourn I wish to report that the Committee to visit the Senate went over to the Senate chamber and found they had adjourned, and we will go there tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

COL. GODFREY: Mr. President—The Senate has also appointed a committee.

CHAIRMAN: The committees of this Association to address the General Assembly are, in the Senate: W. S. Dungan of Lucas county, Judge C. C. Cole of Polk county. Speakers to address

the House of Representatives are Dr. M. A. Dashiel of Warren county and Hon. Lafayette Young of Polk county and Hon. W. J. Moir of Hardin county.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Tomorrow afternoon we will be quite busy. We would like to have the members here promptly at 9 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is so, and I wish every member would use his best efforts to have those register who may have overlooked it of all eligible to become members of the Association, and tomorrow at the proper time I want to bring before the Association the fact that we should raise a little contribution from each member, $1.00 apiece, or something like that. I want to compensate our Secretary. He does not ask it, but if ever anyone rendered service worthy of the fullest compensation,—efficient, splendid and faithful service, it has been done by Hon. Isaac Brandt, and he should have something for it, and before we adjourn our session we will bring that matter up.

MR. BRANDT: I would like to make a suggestion to the Committee on Resolutions. There is a matter before the present Legislature that I think is very commendable. It is this: For the bringing of the body of Governor Briggs from Omaha and building a monument for him in Jackson county. It is a matter that I think the Committee on Resolutions would be glad to have the suggestion and govern themselves acordingly; and also for a memorial at Washington of Senator James Harlan. I simply make these suggestions. Perhaps the members of the Committee on Resolutions have it prepared.

Meeting here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

ALICE SMITH CHEEK, DES MOINES, IOWA.

MORNING SESSION, MARCH 14, 1907.

CHAIRMAN: We will consider ourselves in order.

The first thing in order we will be led in prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. L. Frisbie. Let us arise and stand.

Prayer by Dr. Frisbie as follows:

O Lord, Thou are from everlasting; we are the creatures of a day. We look to Thee, beseeching Thy presence and direction. Thou are our Father and we appeal to Thee, sure that Thou carest for us, interested in our affairs and the progress we are making in all good things. We bless Thee for the shining morning. We render thanks to Thee for the countless blessings we receive from Thy gracious hand. Guide us into all right things today. May we gratefully enjoy today the meeting of friend with friend, cherishing for each other a true and abiding sympathy.

May Thy blessing be upon our land, on the President of the United States, and all who face the responsibility of public trust, giving them the courage to do right before God and all the people.

Let Thy blessing abide upon the State of Iowa. For its beauty and fertility; for its institutions and its people, we give Thee thanks; for the intelligence, the patriotism, the piety which here prevail, and we pray that more and more we may see the development here of all that may make for a noble Christian citizenship.

We thank Thee for the men who came in the early days of this fruitful wilderness to subdue it to human uses, to plant homes and schools and all the institutions of civilization, to enact laws which should safeguard the interests of the people. That they planned and planted so well, with so much of wisdom and foresight, preparing the way for such a variety of prosperity and happiness we give Thee thanks.

We rejoice that so many of them remain to greet one another with glad felicitation at this hour. May their last days be their best days and, in Thine own time, may there open to them the door of Thine eternal Peace.

In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order is one of the charming songs of Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, "The Golden Bells."

Mrs. Cheek sang the song in her inimitable manner.

CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order is mortuary reports from the Vice-Presidents of the various Congressional Districts.

GOV. DUNGAN: Mr. Chairman—I wish to announce that your committee to visit the Senate have performed that duty.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any remarks with reference to the report?

We will have mortuary report from the First Congressional District, H. H. Trimble.

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Mr. President—I am compelled to make an apology. I was not present at the last session of the association and I did not get any copy of the proceedings, with the result that I did not know that I had been charged with that duty. I regret it very much, because I think that duty should be attended to.

CHAIRMAN: Can you supply that in some days, and it can be printed in the Journal?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I will be very glad to do so.

John Nichol Irwin, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Irwin, was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 25, 1844.

When a small boy he came to Keokuk with his parents, attending the public schools and later Professor Jamieson's Latin school, later going to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, which he left to enlist in the Union army, when about seventeen years old.

After serving a short time he received an honorable discharge and went to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1867.

Mr. Irwin then went to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where, for a short time, he engaged in newspaper work. Then he studied law in the office of Stanley Mathews in Cincinnati, then with the firm of Rankin and Miller in Keokuk and later at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was then admitted to the bar and became a member of the law firm of Hagerman and Irwin.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Mary Rankin, daughter of J. W. Rankin, a distinguished member of the Keokuk bar, and about the same time he gave up the practice of law to enter his father's wholesale dry goods house (Irwin, Phillips & Co.), of which he was bookkeeper and cashier, and later financial manager and president, until the time of his death. He was president of a bank and an insurance company, and president of the Keokuk Water Power Company. Mr. Irwin was twice mayor of Keokuk, twice member of the State Legislature, and served twice as temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention.

President Arthur appointed him Governor of Idaho in 1883. President Harrison appointed him Governor of Arizona in 1890. He resigned in both cases, after serving only part of his term. In 1899 President McKinley appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, in which country he remained less than a year. He died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, December 22, 1905.

CHAIRMAN: The Second District, Samuel McNutt.

MR. MCNUTT: Mr. Chairman—I have no report to make. Within the past year there has not been any death that I am aware of.

CHAIRMAN: The Third Congressional District, Hon. W. J. Moir.

To the Officers and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—In making my report as Vice-President from the Third Congressional District, permit me to refer to Lorenz D. Lane, who served in the Iowa Legislature from the counties of Franklin and Cerro Gordo in 1877, and who died at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 30th day of December, 1904, aged 74 years 5 months and 1 day.

And Rufus S. Benson, who served three terms in the Iowa Legislature from Franklin county in 1881, 1883 and 1885, and who died at Florence, New Mexico, March 15, 1905, aged 62 years 9 months and 13 days. Mr. Benson was a man of fine ability, a good legislator and an honest man.

Also John Hereford King, who served in the lower house from Franklin county in 1877 and 1879, and died at Huron, South Dakota, April 4, 1906, aged 60 years 5 months and 1 day. Studied law with the Hon. Henry L. Huff of Eldora, Iowa, was admitted to the bar, and was a successful practigioner in both Iowa and South Dakota.

Another name whose fame is co-extensive with the United States of America, Col. D. B. Henderson, farmer, lawyer, warrior, statesman, now "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking" yes, "he sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle, and no sound can awake him to glory again." Col. Henderson was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840, and although he can not be called a Pioneer Lawmaker of Iowa, yet in 1882, in the Congress of the United States, he commenced to assist in making laws that affected Iowa more or less, and was Speaker of the House from March 4, 1899, until March 3, 1901.

His record in the House was remarkable, not only for the length of time he served, but for his able leadership in that body and his successful career therein.

He bade adieu to earth on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1906, beloved most by those who knew him best.

"Our Dave," as he was familiarly called, came with his parents from the land of a Bruce and a Wallace, in 1849, and settled in Iowa, his adopted State. When 21 years of age he enlisted in Company "C" of the 12th Iowa Infantry, to aid in maintaining the Union of these United States. And no braver man ever shouldered a gun or drew a sword, and whether at the Union victory at Donaldson, the much to be lamented slaughter at Shiloh, or the battle at Corinth, where he lost a limb, he was ever ready to adopt the language of Fitz James in his colloquy with Rhoderic Dhu, "Come one, come all,

this rock shall fly from its firm base as I—" One of the most touching scenes that took place during his career in Congress, was when he was trying with all his ability and persuasive power, to increase the pensions of the soldier's widows from $8 to $12 a month, when a gentleman from the state of Georgia, by the name of Norwood, made jest of his foreign nativity, and with sneering satire spoke of his "expansive patriotism."

This aroused the Scotch in the Colonel and he said, "True it is, I first drew breath near the banks of Ben Lomond, in the lands of the thistle, yet let me say to the Gentleman from Georgia, that from Lowland Moor to Highland Pass, treason was never known to find birth in a Scottish heart.

Brother Pioneers, I take great pleasure in paying this tribute of respect to my life-long esteemed friend, David B. Henderson.

CHAIRMAN: The Fourth Congressional District, Hon. Wm. Larrabee.

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from Governor Larrabee, which I have not with me, but it will appear in our records.

MR. COFFIN: Mr. Chairman—I believe it will not be out of place to say just a word?

CHAIRMAN: It will be in order.

MR. COFFIN: I want to say in praise of Col. Henderson, when I went to Washington in that long, hard fight for railroad men Col. Henderson insisted on my making his committee room my home, and he watched every move for four years for that bill, and the only night session of that Congress he stayed there on the floor all night fighting to prevent an adjournment so that we would not lose out. It was just at the close of the Congress. He fought, oh, how he did fight and stand by that bill, and I want to say in the name of all railroad men of America that they look up to Dave Henderson as the one great fighter for their welfare. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: The Fifth Congressional District, W. B. Thompson.

MR. BRANDT: No report from the Fifth District.

CHAIRMAN: The Sixth Congressional District, F. M. Epperson.

MR. EPPERSON: Mr. President—I have no report. In fact, I did not know until I came here that any one had died in our district, but learn that Clark of ————, and also R. B. Warren of Mashaska county died in this city last June. Mr. Clark was a mem-

ber of the ———— General Assembly. Mr. Warren was a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly. Those are the only two that I know of.

CHAIRMAN: I can say that I can in some days furnish the statement of the life, birth and death of Mr. Clark and his connection with the history of Iowa. He came here in 1843.

MR. EPPERSON: James Burgess of Mahaska county, I don't know whether he died after the session of this association or not. He died about that time; either a few days before or after. He was a member of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies.

CHAIRMAN: The Seventh Congressional District, M. A. Dashiell.

DR. DASHIELL: Mr. Chairman—The report of the Seventh Congressional District is in the hands of the Secretary. I will ask him to read it. (Secretary reads report.)

Hon. George Schramm died died July 26, 1906, age 90 years.

George Schramm was born February 12, 1816, in Plech, Germany. Father Schramm, as he was familiarly called, was a remarkable man. He received a collegiate education in his native country, and was a fine scholar. He was educated for the ministry, but his business interests led him to change. He remained a student during all his long and useful life. He never failed to devote part of his time to reading. He was a devout Christian, and never failed to attend the church of his choice. He believed in the doctrines taught by Martin Luther. He died, as he lived, a Christian gentleman.

Hon. Cole Noel died July 26, 1906, age 88 years.

Cole Noel was born October 4, 1818, in Monroe county, Indiana. He came to Des Moines, Iowa, with his parents in 1852. In 1853 he settled in Adel, Dallas county. He was elected Clerk of the District Court of Dallas county in 1856, and was re-elected for five terms. In 1869 he was elected to represent Dallas county in the Thirteenth General Assembly. He took active part in securing an appropriation for the erection of the State Capitol building. He was a life-long member of the Christian church. He possessed the confidence of the people of Dallas county during all the years of his residence among them, and died as he lived, enjoying the highest respect of all who knew him.

Hon. Robert E. Warren died June 16, 1906, age 77 years.

Robert E. Warren was born March 16, 1829, in Tennessee. He received an excellent common school education, and emigrated, with his father's family, to the territory of Iowa in 1841, and settled in Lee county. His father erected the first grist-mill in Mahaska county. Mr. Warren was an enterprising and public spirited man. Was an active supporter of good government. In 1881 he was elected a representative from Mahaska county to the legislature, where he was noted as one of the most faithful and energtic members. He never missed a roll-call during the entire session. He was a man that was loved and respected by all who knew him.

Hon. Frank T. Campbell died March 6, 1907, age 71 years.

Frank T. Campbell was born May 8, 1836, in the State of Ohio. He was educated in Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, where he became associated with his brother and published the Newton Journal. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, and again in 1873, serving eight years as Senator. He was a leading member in that body in passing by law a tariff for regulating freight charges by railroads. Under his judicious management the noted legislation known as the Granger Law was enacted. In 1877 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and again in 1879.

In 1888 he was appointed Railroad Commissioner by Governor William Larrabee. In 1889 he was elected Railroad Commissioner. In 1890 he moved to the city of Des Moines. After his term of office had expired he embarked in the insurance business.

Frank T. Campbell was Captain of Company "A," of the 40th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He was noted for his bravery and kind treatment to members of his Company. In the summer of 1906 he moved to Lima, Ohio, to assist his son in the publication of his paper.

Frank T. Campbell is remembered in Iowa as one of its best citizens.

CHAIRMAN: The Eighth Congressional District, W. S. Dungan.

MR. DUNGAN: Mr. President—I have been unable to learn of the death of more than one member in the Eighth District in the last two years. If I find more I will consider it my duty to make a brief report and send it to the Secretary to be filed.

Samuel L. Bestow was a native of Erie county, New York. He was born at Williamsville, March 8, 1823, and died at his home in Chariton, Iowa, January 10, 1907, being in his 84th year at the time of his death. He descended from New England revolutionary stock. His father, Jacob Bestow, was one of the pioneer settlers in

Erie county, New York, going there from Hillsdale, Massachusetts in the year 1812. His mother's maiden name was Guelma Rogers. He was the only son of the family of five children.

Mr. Bestow's business career was somewhat varied. Being brought up on a farm his first venture in business for himself was in that line.

His education was that which was obtainable in the neighborhood of his home. He completed his education, as so many others have done, by engaging in teaching for a few years. During the earlier years of the War of the Rebellion, he secured contracts to furnish provisions for our troops of the Fifth Army Corps. Afterwards he established a paper-mill, but sold that and removed to Williamsport, Pa., and while there he conducted a lumber and hardware business, until he removed to Iowa.

Mr. Bestow came to Iowa in the fall of 1869 and purchased a farm two miles east of Chariton, Lucas county, and engaged in farming until about two years ago when he sold his farm and has since made his home in Chariton.

In early life he united with the Baptist Church and was the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school in his native town. The only political office held by him in New York, so far as we are informed, was that of Superintendent of Schools of Erie county.

In the fall of 1875 he was elected to a seat in the Senate of Iowa, from the Fifth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Lucas and Clark, on the Republican ticket, and served his constituents with zeal and fidelity in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. By his zeal in the performance of what he deemed his duty to the people of the State, as one of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Fort Madison penitentiary, under the Craig management, he became somewhat estranged from the Republican Party, and afterwards affiliated with the Democratic Party.

In the fall of 1899 he made the race for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket with Horace Boies for Governor,· but was unsuccessful, being beaten by A. N. Poyner. Two years later on the ticket with Governor Boies he was successful, and presided over the Senate of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, with that suavity and gentleness for which he was characteristic.

He made ther ace for Lieutenant-Governor again on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1893, but was beaten by his opponent.

At the election of United States Senator in 1900, the defeated candidate for Governor, who, by party precedent, was entitled to the vote of his party for Senator, declined the honor. Mr. Bestow, the defeated candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, received that honor by a caucus determination of his party.

Mr. Bestow was a man of fine presence, genial and affable in his intercourse with his fellow men and very popular with his party.

Let us cherish his memory for his many virtues, as citizen and statesman of a high type of American citizenship.

CHAIRMAN: The Ninth Congressional District, H. W. Rothert.

MR. BRANDT: The Senator has not arrived yet. He wrote me, however, if he did not arrive he would prepare and send me a report.

CHAIRMAN: The Tenth Congressional District, C. J. A. Ericson.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—The Senator is busy over in the Senate and he told me that he would prepare and hand in his report.

The Eleventh Congressional District, Rodney A. Smith.

MR. BRANDT: Rodney A. Smith expected to be here, but has not yet arrived.

CHAIRMAN: This concludes this part of the programme. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on the Nomination of Officers.

Senator McNutt reads report as follows:

The committee on nomination of officers report as follows:

President—W. J. Moir, Eldora.

Vice-Presidents—First, H. H. Trimble, Keokuk; Second, Samuel McNutt, Muscatine; Third, Jed Lake, Independence; Fourth, Wm. Larrabee, West Union; Fifth, W. G. Thompson, Marion. Sixth, F. M. Epperson, Eddyville; Seventh, M. A. Dashiel, Indianola; Eighth, W. S. Dungan, Charlton; Ninth, H. W. Rothert, Council Bluffs; Tenth, C. J. A. Ericson, Boone; Eleventh, R. A. Smith, Spirit Lake.

Secretary—Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.

Assistant Secretaries—E. M. Steadman, Des Moines; J. M. Davis, Des Moines.

Executive Committee—P. M. Casady, Des Moines; G. L. Godfrey, Des Moines; C. C. Nourse, Des Moines; T. E. Haines, Altoona.

CHAIRMAN: What shall be done with the report?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I move the adoption of the report. Seconded. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: The next item on the programme is an address, "The Pioneer Press" by Hon. Samuel McNutt.

THE PIONEER PRESS OF IOWA.

The history of "The Pioneer Press of Iowa" is a subject so large and so important, that I feel entirely unprepared and unable to do justice to it in the brief remarks I may make on this occasion.

HON SAMUEL McNUTT.

The first settlement made by white men within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa was made by a Frenchman named Julian Dubuque in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city which bears his name, where he lived until his death in 1810. Deposits of lead being discovered there, many miners were attracted to that place, and it became the most populous town along the Mississippi river in our latitude, and the name Dubuque was given to the town by a meeting of the miners, held in 1834.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana, which had lately been purchased from France, was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807 Iowa was included in the Territory of Missouri, and when Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821, Iowa seems to have been forgotten until 1834, when, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the Territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice had been established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river, namely, Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the lower end of Rock Island. These two counties were only partially organized. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Lefler chief justice of Des Moines county.

In May of the year 1836 this man John King issued the first sheet of a little newspaper called the "Dubuque Visitor." This was the first newspaper published in the whole region now known as the State of Iowa. This was the first issue—this was the beginning of the "pioneer press of Iowa." John King was the editor and Wm. C. Jonès was the printer.

In after years when I resided in Dubuque, before the outbreak of our Civil war, and I was the "associate editor" of the Dubuque Express and Herald, under J. B. Dorr & Co. I became acquainted with Mr. King. He had then ceased to be a newspaper man and had become a horticulturist, and was successful in that line, and was a leader in the raising of grapes. He was a very genial and pleasant man and the tone of the "Visitor" represented the temper and the character of its editor, and this is true of the majority of our newspapers.

Iowa, like most of our Western and Northwestern States, was settled largely by the most enterprising men and women of the older States, and by a large proportion of the emigrants from the old world, of the best blood of their respective countries. By coming here they removed to a land of large opportunities, a fertile soil and a healthy climate, and living together under our free institutions, this population exhibits a spirit and an energy especially Western.

For a number of years Dubuque was the wealthiest and the largest city of Iowa, and her press took the lead in the "pioneer press of Iowa." The bulk of our population was for some years only on a belt of our territory along the Mississippi river, and the papers published in Dubuque, in Davenport, in Muscatine, in Burlington and in Keokuk

every pioneer lawmaker register his name, and will they kindly before leaving put their names on our register here.

MR. MCNUTT: Mr. President—There is a thing I think should be attended to here, and that is that our secretaries have been to a great deal of trouble and some expense, and I think that we should relieve them of that expense at least, and I have $1.00 which I will contribute to that end.

CHAIRMAN: I will say, we have discussed that subject and saw the absolute importance of it and a duty we owe as worthy a Secretary as Isaac Brandt that we should make a fair contribution. I contribute $1.00.

JUDGE CASADY: Mr. President—I will say that Mr. Brandt has gotten up the programme and made up the proceedings. Col. Godfrey and myself did not do a thing. I will further say that heretofore a few of us here in Des Moines have aimed to pay for these, Judge Wright, Major Sherman, Governor Scott, Governor Merrill and some others, who have passed away. We calculate on taking care of the ordinary expense excepting this small tribute you are paying to Secretary Brandt.

CHAIRMAN: While this work is going on, I wish to say to the association that I was very kindly informed this morning by our good Curator, Mr. Aldrich, that he has some publications containing some very valuable historic information which we would all like to see. He invites us urgently to call below and inspect those publications between 11 o'clock and half past today, and when we retire from our meeting let us call there and examine the publications that he speaks of.

The next in order on our programme is "Personnel of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies," Hon. Martin H. Calkins.

MR. BRANDT: I will state Mr. Chairman that Dr. Calkin's daughter, Mrs. E. D. Chassell, the wife of State Binder Chassell, is present and will respond in behalf of her father.

CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Chassell please come forward and respond.

(Mrs. Chassell, after reference to her father's poor health and a few explanatory remarks, read the paper as requested.)

PERSONNEL OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

I sincerely regret that I can not meet with you today. More than half a century has been marked on Time's dial since some of the

M. H. Calkins M. D.

events the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association was organized to perpetuate, and keep in memory green as long as life should last, the noble purposes, aims and objects of the pioneers of Iowa who passed the early statutes and enacted the most benign laws for the noblest people on earth to follow and obey.

Few, if any, of the early members of the association are left to enjoy in full fruition the institutions they molded—the beneficent laws they made—the new beauties and grandeur they unfolded. The prosperity that has developed as a result of the foresight, judgment and sagacity of those men, "They builded better than they knew," and we have grown up to enjoy in the noontide of prosperity and happiness, the richest legacy that was ever bequeathed to a grateful people. Let us rejoice and be glad and never cease to honor their memories and their noble acts. I can not find words to express the satisfaction it would afford me to meet with you—to look squarely into the faces and shake the hands and renew the acquaintance of those who were middle-aged men, but older now by a quarter of a century. A recent attack of sickness grafted on to a long siege of rheumatism (I use the word "grafted" with some reluctance, for it was not heard of in the Nineteenth General Assembly, but was coined afterwards for financial or political purposes) prevents my meeting with you. I thank the Secretary for the courtesy, honor and pleasure of addressing the association.

I find by looking over the proceedings of former associations that Iowa is a great State, because the speakers have almost invariably told us so and I will omit any allusion to that fact and take it for granted that we all know it.

It hardly seems possible that a quarter of a century has passed since I first took my seat in the Nineteenth General Assembly. I thought all those connected with the organization, or desirous of being connected with it, were the most friendly people I ever met. Men, women, boys and girls were ready to grasp the hand in a friendly shake while they solicited our support for some worthy position in the gift of the dear people whom we represented. Handshaking was the token of friendship and by the tightness of the squeeze and the extent of the shake we were left to judge of the intensity of regard for us or for our votes for positions they sought.

In the lobby of the Hotel Kirkwood I met a man of military prestige and presence who said that he had a friend who wanted a position in some capacity of trust, and was not averse to taking care of the emoluments of the position. Just then his friend put in an appearance and was duly introduced as one of the defenders of the glorious galaxy of the union of States. The friend corroborated what the "boss" had said by swinging the stump of an arm, the other part of which had been amputated on a battlefield in a very summary and expeditious manner. I promised to vote for him, and did. Then I said I had a friend who wanted a position to assist his family and keep the wolf from the door. He, too, had been severely wounded in the army and was very lame. My newly-made acquaintance said he would vote for my friend. You may judge of my surprise when we went into

caucus next day and my military friend nominated another man for the same place. I expostulated with him—reminded him of his pledge the day before, but he smiled a sardonic grin, saying, "This is politics, you know."

Soon after being enrolled as a member of the assembly I met Governor Buren R. Sherman, who asked me how long I had lived in Iowa and where I came from. I replied, with some pride, that I was born in Oswego county, New York, and had lived there most of the time until I came to Iowa in 1856. At least one hundred and sixty pounds of me came from New York and the rest is purely an Iowa product. The Governor said: "That county was once my home and my father owned the old trip hammer shop in Mexico." Replying, I said, "That is where I was born" (not in the trip hammer shop, but in that town). I always felt a little chagrined that the Governor never alluded to that fact in his autobiography.

In a few days I found that Senator Parker of Cerro Gordo was from that county. Then I found that O. M. Barrett, Representative from O'Brien county, was a neighbor in that good old county of Oswego. With a Governor to veto anything that was hasty, one Senator and two Representatives, we felt that Oswego county was considerably represented in the Nineteenth General Assembly. I doubt if any one county in any of the States had so large a number of persons connected in a business way with any General Assembly of Iowa. These men without any previous knowledge of each other's intentions drifted to homes on the broad prairies of Iowa and became integral parts of this great commonwealth. Of that quartette I alone am left to tell the story of those Oswegonians.

Perhaps this is a digression from the subject assigned me. When I received the invitation to address the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—those noble men who laid the foundations of an empire between the largest rivers that span a continent—I was asked to speak of "Personal Reminiscenses" in connection with the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. When the programs were printed "Personnel" was substituted for personal and that gives me greater latitude in my remarks.

That legislature was emphatically republican. There were in the the House seventy-one republicans, twenty-two democrats, one lone independent, and six greenbackers. The latter have entirely disappeared from the map of political activity. In the Senate there were not enough democrats to make a row. On joint ballot there was over a hundred republican majority and this made republican legislation pretty safe. How have the mighty fallen! Nearly half of the members had seen service in the army during the Civil War. Only four of the one hundred men were born in Iowa—fate was against them.

John Russell was a member of the Senate, had been a House member five sessions and at one time a model speaker; he was State Auditor two terms and afterwards one of the Senate sages for four years. He lives in the eastern part of Jones county on a farm he purchased from Uncle Sam in 1852, spending the remnant of life in ease, comfort

and retirement without a shadow to mar the restrospect of a noble public record and a blameless private life.

William Larrabee was also a member of the Senate in the Assembly under consideration and had had extensive and unblemished political experiences, afterwards making one of the best Governors Iowa has had.

Warren S. Dungan was one of the able members of the House, kind and courteous, and afterwards occupied the Lieutenant-Governor's chair with distinction, and presided over the deliberations of the Senate in an admirable manner. He still lives in his home in Chariton—active and vigorous—reviewing the acts in which he has taken a prominent part, with eminent satisfaction.

John N. Irwin was a prominent and influential member of that representative body and afterwards became governor of one of the Territories under federal appointment.

Charles Aldrich was a "progressive" member, although that word had not been coined for political purposes at that time. He was a practical progressive, and introduced a bill to make it illegal to ride on a pass. It took a large bump of courage to champion that bill. He was surrounded by a hundred men, nearly all of whom had a pocket full of passes—none more plethoric than those of the author of the bill to abolish them. He has lived to see the justness of his cause vindicated and the principles he advocated crystalized into wise legislation endorsed by all political parties and to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public and all others. When the time comes for this honored associate to shuffle off his earthy mortality I hope the action of that law will be suspended long enough for this venerable pioneer to ride undisturbed to the realm of immortal glory on a free and untrammeled pass to receive the reward of the faithful. Nor was this all. He early began the accumulation of curios and valued relics of our own and other countries; at first by individual efforts, then receiving meagre support from the State and the assignment of a dingy room in the Capitol and finally moved from the Capitol into squalid apartments elsewhere. He importuned, again and again, for State aid and finally received that governmental aid his cause so richly deserved and to which the State looks with pride, the Historical building and its invaluable contents, unostentatious, but invaluable in intrinsic worth.

This was the actual beginning of what has since been called, with flourishing trumpets and bugle horns, "progressive legislation." The same winter the writer introduced a bill making three cents per mile the maximum railroad fare. This bill was not permitted to get beyond the precints of the committee room. In truth and justice let me say that in my legislative experience in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Assemblies, railroads were not as arrogant and demanding in their wants as some other interests that ride undisturbed over the political sea or glide smoothly down the sometimes muddy stream of politics.

The House of the Nineteenth was organized on the ninth day of January, 1882, twenty-five years before the organization of the House now in session.

There sprung up an active but a good natured rivalry for the office of Speaker between two distinguished republicans—republicans without any ifs and ands or buts. They were honored members and had seen long and honorable service in the party. There was no difference in their fealty and loyalty to the time-honored and cherished principles of the grand old party. They were proud of its achievements and the record it had made. Judge G. R. Struble was elected Speaker and made a painstaking and efficient officer. He was without military prestige, but stood high in political and civil life and was an able jurist. I think he still lives in Tama county, retaining the confidence of an admiring constituency to a remarkable degree.

William P. Wolf waited for two years and was elected Speaker of the Twentieth General Assembly, a reward he richly deserved. He was educated a Quaker, but omitted many of the details of the plain language in practice and was positive in his rulings from the chair, and sometimes almost belligerent, but always just. On one occasion the opponents of a measure introduced objection after objection and motion after motion calculated to confuse the presiding officer when an ex-governor, who was a member of the House, arose and very adroitly sought, indirectly, to instruct the Speaker as to the ruling on the question, and was politely told by the Speaker that he was familiar with the parliamentary rule on that question. The ex-governor took his seat but seemed a little nonplused. Both were good men, upright and conscientious. Mr. Wolf died a few years later from the effects of a rebel bullet he had carried in his person since he fought on Southern battlefields. The people honored him again by electing him judge, a position he held at the time of his death.

From that legislature men were elected to go into the halls of congress. I allude to Hon. E. H. Hubbard of Sioux City and Hon. J. A. Pickler of Muscatine, in whose head the congressional bee buzzed too loud for this latitude and he hastened away to Dakota's congenial clime, where the enlightened people sent him to congress and he served with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Judge S. M. Weaver was a member of the Twentieth who deserves honorable mention in connection with his services in that legislature, both for his ability and adherence to duty under painful circumstances. With a profound knowledge of law, and fearless in the discharge of duty he was a valuable member. When overtaken by misfortune in an accident on an icy walk, resulting in a broken limb, he still found his way to Representative Hall on a stretcher by the aid of friends, where he aided by his voice and votes in enacting wise and beneficial legislation, although suffering severely from his fractured limb. Night found him at the post of duty in a room with costly marble adornings, the sole occupant of that magnificent Capitol, except his attendant, who, with a muffled tread, visited his lonely couch at intervals to see that all was well. A boom from the cavernous depth

of his olfactory apparatus would occasionally startle both sleeper and attendant with its muffled sound resembling the echoes of a band of music. These with the stealthy step of the nightwatch were all that disturbed the ominous silence in the deserted halls and cheered the sleeper on in lonely but sacred duty. He too was called by the people to a higher seat on the throne of justice where we hope he will remain a permanent member of the high tribunal connected with the judiciary of Iowa. Judge Weaver was eloquent and sarcastic, but never resorted to the latter attribute unless some member was glaringly inconsistent in his statements and then he would use this element of his strength in a very classical manner.

Another member of that House is sitting beside Judge Weaver and sharing the honor of that high position within the gift of the people. He was the cause one morning of an amusing incident in the House. Some of the members had tarried longer than usual, slumbering in the arms of Morpheus, and traveling through the evanescent land of dreams and there was a scarcity of members present when the House was called to order. Black Hawk county was represented by a sprightly youth who reached the Capitol just in time to see the last ray of light peep through the crevice still left in the door that was fast closing and shutting the goats from the sheep. Hastily ascending the rickety stairs in the old Capitol building leading to the gallery in time to hear his name called by the clerk below, he answered from a front seat in the gallery, "Mr. Speaker, I desire to explain my vote." The burst of hilarity that followed called for a vigorous wielding of the gavel in the hands of the Speaker, and as the smiles wore away from the upturned faces of the Pioneer Legislators they little thought they had been laughing in the face of one who, in after years, would sit on the supreme bench of Iowa, in judicial ermine clothed, dispensing equal and exact justice to all—Judge Charles A. Bishop.

Gifford S. Robinson was another of the solid men of the Senate of the Twentieth General Assembly. He was scholarly, dignified and versed in the intricacies of law—genial and ready to do his duty at all times. He too climbed the ladder of fame and usefulness and was seated on the Supreme Court bench and afterwards appointed a member of the Board of Control where he still remains, a conspicuous and useful member.

Thomas McCall was one of the useful as well as noted men of the Nineteenth. Noted first for his ability and legislative experience and second for his all around usefulness. He had been a member of the territorial legislature and then a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly. What a dazzling panoramic view fitted across his life's pathway of witnessing and helping the great work of upbuilding the great State of Iowa and its magnificent and useful institutions. He was a fine specimen of an honored citizen and will long be remembered.

"Mike" McDonald was one of the Nineteenth's popular members. Politically he was ubiquitous—at home with all parties—retaining the confidence of all parties—was elected to prominent positions by all

parties at different times and served them and the people with a true sense of obligations.

A. J. Holmes of the Nineteenth afterwards went to congress, representing the Tenth district three terms. During the session of the Assembly he caused a medal to be given to Miss Kate Shelley for heroism in crossing a stream near Boone that was dangerously high, thus saving from watery graves a train load of people.

But two of the Nineteenth General Assembly answer to roll-call in the legislature now in session, viz: Senator Elerick, and Dr. Earle in the House. This probably illustrates the truth of that old natural law—the survival of the fittest.

Of all the members of the Twentieth none were more conspicuous and useful than Ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter. His long experience as Governor and in the State and National legislatures made him familiar with the details of legislation, which, added to an inherent honesty of purpose made him an acquisition of rare worth.

John Ryder was the lone Independent in the Nineteenth. How he managed to keep his party organization was a mystery to us all.

John A. Storey was one of the promising young men of the Twentieth, who afterwards climbed the judicial ladder—an honor worthily bestowed.

Benton J. Hall was one of the erudite senators in both the Nineteenth and Twentieth, an able and effective legislator, a gentleman and scholar—handicapped by belonging to a minority party.

L. R. Bolter, socially a Prince,—in politics intensely partisan—of great versatility in thought and action, a good debater and on the right side when not on the wrong. He was a member of the legislature more years than any other man in Iowa since its organization as a State, having been in the House in the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteentn, Twentieth, and a member of the Senate in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, making thirty-four years, if he had served full terms, and that is longer than any man has served in that capacity, since the State was reclaimed by the white man from the untutored savage and the wild beasts that roamed unmolested over the plains of Iowa or the feathered flocks that soared in etherial space beneath the eternal dome above. It is hard to tell what General Assembly can call L. R. Bolter its own. He was a member of so many and probably served them all with fidelity, so that no one Assembly can claim the exclusive right to appropriate the fame of all that he was. And now let me say to all the Assemblies of which he was a member, appropriate to yourselves all you like, and leave to the Nineteenth and Twentieth what remains and we will be content. He requested the writer to speak at his memorial services, but he failed to notify me of his demise, although I had promised to perform such service with pleasure at any time—politically, of course.

John C. Bills was a talented Senator in both Assemblies. A genial fellow, a convincing talker, ready in repartee—but woe unto the man who differed with or crossed words with him in debate. On one occasion Ex-Lieutenant Governor Eastman, who was also a

Senator in the Twentieth, made a speech and inculcated principles entirely at variance with Senator Bills who, in replying, exhibited his sharpest criticism and satire. Senator Eastman listened, stoically, with eyes closed, and without any apparent emotion until Senator Bills took his seat, then he leisurely arose and was recognized by the President of the Senate and said: "When the Senator from Scott begins to talk his manner reminds me of a passage of scripture which reads something like this: 'Be still and know that I am God!'" This closed the debate.

The Nineteenth General Assembly was particularly noted for being the last legislature that met in the old State House. The Twentieth met there only to organize and make arrangements to move over to the new and magnificent Capitol with its gilded dome and costly marble and granite walls. As before remarked, the Hon. Wm. P. Wolf was elected Speaker and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred with salutary advice and instructive thought.

Sidney A. Foster was elected Chief Clerk, and with a retinue of competent under officers the Twentieth Assembly was ready for business.

When the day for removal came the Chief Clerk, in closing the record of the last day in the old State House, said: "And the Speaker's gavel for the last time fell upon the time worn desk; a desk, the blows upon which have been as periods to bad laws; a desk, the blows upon which have wakened into existence concurrent legislation that has brought relief to the oppressed and suffering pangs and dread to those who choose ways of darkness rather than light. The walls re-echoed to the stately tread of progress and the old legislative halls which had biennially, since 1856, sheltered the Representatives from the incipient days of pioneer zeal and self-sacrifice, of panic, of war and into the bloom and fruition of peace and prosperity; halls in which statesmen had been made and remade; heroes had been sent to perform missions of freedom to free men as only such truly noble patriots and free men could. These rough old walls scarred and niched and worn by the work of weary years saw the departing shadow of its former greatness as at 2:14 p. m., the last line of members left the old House and silence fell like leaves from memories journal upon the beach of years, whispering a word of regret, yet sighed relief that time had worked such changes." These were the eloquent words of the Chief Clerk of the Twentieth General Assembly as he closed the legislative record in the old State House. The words of truth and soberness and his rotund form swelling with unconscious pride, his eyes sparkling under the shadow of that massive brow as these truthful words were uttered on the seventeenth day of January 1884.

Frank Jackson was Secretary of the Senate in the Twentieth, and when he had anything to announce to the less dignified but more popular branch of the legislature would suddenly appear before the House in a manner to "awake the sleeper" in an emphatic and energetic announcement "Message from the Senate," and after reading the message in the same energetic manner would disappear as

suddenly as he came. Day after day this was continued in the same superb style and to the entire satisfaction of the House. He afterwards became one of the popular governors—a position he relinquished to accept a more lucrative if not more honorable position.

The notable event in the House in the closing hours of the Twentieth was the successful fight for the Oil Inspector Bill, providing for a State Inspector of illuminating oils. The Standard Oil Company's lobby had been fighting this measure at every stage. It was supposed to be buried when some "unruly member" moved to take it up and the House adopted the motion. The bill was locked in the committee room and the key had suddenly disappeared. A search of an hour resulted in the discovery of the key and the further discovery that the bill itself was missing. It was finally found tucked away behind the desk. When once before the House strong efforts were made to amend it, but these were voted down, and on the final roll-call not a member went on record against it, even in the face of the most powerful lobby that ever worked against a bill in the Iowa legislature. Senator Larrabee had charge of the Oil Inspection bill in the Senate which it had already passed and the writer had charge of the bill in the House and was the "unruly member" who brought up the measure and secured its passage at the last moment, thus preventing "John D" from saturating Iowa soil with poor and dangerous oil.

In the Eighteenth General Assembly an amendment was proposed to the constitution prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants. The constitution made it necessary to have this amendment acted upon by two legislatures, after which it was referred to the people for ratification by the ballot. This was one of the legacies handed down to the Nineteenth which bravely met the demand. An election had been held and the "amendment" was the question at issue and upon this issue the members of the Nineteenth were elected by a large majority, the writer receiving all the votes cast in Jones county with a population of nearly twenty-five thousand except a single dozen or less. In the House, there was but little effort made against the measure and only one man raised his voice in a speech before its passage. In brief let me say the act was passed and submitted to the voters on the twenty-seventh of June following, when it received a majority of about 30,000, all of which was declared null and void by a majority of the Supreme Court on some flimsy pretext. But the question "would not down" and in the Twentieth Assembly a prohibitory law was passed by a very narrow margin and from that time to this efforts have been made to put the "lid on tighter and tighter" in the traffic of intoxicants, thus avoiding the many and concomitant evils of intemperance.

It was during the Nineteenth that we were bereaved by the advent of Death, who took one of our associates. I shall never forget the memorial service which had a deep personal significance because the departed had been a member of our immediate legislative household. That vacant seat, festooned with emblems of sorrow, told of a dark shadow having been thrown across the legislative halls; told of Death entering our midst and selecting, as its victim, one in the

vigor of early manhood, whose stalwart form and manly bearing, with genial and friendly look, invited our confidence and claimed our respect. We met as strangers (most of us) at the beginning of the session. All were sociable and kind, none more so than he who occupied the vacant seat. In a few days it was whispered that Webster of Page was sick. In a little while wife and children were summoned to his bedside, and soon came the announcement "Webster is dead." By this sad event the commonwealth lost the benefit of his counsel and experience; a home was bereft, a wife widowed and children orphaned. Representatives accompanied his remains to his home and there mingled their tears with those of his family, friends and neighbors. Beneath that silent mound in that distant cemetery there sleeps a heroic, devoted, brave man. Heroic in defending his country; devoted to home, family and friends; brave in his adherence to principle, truth and right. Watson E. Webster went to his eternal rest. Ere his sun of life had reached its meridian his career of usefulness was suddenly arrested. We commemorate his many virtues, revere his memory and upon the Journals of the House were spread tokens of esteem, respect and admiration; kindest expressions of sympathy were transmitted to the bereaved family, but their grief was unassuaged because "the strong man went out and returned not." His children will turn to the House Journals and read with filial pride of the honorable action and upright career of their noble father. In the language of Longfellow:

"Behold how of earth, all its glories depart!
Her visions are baseless; her hopes but a gleam;
Her staff but a reed, and life but a dream."

The Twentieth, like the Nineteenth, was saddened by the death of a member in the early part of the session. J. M. Holbrook of Delaware had been honored by the people of his county by being elected to various positions of trust where large sums of money were handled without loss, and so he was again honored by an election as Representative from that county, when his career was suddenly arrested by the mandate of the great Destroyer.

Col. Mowrey was one of the strong men of the Twentieth and acted well his part. He afterwards became Railroad Commissioner, where he never shirked a duty. He was entitled to a re-election, but politics sometimes deviates from the path of moral rectitude and almost disregards sacred obligations.

[Since this paper was written Colonel Mowrey has passed to the eternal beyond. This in brief is the end of the earthly career of a brave soldier, able legislator, an upright citizen and honest man.]

Lieutenant-Governor Manning knew Parliamentary Law and could tell it faster and make decisions quicker than any man I ever saw. He was a whirlwind as a presiding officer. When he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor he closed his speech with the now historic, but not altogether prophetic motto: "There shall be a schoolhouse on every hilltop and no saloon in the valley."

Captain Benson was another of the up-to-date legislators. He was active in getting the bill passed for the inspection of illuminating oils and various other measures for the good of the people of Iowa. He died some years ago.

Rev. H. H. Green, highly prized on account of old acquaintance, was a member of the Twentieth, having been elected from a strong anti-prohibition county. He maintained a deserved popularity in the House. He was a slow talker, frequently witty, and always argumentative, never scheming. A taste of politics made him thirst for more and by the advice of friends he sought nomination for Secretary of State, but was defeated in the convention. He was well calculated to fill this position, but he defeated himself by withdrawing from the fight and after a time re-entering the race. The Methodist Episcopal Conference probably took a hint from this and promoted him to a presiding eldership, where he proved effective and retained the position many years—as long as health would permit.

Time will not permit me to speak in detail of all the members of these two Assemblies. If it did I would mention Danforth, Davidson, Caldwell, Epperson, Warren (whose son is a member of the present legislature) Babb, Kerr, Pattee, Evans, Reynolds, Stout, Kamrar, Mitchell, Poyneer, Rothert, Hutchison, Johnson, Abraham and many others. Suffice it to say they were high-minded and honorable men, and were ready to obey the will of the people.

Sometimes it was a little difficult to determine what the "will of the people" was, but when known it was obeyed with alacrity. I think it was one of the most generous legislatures that ever met—almost equal to the Thirty-second. At least they appropriated all the money that was in sight, and perhaps a little more, for worthy objects, of course. There had been appropriation after appropriation, year after year, to complete the Capitol. In the session of 1882 the commissioners were asked to estimate the amount of money required to finish the Capitol. After a few days the report came, announcing that nearly $400,000 would be necessary. The amount was appropriated and as near as I can recollect several appropriations have been made since to complete the building and I do not know whether it is finished yet. The commissioners were honest, painstaking men, and if the word "graft" had been in use then it would not have been applied to the members of that commission. No word of censure and no thought of fraud ever entered the minds of the people whom they served. I think all have gone to their reward sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust in the consciousness of having done their duty well. Iowa has a fine Capitol edifice. Its architectural design is magnificent and is an honor to our State and her generous people, and is the outgrowth of the wise action of the Pioneer Lawmakers, who in their wisdom, conducted the ship of State over the unknown prairie sea that now constitutes the empire of Iowa.

Friends of the Nineteenth General Assembly: A quarter of a century has gone since we met, did our duty as we saw it, our acts censured by some—commended by others, the fate of all. Our comrades—where are they? We lament the absent ones. We revel in the halls

of memory, but find the acts we called "good" less in number than we thought. The living are less in number still—we call the roll, more than half are gone, and only echo answers. The silent mounds on the hillsides and the marble and granite shafts tell the story. A few totter along the pathway of life with uncertain tread, even the youngest of them all, William O. Schmidt, beyond the meridian of life.

Friends of the Twentieth General Assembly: You are following a close second (excuse the sportive phrase), you will get there soon. Nearly the entire period allotted to a single generation has passed us by and transferred our acts to the archives of eternity. A few of us are left to journey on and are slightingly spoken of as "back numbers." Our gray hairs and bald pates are no protection against the arrows of those who will follow and enjoy in fullest measure the increased beauties and enlarged advantages of our institutions made great and noble by the keen foresight of those who were pioneers in legislation, who built a State in moral grandeur as stupendous as has been the development in material greatness.

If time and health permitted and your patience endured I would like to take up this legislative thread and trace it to its many colored woof, and knot anew the broken places that have been sundered along the strands of life's fretted thread.

I hope you will pardon the personal allusions in this paper and remember that he who bloweth not his own horn—verily it shall not be blown. The personnel of both these Assemblies was of a high order, being like an open book to be read of all men.

When the next meeting of these Pioneers shall assemble I shall be a full fledged octogenarian and will be able, I hope, to meet with you, or at least send you a communication dwelling with greater satisfaction upon the wisdom and brave acts of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. Until then—farewell.

CHAIRMAN: I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Calkins, but certainly we are all satisfied that he has been well represented on this occasion by his daughter.

The remaining and only order for the morning session is "Grandeur of Iowa and its People as a Territory," Hon. James B. Weaver.

MR. BRANDT: Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that Iowa is so full of great men that even when our strongest men fail to appear, we always have some one who can take his place. Hon. L. S. Coffin will respond to that order.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Coffin, will you kindly respond to that, if you please?

MR. COFFIN: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I do not hardly think that Gen. Weaver is ready for his coffin, and I can not fill his place, and it would be like shutting

him up in a box for me to take his place. "Grandeur of Iowa and its people as a territory, Hon. James B. Weaver." I suppose all know that know me, that I can hardly speak at all on any occasion but I must bring in Iowa. Iowa! I see by the report of last year that I talked a little bit on that. How much better; how much grander,—you gentlemen that did the making of Iowa in some degree in making her laws, building up her institutions, how much greater, how much grander you have built than you thought. There is no escaping that conclusion, Brother Brandt; and none of us have yet a preconception of the grand future of this State. It is constantly growing. If I should go back to my early days when I used to attend the Friend's meetings and hear the speakers speak of the moving spirit, calling them to talk, I bring that before your minds to typify the feeling that is constantly with me. Some of the old "Friends" used to say they had "a great consarn on their minds." A great concern; they used to call it "consarn," and they were forced by this great concern,—pressure on their mind to talk. That is the way I feel most all of the time in regard to Iowa, and I want to thank with all my heart and feeling you gentlemen that had a hand away back as far as your life allowed you to have a hand in the building up of this State. I am hesitating in my mind about the wisdom of using before you some words of what I consider the greatest man that we have ever had in this Nation. It is a little out of place, it may be to your thinking, but with the knowledge that you have of the great interests, and that I have in the best good of Iowa and the future of Iowa, perhaps you will pardon me if I give to you what I consider the grandest words that our great Lincoln ever left for us to think of. You know I am intensely in earnest in regard to this great question that confronts us, the greatest of all questions, this question of the ruining of our boys, the danger to our posterity, the danger to our government, and I am devoting my energies, and I thank God that He has permitted me to still have energy. I am devoting my energies to trying to arouse in the student population of this State a sentiment and decision in regard to this greatest of questions now before they get to be partisans, to be independent citizens, looking for the best good of Iowa regardless of all other things, men and parties. Now, with this introduction, I want to give you the words of the great Lincoln, and it is strange, Col. Dungan, that I never have seen those words until within three weeks, and I consider them the grandest words that he ever uttered. It is headed "Abraham Lincoln's Prophecy."

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a greater tyrant deposed—in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping; by it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest. Even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in a universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this

to the cause of political freedom! With such an aid, its march can not fail to be on and on, till every son of earth all drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty! Happy day, when all appetites controlled, all passions subdued, all matter subjugated, mind—all conquering mind—shall live and move, the monarch of the world—glorious consummation. Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!

"And when the victory be complete—when there shall be neither slave nor drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace of and the cradle of both these resolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to the maturity of both the political and moral freedom of their species!

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction, and all attempts to regulate it will aggravate the evil. There must be no attempt to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated, not a root must be left behind, for until this is done, all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink."

That is the great Lincoln. You and I honor him; you and I will follow him; you and I, dear friends, are just ready to step down off the stage of personal activity. We bequeath to this coming future the greatest fight that this Nation has ever, ever, seen and the grandest victory the world has ever seen is to be the result, and not only of a grand Iowa, not only this grandest of all the States, will be the foremost in that victory, but other states, and this whole Nation with that awful load wiped out that presses us and crushes us down. Now, you and I may feel that we have lived too soon. You have acted well your part, and great it is, but the work to come is to be greater, and greater still. I thank you. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I have a report which I will submit.

CHAIRMAN: You may submit it.

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I will suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there was some talk of a resolution expressing the views of the association with regard to what names shall go to Washington to fill one of the niches in the Hall of Fame, but in talking to Mr. Aldrich, he thought if anything of that kind was suggested it would probably get up some controversy or division, so I did not draft any resolution on that subject. Of course if any member of the association desires anything of that kind they can offer it as an independent resolution.

We the undersigned committee appointed by the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association to report resolutions, beg leave to submit the following for the consideration of the Association:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the efforts being made by the General Assembly now in session to have the remains of Hon. Ansel Briggs, first governor of Iowa, removed from our sister state of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and interred within the territory of the State for the development of which he so earnestly, intelligently and faithfully labored during his official life as Governor of the State.

Resolved: That we most heartily endorse the movement now before the General Assembly, of publishing the corrected rosters of the soldiers of the Civil war, together with those of other commands which were raised in the territory or State of Iowa. In our judgment there should be no question whatever in regard to this measure. Libraries throughout this country contain corrected rosters of soldiers raised, not only in colonial times, but during the wars of the Revolution, of 1812, and the Mexican war, and that State pride emphatically indicates that the State of Iowa should not be behind our sister states in this patriotic work.

Resolved, That we tender to the Senate and House of Representatives our hearty appreciation of their courtesy in extending to us an invitation to visit them, and that we gratefully accept the invitation.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Jessie Cheek our cordial thanks for the delightful music with which she has so generously favored us during the sessions of our Association.

Resolved, That we gratefully appreciate the labors of our Executive Committee, President and Secretary, in making preparations for and conducting our present reunion, and that we tender to them our most cordial thanks.

Resolved, That as the Historical building is nearing completion, showing its grandeur and usefulness, and is now being filled with historical facts and the early history of Iowa, we feel that Curator Charles Aldrich is deserving of the highest praise and honor, and that the Historical building stands as a monument to his memory.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. TRIMBLE,
C. C. COLE,
CHARLES ADRICH.

CHAIRMAN: What shall be done with the resolutions?

On motion the resolutions were duly adopted.

CHAIRMAN: This concludes the order of business for this morning. What further suggestions or remarks, if any, does any member wish to make?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—There was a resolution handed me a few moments ago, which I will be pleased to read.

I move the adoption of this resolution. Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN: As I remarked not long since, when we retire from this room let us call at the Aldrich rooms below and examine those publications mentioned here a few moments since, and you will find them of interest. We convene at 2 o'clock and I would like for all to be here promptly, because we have arranged at 2:30 to call at the Senate chamber and be present there, and we may have some other business to transact. So it will be very important to be here as promptly as possible.

MR. BRANDT: Speaking of proceeding to the Senate and House, I would suggest that Capt. Twombly be appointed as marshal.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Twombly will you consider yourself as selected for that position and serve us?

CAPT. TWOMBLY: I will, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad to have you do that.

Now, we would all be glad to have another one of those beautiful songs by Mrs. Cheek.

After making some prefatory remarks Mrs. Cheek sung a song which she stated had been sent to her by Major Studer from Switzerland.

CHAIRMAN: I want to remind you, as I said on a former occasion, that I felt thankful that the All Wise Being when he created mankind hadn't got them all men, since I hear this music, because no man could ever pretend to equal it.

MRS. CHEEK: Mr. Chairman—I am going to just tell a little story on Judge Cole. From the time I was a little girl I had a neighbor and dear friend, I think the judge will remember her, Miss Alice Whitney, who had a very beautiful contralto voice. She and I sang together a good many years. One evening we were singing at what was then Moore's Opera House—singing a duet. The judge was sitting right down in the parquet. Alice was always very timid about singing alone, but could sing a duet in most beautiful form. Just preceding her time to sing she took the music in her hand and she got so timid that she let go of it and it went down in the parquet, and there she stood without her

music. Judge Cole got up in his courteous way and walked around, took up the music and handed it up to Alice. I picked up her solo and went on with it and by the time we were ready to sing the duet we went on together. Another time I had been singing one of my Swiss songs down at the court house. The judge was master of ceremonies, and they kept recalling me, and the judge said to them, "You can't kill Allie. We want her for the future generation." He saved me.

MR. BRANDT: We have with us Senator Ericson and Judge Prouty.

SENATOR ERICSON: Mr. Brandt, I have been engaged in work that I had a personal interest in all day yesterday and commenced this morning at 8 o'clock on committee work, and it was hard for me to get away now. I have had no time to think over anything, so that you will have to excuse me today.

CHAIRMAN: I will call on Judge Prouty.

JUDGE PROUTY: Mr. President, speaking of Judge Cole being always courteous recalled to me a little circumstance that they told on Chesterfield. It was said that he was always courteous and that no circumstance ever arose under which he was unable to do the gallant thing. It is said that one night he and a young Prince attended a club and during the evening partook more freely than they ought to of wine and became seriously under the influence of liquor, and they started home, and the Prince fell down and he made several heroic efforts to get up and he coud not do it, and finally he says, "Chester, can't you help me up?" He says "No, no, but I will lay down with you." Laughter.) I have known Judge Cole now for more than a quarter of a century, and I will guarantee that there never was an occasion arose that Judge Cole could not do the gallant thing, even if he had to lay down with the fellow.

Now, gentleman, I don't know what to say. I hadn't come with a thought of saying anything. I just came here for the purpose of looking into the faces of some I knew a number of years ago. I hardly feel like calling myself a Pioneer Lawmaker. While I realize it is twenty-five years ago, I do not feel that I am a Pioneer, yet when I realize that twenty-five years have passed over me and I have seen the evolutions and the revolutions that have taken place, I begin to feel that maybe I do belong to the old men of this State. I was specially struck with one thing in a paper that was read here. You remember he said that a friend of his introduced an anti-pass bill. I came to the Iowa Legislature as a "kid" and I remember that I was so presumptuous, after having studied the question carefully, as to make a speech in the Iowa State Legislature in the Eighteenth General Assembly, favoring the abolition of the pass,

and I was called by the Iowa State Register "The half-baked Statesman." I was laughed out of court. And I confess now, gentlemen, my pride to know now that after the sweep of twenty-seven years in the State of Iowa, that bill could pass both branches of the legislature without a single dissenting vote. (Cries of Good, Good.) I came up from Marion county with my heart all aglow for the rights and interests of the common people of the State. I was entirely innocent; knew nothing about the influences that lay behind legislation; but I had not been here long until I found out. Now, while I would not say a word that would hurt anybody's feeling, I have been in the State of Iowa twenty-seven years and seen that same influence lay its hand time after time on its legislation. I will say that there was not three men in the Eighteenth General Assembly but what in their heart of hearts knew it was wrong to allow one man to ride free and charge the other man for transportation, and yet so strong was the power behind that not a man could be found in that one hundred and fifty members of the legislature to defend that little boy from Marion county in that legislature. To take a case to illustrate what I am talking about, I was riding out on a train, and there were four of us in a car; there was a millionaire,—a real millionaire, not a newspaper millionaire—sat by my side. I had by my early habits of economy, or otherwise, accumulated enough to buy a 2,000 miles of ride at 2 cents a mile. As we sat in the car and had been discussing this question, there came in and sat down in front of us,—he and myself—a man and his wife and three little children; they came into the smoking car for some reason, I don't know why. We were all going to the same place. This man's hands were crumpled and hardened with toil, his clothes were poor, the children's clothes were poor, the wife's clothes were poor, and a man could not be much of an observer of human nature without, after once looking in their faces, he would know that every dollar came to them by very hard work and that every dollar took from them the real bread and clothes necessary for their subsistence. When the conductor came along my friend handed out an annual pass, and he reached over and tore out my mileage and I rode for two cents a mile and he come to these poor people and he demanded and collected from them three cents a mile. I then turned to this man and said "that is wrong. The railroad people tell me it is necessary to have at least two cents a mile to make it profitable. Somebody has got to pay for your ride. Do you notice the conductor took three cents and you and I have paid 2 cents, and I have paid yours in addition?" And I said to him that "a government that could daily look into the eyes of such wrong and had the legal power to correct it and did not do it was either made up of dishonest or cowardly men. (Applause.) And you will pardon me, now, gentlemen, you old Pioneers, for just feeling a little bit good when, after a struggle of twenty-seven years, I have been able to see in the State of Iowa the triumph of right over avarice, because that is all it is. Plenty of men had passes in their pockets and knew they were doing wrong when they were carrying them, but

it takes a good deal of nerve to pay your own fare when you have got a pass in your pocket and "some money." But it was wrong, and, finally, when the great people of the State of Iowa have discussed it and rediscussed it and it is brought into the glare of the absolute public discussion, while some fellows over there didn't want to vote for it, they didn't have the nerve to vote against it, and if I have not done anything in my life except to make a little bit of agitation of this question I will go to my rest feeling that I have not lived absolutely in vain. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: It is now 25 minutes past 11 o'clock. What is the pleasure of the members?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Let us hear from the gentleman from Henry.

MR. ABRAHAM: Mr. Chairman—I was very much pleased with the remarks of Judge Prouty and they brought to my mind quite a few reminiscences. I was here in the Nineteenth General Assembly. We came here with some good ideas in our minds, and I remember that was one thing; that great wrong that I saw on every hand and thought my constituents would back me in that, but they laughed at me; they almost laughed me to scorn. I introduced the bill right away in the Senate, and Mr. Aldrich in the House, and we pushed the matters. Oh, how greedily I sought my bill. "Where is it? Where is it?" I fought a long time to keep it from going to the Railroad Committee, and followed it up and found out who was working against it. It was a long time before I could find out and when I did find the man the one that sat in the seat with me was the one that was doing the most against me unknown to me, but it came out. I believe that such things as that are understood, and being fully vindicated, I feel proud, as the Judge has just said, I feel proud of that and the action of this last General Assembly. Not only that, but look at the States around us and see how the question has come to the front.

Would you like to hear a song? (Voice: Yes.)

I will sing you "Poor Corporal Schnapps."

CHAIRMAN: What is the further pleasure of the Association?

On motion the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MARCH 14, 1907.

Pursuant to adjournment meeting was called to order by President Perry.

There being no business further to transact, the meeting, under command of Captain Twombly, proceeded to the Senate chamber as heretofore recommended.

President Perry of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, being introduced to the Senate, made the following remarks:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate—I have no words to express fully the emotions of my heart for the honor you have conferred upon us today. We are here as your guests and await your pleasure.

In response Mr. Garst, President of the Senate, made the following remarks:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa—Venerable men of Iowa, it is my privilege to address you today. I feel that in occupying the position that I do that I may address you, that is a personal privilege. For some seven or eight occasions of a like character have I been present at that annual meeting. I have seen men here present grow grey in the service. I remember of coming here thirteen years ago that I had the honor to serve with your distinguished President, and I might say to you in a confidential way that upon that occasion he threw me down, and I have been trying to get even with him for thirteen long years, and they tell me that a good hater always has a chance to get even, and I am going to get even with him on this afternoon by putting him in charge of this turbulent band that I have partly to control during the time you are here. I admit my entire inadequacy, but I know in the master hand of the Senator from Monroe he will hold them in absolute subjection, as he did me thirteen years ago, and I turn over to the President of your association this badge of authority. (Applause.)

I have the pleasure of calling upon the Senator from Wapello to welcome this band of patriots.

Senator Moon from Wapello county spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa and Senators—Most happy am I to convey the greeting of the Senate to those who, in years gone by, were engaged in the active and honorable service of our beloved State. The commonwealth of Iowa is not old; not old enough to have developed those traditions which render the history of older countries and older states interesting to strangers. But she has history; history of which the people within her borders are proud.

Under a popular government, the history of a state or nation is most accurately written in the laws which the people, from time to time, enact for their own government. The title of your organization, Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, discloses and implies an intimate relation between yourselves and the history of Iowa, and, as we are proud of the history of our State, we honor, respect and greet you as the makers of that history, and the Senate and the State of Iowa feels honored at your presence here.

There is another reason why our greeting is most cordial and most sincere and this reason in confidential in its nature. In the whole State of Iowa there are none who better appreciate than do you the perplexities which confront us now in endeavoring to conscientiously discharge the duties which we owe to those whom we represent. None better know than do you how difficult it is to harmonize conflicting interests and to protect one against the encroachments of the other. None better know than you know how difficult it is to be guided by a petition from a constituency and, at the same time, to be governed by a protest regarding the same matter, and none better know than you of the profound doubt which fills our minds, and which filled your minds in years gone by, as to whether the people at home, whom you represent, as they read the record, are preparing to say to us on our return, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," or whether they are even now expressing themselves in other scriptural terms quite as emphatic, quite as full of meaning, yet much less comfortable to listen to, and whether the words of the Litany, "Good Lord, Deliver us. Good Lord, Deliver us," are becoming a household expression, as they read the daily accounts of our doings here. However that may be, I feel that the best hope which I could express for this Assembly is that when, in after years, if we return to survey the condition prevailing at that time, we may be as well satisfied and content with the record of the Thirty-second General Assembly as you should be at this time in surveying the result of your work years ago.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate —Our Association feels like it was resting under great obligations for your kind expressions of good feeling. Since we have just heard this good address, we shall be glad not only to delight you, but to charm you by offering you a song of the most charming music that it is possible for man to hear in Des Moines or in the State of Iowa. We will have a song by Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, who is here present with us.

Mrs. Cheek delighted the Senate with her fine singing of the "Last Rose of Summer."

PRESIDENT PERRY: I knew when you had heard the music you have heard I would not be reproved for not having told the truth.

Mrs. Cheek, having been encored, responded with a second beautiful song.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Whenever I hear a woman sing it impresses me as being too charming for ears to hear without applause.

In response to the address of welcome delivered by the Senator from Wapello, we have present with us ex-Lieutenant Governor W. S. Dungan, of Lucas county, whom I now introduce to you.

GOV. DUNGAN: Senators of the Thirty-second General Assembly—On yesterday when we received your kind invitation to meet with you at this hour we promptly accepted and now we are here thanking you for the generous reception we have received. It certainly is not our purpose, and will not be mine to trespass upon your time in recounting any of the exploits of the old veterans of Iowa. Your speaker has voiced the public sentiment of the people of the State, and gives all the credit we deserve in the past. Our record is made up. The books are closed, but they are not sealed, they are open to your inspection, and that of the people of the State, and we are content to speak of what a few of us feel upon Iowa, its present, its past and its hopes for the future. All good government depends upon the citizenship of the governed. It is not so much what the old Lawmakers did, nor what their successors did in public. Perhaps, in order to determine the greatness of the State, and why it is as it is, we are to remember the high character of citizenship that was behind the old lawmakers and is behind the lawmakers of today. The Senate of Greece, when it wanted to know how best to educate its sons so as to make good citizens of them, they said to the oracle at Delphi, and the answer was put the richest things in their ears. So they put gold rings in their ears, but the boys became vain rather than educated. Their great statesman, Pericles, said, you have misinterpreted the oracle. The oracle said put jewels of thought into their ears in words of gold. The greatest teacher of earth, the teacher of Galilee, taught the most sublime truths in the plainest possible language. Our days were those of simplicity. The people who settled in this country were people of simple manners, and if I may ask and answer the question why Iowa is so great today, I will state, first, God made it great. Our territory is in the very garden of the American continent and so equipped by nature that it is capable of immeasurable production; and so long as it remained without the touch of civilization it was a barren wilderness. The greatest nation, and the greatest race, excepting America and its choice men of the East and of the Middle States, settled in Iowa; largely young men. Take one example: A family in one of these eastern states with several boys, two of them being more energetic, more active, more ambitious than the rest, took Greeley's advice and went West, but before he came he selected the best girl of his community to bring with him, and if he didn't do that, as soon as his cabin was erected, he went back and brought her and installed

her as the queen of his home; homes were built, schoolhouses were built, churches erected; then, those who controlled the public press came to Iowa to aid in its development; the town meeting assembled to discuss political questions as to State matters, and the people became intelligent, they became virtuous, and the people that stood behind us were of the higher type of civilization, and the men and women,—don't forget the women, to put them in first—the women of this country and the men of this country, the civilization, as we call your products through us, whatever there was of good in laying the foundation of this country. So it is with you today, Senators. Your constituents ought to be, and probably are, expecting of you that if there is anything good in our example, you equal it or surpass it, or else your constituents are being disappointed. You have the most intelligent, the most virtuous and the most patriotic constituency behind you that any legislative body in the world ever had. (Applause.) Now we want to take the example of the past and the demands of the future and highly resolve that for the future in this great galaxy of states, the foremost of all those states shall be our own beloved Iowa. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GARST: I am requested to call upon the Senator from Mills county to reply to the address just made.

Senator Gillilland responded with one of the happiest speeches of the day, but our Secretary was unable to get a report of it.

PRESIDENT PERRY: In response to the very interesting and humorous address which has been made, the Association will now introduce to you one of Iowa's most noted scholars, educators and jurists, Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines. (Applause.)

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President and Senators—I can not begin this address without expressing my personal gratitude, as well as the gratitude of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for this interview with you and for the opportunity of exchanging greetings and salutations in words. We come to you, not with the idea of bringing to you a fund of knowledge nor a key to the manner in which you should discharge your duty, for I suppose really, after all, that your duties devolving upon you now are like the duties which devolved upon us in former days, and that you, as we did, are establishing and preparing yourselves for the faithful discharge of those duties as you see them, leaving to a merciful and omniscient Providence the ruling of them for the good of the State. We rejoice in the earlier days, as you rejoice in these days, over the constituency which we had in Iowa. I want to say that I have given some little attention to the history of Iowa, to its people, as well as to growth and development of the State, and I am ready to affirm, excepting as true the description or definition of a State as given to us by Judge Cooley, the distinguished jurist and author, which is: "An association of men united together for the purpose of promoting their

mutual interest and advantage by their joint efforts and united strength." In that way, you see that a state is, after all, but an aggregation of individuals, and I take it therefore, that a state must have its connection for its growth and development and for what it accomplishes what an individual may have, heredity, environment and endeavor, and I like to think of the heredity of Iowa, for its career has been so remarkable as to attract the attention of our sister states and of the world. That there must be something peculiar in respect to that in order that it should attain, as it has, this very great recognition of excellence. It so happened that at the time Iowa was being settled up that the lines of emigration were from those parts of the country which brought to us the best peoples in our land and in other lands. The lines led from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and others, so that in the early settlement of the State, we had brought to us the best peoples in the government, and they came here with their education, with their morality, their moral training, with their Christian religion; yea and this heredity was supplemented by a band of which we have heard so much in former days, and a little now, and from which indirectly through the Andover, Iowa, band of young preachers that came, about the middle of our territorial history, from the institution of theological learning, twelve of them, to the territory, and here they were ordained as ministers by the venerable pioneer in that profession, Asa Turner. That Andover, Iowa, band remained here and exhausted their lives in the culture and the accomplishment of what was possible to be accomplished under the circumstances. I do not recall but one of them that still survives, and that is Dr. Salter of Burlington. I refer to these things and to this Andover band as giving to you the key to the type of our legislation from the first, and the purity of the administration of justice and to the universality of higher common school education and the still higher education which followed it. But, you ask me, what of the environment? I say that we found here in Iowa a body of land which surpasses any other body found on the face of the globe, in fertility in one body, and in the destitution of the waste land. In others words that there is not on the face of the universe another body of land of equal extent possessing equal fertility with Iowa. We find in Ireland soil deeper, possibly darker in color; we find equal soil in many of the states, but I speak of the entire State, its destitution of waste land and the great productivity of its soil. These were the environments, together with the people that came here, together with those who came after them, and the bands that came to our good. So that we have heredity, and we have environment. What have we in the way of endeavor? We have, first, the schoolhouse, houses throughout the State, and the schools were to be taught, and how were the expenses of the schools to be paid? By the parent of the children? No. The wealth of the country, the wealth of the State was to educate the children of the State, and at once that was applied; we went on with our endeavor and established court nouses, we established churches; we afterwards established our high schools and our colleges and universities, and

then we established our hospitals and our reformatories. So that we have, like every successful and great man, the three all combined—heredity, environment and endeavor.

And that brings us into the condition we are today. We have, it is true, in the past occupied a little different position from what you occupy today. We were more pointing out and directing the line of legislation, the line of judicial decision and the line and course of statutes, and the crimes that should be defined and the penalties that should be prescribed. We were more or less original, having ourselves to mark out those ways. It is for you less open and broad, but more or less compelled largely to follow in the pathway which we have marked out. But I want to say in connection with the legislation of Iowa how we have always been fortunate. Let me refer to one or two items. I remember very well in 1858 and 1859 how our county warrants were worth less than half their face value, less than fifty per cent in most of the counties of the State, and some of much lower value. In 1860 we had in the legislature from the county of Scott a young man by the name of W. H. F. Gurley, whose father was a Presbyterian pastor in Washington, and at the time of his coming here, was, I believe, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States. You will remember the name. He was a young lawyer and came to Davenport and was practicing law there, and had been there not more than two or three years when he was elected to the legislature. He was made chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he advised, and the committee advised, and there was enacted a statute in relation to the collection of taxes, which statutes have been largely the basis of all subsequent statutes. That is to say, all statutes for taxation had been construed strictly, and any one claiming property purchased at a tax sale had to show to the court before which the controversy arose, in the fullest extent the performance of every fact requisite to constitute a good title. But this statute reversed the rule of presumption and declared that the sale should be evidence of certain things, that the execution of the deed should be prima facie evidence of the performance of every precedent fact; so that it became very manifest to the people that unless they paid their taxes their proprty would be sold and disposed of to persons who would pay. That replenished our treasury, so that when the rebellion came, so soon to follow, Iowa was in a better financial condition than any other State in the northwest, if not in the Union. Just a little forethought, a little forecast, a little wisdom and sagacity; and skill in the framing of a statute placed us in that exalted position. Now, I ought to say that I never voted for any law in Iowa, and you would naturally ask how then do you become possessed of the right to be a member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I will tell you; in the beginning of 1864, more than 43 years ago, I went upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and you may have heard something about judge made law; but I do not pretend to say that the court made the law, but you or your predecessors, my worthy pioneer legislator or lawmaker, enacted a statute; that statute was submitted to a court

for construction; for words are but means of conveying ideas—and the interpretation put upon that statute, if it were an unwise one might defeat its very purpose, and a statute for beneficent purposes might be perverted by a court and sad havoc and ruin would result. So that, in that sense, I was a part of the law making in this State. And this statute came before us for interpretation early in 1864-65 and the statute was sustained. It was attacked, for it was then a rule of law that you can not—the legislature has not the power to enact that the existence of one fact shall be proof of all other facts. That may be true as making it absolute and final, but it made it presumptive evidence of the performance of every other fact and allow you to show that that was not true. In other words, this law was sustained and by the sustaining of that law and many other laws prosperity came to us. I refer to that as one, to show how wise legislation which was wisely interpreted and enforced placed Iowa upon this high plane of existence which she has always had. So, I could refer to numerous other laws that were passed, the wisdom of each. We saw that wisdom at the time, and by wise enforcement of it made the State one of the most independent and progressive states in the Union. Now, there are other things, however, senators that come before you that are different from those which came before us. I could not particularly discuss any, or many of them. I might refer, possibly, to a few, which you have called to your attention that in the history of criminal laws, for ages the same penalties and the same procedure have been prescribed for a child six or seven or eight years old as for an adult, or full grown man. So that the same penalties are pronounced and the same procedure throughout was enforced and a boy of seven years of age or a child of ten or more could not, in the nature of things, understand its case, or how to defend itself, or competent to instruct its counsel, which he was entitled to through the beneficence of our laws; but that child was visited with the same treatment as an adult, and it resulted according to the statistics that these children that were thus started in with a criminal prosecution were placed in prisons along with confirmed criminals convicted and sent to prison for their punishment, so that not five per cent of those who started in the annals of crime were able to be stopped. You have done something to aid them and I think would like to do more in the establishment of the Juvenile Court law whereby they may be enabled to treat children as they should be treated, whereby you protect them, and under the operation of such laws in other states not five per cent who have been prosecuted originally under these laws have gone into permanent or lasting, perpetual criminal life. I refer to that as one. Another thing in the past which we have dealt with and which comes before you, is the matter of indeterminate sentence. I am glad to know that the state of sociology and statistics, and other matters have opened the eyes of the people, so there are avenues for legislation to you which did not seem to be open to us.

I have already occupied too much of your time. I beg your pardon for trespassing upon it, but the temptation to present some

things about the lawmakers that may not otherwise occur to you, to conditions which existed and to which our laws were applied; so that the history of the State has been one of the very great pride to its citizens and to those who have been induced to come to it. I thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT PERRY: I want to make one observation. I notice that the modern legislator, as manifested on this occasion, has a high appreciation of the good music of the old veteran pioneers, therefore, we have another song to offer you, which, when you hear it, you will say it is as fine man-music as you possibly can hear around Des Moines. I will call upon Senator Lot Abraham of Henry county to give you a song.

Mr. Abraham sings. Was encored and sang another song.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. President and Members of the Senate—I desire on behalf of the Lawmakers' Association to express to you the highest gratification and thanks for the warm and kind reception you have given us on this occasion; one that we shall long remember, and hope that such a recurrence may not be in the far future. Again I thank you.

The members of the Association here proceeded to the House of Representatives, where, having arrived, were duly announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, whereupon President Perry spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives—I have the honor to inform you that the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, now in session in this city, are present on this occasion in response to the kind invitation of your honorable body, for which you have our most sincere thanks, and we are now ready to unite with you in the transaction of such business and enjoyment of such pleasures as may be afforded on this occasion.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: Mr. President—I am sure that I express inadequately the sentiment which occupies the heart of every member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-second General Assembly when I convey to the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa a most cordial welcome. They come to us as the worthy representatives of their epoch, a priceless inheritance from a generation which is historic, conspicuous in enduring achievement in all the activities of life. They emigrated to Iowa

with no capital but character, with no estate but industry, with no credit but a firm resolve and high purpose; they abandoned homes of comfort and luxury in the East, and, adopting the memorable suggestion of Horace Greeley, even before it was uttered, they sought the unbroken prairies, the undefiled streams, the unexplored forests of this beautiful land to contribute their share toward the establishment of an empire west of the Mississippi. They have lived through the history of the State; they have seen its development from a feeble settlement into the proudest commonwealth beneath the stars and stripes; they have seen its population, its wealth, its manufactures, its mines, its agriculture, its schools, its churches, its homes multiplied and remultiplied into unparalleled grandeur, and as they now approach the twilight of life they may observe the great State for which they have sacrificed so much at the very climax of national prestige and power and unsurpassed domestic progress and prosperity. We are proud to greet them this afternoon to felicitate them upon the length of their days, and, finally, to invoke upon them in the last days the holy benediction of "well done, good and faithful servant."

I now call upon the gentleman from Jones county, Hon. C. B. Paul, to further express the welcome of the House of Representatives for the presence of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Mr. C. B. Paul of Jones spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, Fellow Members of this House, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, whose presence here denotes your interest in these exercises—It seems singularly fitting to me that we should set aside a portion of time from the deliberations of this House in order to extend words of greeting to these honored citizens who more than a quarter of a century ago were intrusted with the performance of duties similar to ours.

Fortunate have we been as a nation in that we have set aside certain days commemorating important events in the nation's history as holidays, that the people might abstain from their usual form of employment, and engage themselves as these occasions suggest. Far more important than this in cultivating love of country and wholesome veneration for our institutions has been the marked disposition of our people to form themselves into various voluntary patriotic societies and associations such as yours. While we may attempt to inculcate a spirit of patriotism by the enactment of stringent statutes, by argument from pulpit and platform and by formal teaching

in our public schools, for genuine contagious enthusiasm we must look to such fraternal bodies as the one we entertain today.

Venerable legislators, you have indeed been spared to us from the passing generation which met the peculiar conditions incident to the settlement and growth of this great State. To you was imposed the duty of responding to your country's call in the hour of her deepest tribulation. Strangely significant has it been to me that out of the membership of this General Assembly only a few wear that little bronze button, the insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic. How eminently proper is it that some of your number should appear before us today and out of the abundance of your experience, offer message of counsel and advice.

It was given to you as pioneer lawmakers to establish the "land marks" of legislation beyond the bounds of which we should not pass. In your far seeing wisdom, you gave to us educational institutions whose growth and progress must have exceeded your fondest expectations; penal institutions for detention and reformation which are models of their kind; asylums and schools for our unfortunates and defectives, which are the highest expression of the humanitarian spirit of twentieth century civilization.

You had your problems; we have ours and future assemblies will have theirs. The "Galveston Plan," or the "Indianapolis system" of city government did not disturb you as they do us, by day and by night. The railroad pass had not begun its insiduous and subtle inroads upon the foundations of our commonwealth, nor had vast organizations of corporate wealth made their attack upon the superstructure. and privileges that they arose in their might, demanding ingenuous combinations whereby the individual voter might in the highest degree express his political ideas, unfettered. Rather, I presume, you were occupied with problems of paper money, and that "red dog" and "wild cat" were familiar terms in your legislative vocabulary. The temperance question, then as now, was a "paramount issue," and when these measures passed to the third reading, no doubt even pioneer lawmakers felt themselves called to the corridors to "see a man," or sought the comfort and congenial society of the cloak room. These vexatious questions of yours are well summed up in the petitions of an itinerant preacher before an early assembly when he prayed, "O Lord, Give us sound currency, pure water and an undefiled religion. Amen."

In that early day there might have been some difference in the moral standards of a man as a legislator and the same individual as a private citizen, for the story has been handed down of one who exclaimed in the exuberance of his victory at the polls:

"Be it known from shore to shore
That I am a Methodist no more."

To you who are here assembled we extend a hearty welcome, and, as we grasp your hand in fellowship may we come into fuller realization of the beautiful sentiment "Iowa—the affection of her people,

like the river of her borders, flow on to an inseparable union." As I look into the faces of you today, who are nearing the end of life's toilsome journey, I see the evidence of peace, honor and happiness. You testify to lives well lived and duties faithfully performed. To me you bring an inspiration, best expressed in another's words.

"Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not mourning for the things that disappear, or holding
Back in fear from what the future veils,
But with a whole and happy heart what pays its toil
To youth and age and travels on with cheer,
So let the way wind up hill or down,
The journey will be joy,
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure and a crown,
My heart will keep the courage of the quest
And hope the roads last turn will be the best."

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—We, as Pioneer Lawmakers, have been very much interested so far on this occasion and are glad to notice that you have been equally so, and I wish now to inform you that we Lawmakers have come here fully prepared and equipped to delight and charm you with a song from Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, the "Swiss Echo," which when you hear it, you will conclude is almost inspired.

Song by Mrs. Cheek.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen—As I expressed myself on a former occasion, after having heard one of those charming songs, how thankful I have been that the All-Wise Being when he created mankind that he had not made them all men. The more I hear of this beautiful and grand music the more confirmed I become in that fact.

Now, following the address of welcome, I have the honor as well as pleasure of introducing to you the platform orator, not only of statewide, but national reputation, Hon. Lafayette Young, of your own city.

Lafayette Young spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen—It is worth while to be a pioneer lawmaker, just to hear Mrs. Jessie Cheek and Senator Lot Abraham sing. While I consent to be classed with the pioneer lawmakers, I do not want you to infer that I was a schoolmate of Blackhawk or a playmate of Wapello; or that I ever went fishing with Mahaska. These

pioneers were beyond my time. In a certain sense I might be classed as a pioneer. My biography has never been related. I confess to have been born in Monroe county, Iowa, the county represented by your Speaker and by the presiding officer of this Association. If you want to know anything further about me, I refer to Kendall and Perry.

It is good to have been born on the prairie; it is inspiring to hear the roosters crow in the lane in front of the farm house as the only indication that the family is going to have company. It cultivates endurance to wait two weeks for an older member of the family to go to the State of Missouri to a flouring mill and it is interesting to discover when he returns that he has grown a beard. It is quite an experience to be lonesome on the prairie as to welcome the colporteur for his society. You are glad to see anyone who can bring tidings from the great outside world. It was a great occasion when the father came home from what they called "The River," with a new stock of family supplies. When a close examination was made and a cheap pocket knife was found for one of the youngsters, there was a celebrtaion perfectly justified. The head of the family generally brought the rolls of leather and the incidental supplies with which to manufacture shoes for the family. If they were red leather for the tops of the boots, it was considered a good omen. In those days the log schoolhouse was the home office not only of the schools but everything else pertaining to the neighborhood. In those days patched clothing was the uniform of the neighborhood, It was not an unusual thing at the country school to have one's best girl quietly inform him that he had a "letter in the postoffice." It was good to have been in the prairies a good while ago. On the old farm there was usually found a favorite old horse sometimes an old sorrel, a most faithful beast. He tipified fidelity and on his broad back all the children could ride at once. He could get away from a yellow-jacket's nest without special demoralization. He would live content upon bright upland hay or consume without complaint the damaged hay of the swamp; he would work uncomplainingly with any other beast on the place; would work double or single. If there is a heaven for horses, the old sorrel of the old farm is there. Upon the old farm there was usually found a family of boys. The boy crop never failed, even in the early time. If there were five boys there was generally one good one; that was the usual ratio; he was the first to arise in the morning; would build the fires; assist his mother in dressing the younger ones; he never left his plough shoes for his mother to stumble over; never forgot to see that there was wood in the box with which to do the cooking; never forgot to match the calico when sent to a distant trading post; never neglected to bring the neighbors mail as well as our own. This one boy was actually the head of the family, a type of the young manhood of the time, the chief glory of the prairies, the one unalloyed product. From such boys came the men of our western world, the soldiers under Grant. When the war came on and Lincoln called for men, this boy was usually the first to go, this favorite of the home, this

leader of the flock. Leaving mother standing in the doorway suppressing a tear he marched away to go down as a sacrifice on the altar of the Union. When the smoke of the battle cleared and the dead were reckoned, he was found dead upon the field of battle. This was part of the life of the pioneer. They were hardy men and the sires of hardy sons. The Creator who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, places men against obstacles according to their powers of endurance. The Inland sea of the far east is for the man of gentle ways; the North sea for the hardy man of long endurance who discovers new worlds. The beginners in Iowa like the beginners of all the new west were men who knew how to meet dangers. We owe them a debt of gratitude. Men of Iowa, you have an honored heritage; you have a name in the republic to be envied. Especially distinguished for nothing you win success in many common fields. The best team is the one that can pull a heavy load on the dead level. You all have heard of the late Henry Clay Dean, one time a distinguished a citizen of Iowa, a peerless orator. One Colonel Sapp of Council Bluffs was riding in the car with Mr. Dean and Mr. Sapp said: "Mr. Dean, you were always known as Henry Clay Dean of Iowa. Why did you move to Missouri." "Well," said Dean, "I will tell you. The Black Republican party came into power in Iowa; they enacted the nefarious prohibitory liquor law, there is whisky gone; they adopted a law abolishing capital punishment, there is hanging gone; now they are drifting to the Universalist belief in religion, there is hell gone; I tell you Colonel Sapp, I will not live in a State that does not believe in whisky, nanging and hell." That was only Dean's unique way of paying a compliment to the great State where he had lived so many years. I hope you may forget it, but I was a member of the State Senate twelve years. My first service was in the General Assembly of 1874. Meetings were in the old Capitol. We had but one doorkeeper. Think of what our lives were with only one doorkeeper. We had but one janitor, and he carried wood for the fire in the basement. What life must have been with but one janitor. There was but one lobbyist and his measure failed. There were no street cars, no pavements. We met on the 11th of January and adjourned on the 19th of March; we knew enough to adjourn. I have sometimes though that I would like to be a member of a legislative body wherein no member sought the nomination and where no one expected to be re-elected. I believe such a body would be reasonably independent. We were short of committee clerks in those older years. The young ladies had not been introduced to politics. Now you have the ladies to write your letters and to take your dictation. We enacted many laws, a number of which have been repealed, some of which failed in the Supreme Court. When we met in January, 1874, we found new codes on our desks, codes that had never been amended; we proceeded to amend and it seemed like a penitentiary offense to cut into a new code; but we did it; we were the surgeons of the time; many of you did the same with the code of 1897. Many changes have taken place. There is less political bitterness now, less partisan spirit; less bad blood. In 1874 the Civil war had been ended less than ten years

and there were no issues in politics except those coming from the the war. The pacifying administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt have done much to bring the people together. In this land the perpetuity of our affairs depends upon the loyalty of the individual and it is well that we do not all become excited on politics at the same time. Thus we have an average of sanity, evenness and conservatism in results. Political bitterness is dead and ought never to be resurrected. The North and the South have been growing together since the Spanish-American war, and we hope there may be a continuance of the same. I glorify the memory of the men who did things in the old days; I praise those who are acting in the present. The men now upon the stage of action should not forget the achievements of those who have gone before. The pioneer with his strong hand is no more. He came, he conquered. We honor the memory of the men who first cultivated our prairies; who established our homes; who created our constitution and enacted our laws.

SPEAKER KENDALL: I will now introduce to you the Hon. Guy A. Feely.

Mr. Speaker, Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa and Fellow Members of the House of Representatives—I consider it a great honor to be given the privilege of making a few remarks upon this occasion to express something of the veneration and esteem in which these Pioneer Legislators are held by their successors and by citizens of Iowa at the present day.

We look back upon the events which have transpired with admiration and veneration, and the mists of the intervening years have added the glamour of romance to the stern realities of the past. Yet no people have more cause to be proud than the citizens of Iowa, when we turn to the history of those sturdy Pioneers whose daring and progressive spirit prompted them to leave their old homes and brave the perils and hardships of an unfamiliar country. And we find the stamp of those pioneers not only on the people who now inhabit this State, but we find their rugged characters and sense of fairness to all men embodied in their laws. Laws which have stood the test of time and have been handed down from generation to generation until the present time.

Some one has said, "Show me the laws of a nation and I will tell you of its people and institutions and of its civilizations." How true this is of Iowa. We are proud of the progress of the people of this State. Of the indomitable spirit, which has transformed our broad prairies and trackless forests into prosperous farms and thriving cities, of our educational institutions, and our churches.

We point with pride to the justice and equality of our laws and I firmly believe that the prosperity and progress of this State of ours is caused by and the result of the high aim of our laws. Laws which are so liberal, yet dangerous; liberal to the honest man, yet so dangerous to the criminal.

You Pioneers who framed our early laws, you had no old established precedents to follow. Your only guide and chart were the broad principles of eternal justice founded upon human experience, your sense of right and wrong, and your belief in the equality of men.

You builded a foundation for our laws so strong and firm, and with such foresight of the future, that those rules of conduct indorsed by you as fair and just still stand in the statutes of this State, a guide not only for the present generation, but a beacon light to shape the course of generations yet to come. Your foundation was built to support a gigantic structure, you knew not its magnitude; but you did your work, and did it well, and the censor has said "Well done."

Today as we look into your kindly faces, lighted up by the memory of days gone by in these legislative halls, and upon your hair touched by the snows of many winters passed in the discharge of duty for your country and your home, we desire to say, we are here trying to carry on the great work, which you have so nobly begun. It has been but a brief space of time since you were here, trying to do your duty as we are trying to do ours; and we say to you, "You are welcome back to your own; these grounds, this stately Capitol, these legislative halls are yours; they belong to you by right of original grant and first occupation." We are only tenants who hold them for a season, under your guidance, and with the purpose of trying to fulfill your prophecy of hope for the future.

I trust that this custom will always prevail, and that during years to come future legislatures will set apart a time during which the pioneer and earlier lawmakers of Iowa will grace these halls with their presence, and by so doing be an inspiration toward higher ideals and better laws.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker—In response to this very interesting and appropriate address, on the part of the Association, we have connected with us ex-Senator W. J. Moir. Ex-Senator Moir will arise and respond.

MR. MOIR: Mr. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second General Assembly of Iowa—Would that I was possessed of language sufficiently eloquent to respond to the beautiful thoughts that have been given us this afternoon by your speaker and by the gentleman who has just addressed us.

Brother Perry has made a little mistake when he said that I was a Senator. I have not that honor. But forty-five years ago I was a member of the House of Representatives, and also of the Tenth General Assembly. It is a long time ago. Almost so far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and I assure you, Fellow Representatives, if I may be allowed that expression, that I feel a little sad today, when I stand before you here and say that I have not been able to find one single co-laborer in the Ninth General Assembly that was in that house. Brother Dungan was in the Senate the same session; and I tell you it makes me feel a little bit sad. "I feel

like one who treads alone some ancient hall deserted, whose lights are fled, its garlands dead, and all but me departed." And, although I am nearing my eighty-third milestone in life's journey, yet I do not feel like being very pessimistic, but I try to be young as I grow old. I am not pessimistic, like the man that Congressman Bede tells about in Minnesota, when he said His hope went dead, and his mules went lame, and he lost his cows in a poker game, then a hurricane came on a summer day and blew the house he lived in away, and an earthquake came when all was gone, and swallowed the land the house stood on, then the tax collector came around and charged him up with the hole in the ground. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I have but recently come from Texas. I had the pleasure of spending the winter in San Antonio, or the greater part of the winter. There are many historic associations that surround San Antonio. There 176 as brave Texans as ever lived in America held 7,000 Mexicans at bay until they slew 2,000 of them, and rather than surrender, gave up their lives in defense of their State. There are many things around San Antonio that are pleasant; especially the roses in January. San Antonio has about the same population that Des Moines has, yet it does not compare with our beloved Des Moines. Texas is a great State, geographically speaking. Six different flags have at different times floated over its fair domains. First, France, then Spain, then Mexico, then the Republic of Texas, then the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and now the Glorious Stars and Stripes. Texas is great, geographically speaking. It is nine times larger than my native land, four times larger than England, twenty-one times larger than the State of Massachusetts and nearly five times larger than the State of Iowa, having 265,780 square miles of land but with all its salubrious climate, with its cotton industries, its rice industries and its sugar-cane industry, I would not swap my Iowa home for two homes in Texas. (Applause.) I remember well the beautiful remarks that were made by our worthy Governor yesterday in his address of welcome, when he spoke so feelingly about our homes in Iowa, and said God Almighty gave us those homes; those homes are the foundation of this State; they are the foundation of the prosperity of this State, and John Howard Paine made his name immortal when he wrote those fourteen lines of "Home, Sweet Home, be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." And W. W. Corcoran performed a glorious deed when he chartered a vessel at his own expense and went to Tunis, Africa, and exhumed the remains of John Howard Paine, and took them to Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D. C., and there gave them burial and erected a monument to his memory, a beautiful shaft, upon which was placed the words:

Sure when thy gentle spirit fled,
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched, God's angel said,
Welcome to Heaven's home, sweet home.

L. L. Ainsworth (by the way one of the best legislators Iowa ever had, a Democrat and a noble one; a union Democrat when we needed union Democrats) said once at one of our meetings, that he would like to have this epitaph placed upon his tombstone, "Here lies a fellow who has done many good deeds, but he was too modest to make it known." W. W. Corcoran did not think so. He thought it was wise to make known those beautiful lines of John Howard Paine, and give him due honor. But maybe I am getting a little sober in my remarks. When I lived in Vermont I had a neighbor there by the name of Keasle. Keasle was a great man to collect epitaphs, and a Yankee peddler, who was pretty sharp, by the way, came along one day and knowing his penchant for collecting epitaphs, said, "Mr. Keasle, I would like to get you up an epitaph." "All right," said Keasle, "I would like one, if you can get up one better than I have got." Finally they made a bargain that the peddler was to make him up a good epitaph and he was to give him one verse before supper and the balance of it after breakfast on the morning, and Keasle was to furnish supper, lodging and breakfast. So he told him to give him the first verse, and he went on and gave him this:

"Here lies a man who died of late,
And angels round impatient wait
With outstretched arms on wings of love
To waft him to realms above."

Old Mr. Keasle thought that was just splendid. So he said to his wife, "Mary, I am going to have the best epitaph I have ever had, and I want you to get up the best supper for this man, give him the best bed, good water to drink and if you have got any cider, a little of that too, and in the morning, give him the best breakfast your culinary art can get up," and she said she would do it. So, when morning came around, he says to the peddler, "Now for the other verse." So he gave him the other verse:

"While hovering round the lower skies,
Impatient they to win the prize,
In slipped the devil like a weasel
And down to —— he kicked old Keasle."

I don't know whether he liked that or not. I am rather inclined to think he did not like the last verse.

Well, friends, many changes have taken place since the Ninth General Assembly. You hadn't a railroad then within a hundred miles of Des Moines; you had but a village here at that time; you hadn't any bridges across the river, except one that was at the foot of Walnut street, and I remember for three days in the session of the Ninth General Assembly that we had to either swim, wade or boat it from the end of that bridge to the foot of Capitol Hill. Those who lived in Des Moines will remember that time. Many other changes have taken place, but I fear if I should undertake to set forth all

the changes that have taken place since that time, it would weary you. Permit me, without indulging in politics, to call your attention to one thing, and that is the difference between this Nation now and then. About that time you remember we had a President of the name of Jimmie Buchanan. Jimmie Buchanan said he could not find anything in the law of God or man that would authorize him to coerce a State. Now, I am inclined to think there is some little difference between Jimmie Buchanan and the gentleman that occupies the Presidential chair today. Don't say, now, that I am going to talk politics, because I am not. I believe, honestly, that Theodore Roosevelt has more individual influence throughout the civilized world today than any prince, potentate or king that wears a crown. (Applause.) He says to Japan and Russia, "Quit fighting," and they quit. He goes down here to San Francisco and he says: "You fellows have got to behave yourselves; you must not have any fuss with the Japanese," and they quit fussing. He goes down to Cuba, or sends Secretary Taft, and he tells those Cubans to behave themselves, quiet down and be good obedient children, and in a measure he made them behave. He says to rich corporations throughout the State, "You must give our people a square deal, or I will see that you do," and you gentlemen in the Legislature are trying to carry out the wishes of President Roosevelt, as I understand it. "Alexander beat the world, and wept for more to beat; Caesar crossed the Rubicon and never wet his feet; Charlemagne done mighty things whenever he had a chance; Napoleon made the world afraid to wink its eye at France; Frederick of Germany was mighty in his day, when Wellington marched down the road the people gave the way; these heroes all were mighty with the sword, the pen, or gun, but greater, nobler, wiser by far, is Theodore Roosevelt than the whole combined in one."

By the bravery of our soldiers, by the gallantry of our navy and by the wise administrations we have had for many years long passed, our Nation has become one of the most powerful nations on the globe. Uncle Sam's note is good wherever it is offered throughout the civilized world at a less rate of interest than any other nation can obtain; our flag floats on every ocean, lake and river, and nobody dares now to spit on that proud emblem of our nationality while a United States man of war floats on the ocean or a boy in blue draws a sword.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to tender to you and to the representatives that I now address my most profound thanks, and I speak the sentiment of every one of these old gray-haired pioneers when I say that we tender to you our most sincere thanks for this your generous and hearty welcome that you have extended to us today. May you all live for twenty-five years, and when you become pioneers, as we are, may the Legislature of that day extend to you as hearty a welcome as you have extended to us, and may you have at that time as sweet a singer to sing for you as we have today. (Applause).

SPEAKER KENDALL: I now have the pleasure of calling on the Hon. John W. DeMar to address you on behalf of the Thirty-second General Assembly.

Mr. Speaker and Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa—It is with no little pleasure that we stop the wheels of legislation for a brief space of time to welcome to these halls the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. In so doing we are but welcoming you to what is your own, this magnificent building, these halls of marble, these desks and furnishings are, and by right, ought to be yours, for it is through your far-seeing wisdom and good judgment that they are all made so easily possible. In extending to you this word of greeting and this welcome, we do not deem it an honor to you, but all honor that may attach is ours by being privileged so to receive you at this time. We do most sincerely honor and esteem you, our forerunners and advisers, and by so doing express to you that there is yet in our breasts a touch of nobility; for the appreciation of nobility, as we appreciate that quality in you, is the beginning of nobility in the heart that so appreciates. That man who is not moved by beauty of soul and character, by noble thought and deed as viewed in others, may never hope to be himself possessed of such characteristics. So by your living example you inspire us to grow and develop characters of worth.

Yours was the task of developing a State. The materials you found in the rough. 'Tis true you were given at the outset materials of worth, and that the laws established by that Higher Being resulted in the admixture of sunshine, rain and heat in the proportions best suited to develop our material resources. Yet, after all, there was still required a deft hand to touch and shape into being this gem of the Western States. You found this a region of forests, hills and prairies, accessible only under greatest difficulties. Now there is hardly a locality that has not been transformed, not a locality that can not be reached by rail.

I might continue thus to dilate upon our material resources and growth indefinitely, but you have left us a heritage, more valuable than all these. A State can not be measured by plows and houses and cattle and pianos and dollars at their disposal, but must be measured by her men. Through your wise foresight you have established for us a system of schools where children receive daily instruction; institutions for the making of men.

Fearlessly and boldly, yet with what careful consideration, you took the initiative in founding a system of laws just and equitable. You had neither prejudice nor precedent. No State has statutes better adapted to the needs of her people than has Iowa. The foundation of our laws was deeply laid and well. How carefully was each stone placed in its niche, and all the parts of the structure firmly united by the cement of brotherly love and affection; that cement which makes us one people and one commonwealth. How carefully should we consider then before displacing one of these stones to insert another shaped by our hands. It is not ours to attempt to improve what you have done, but rather to build on to this foundation so grandly placed. New times have brought new conditions and with them new problems which we must meet. You found us in the making. It was your task to foster the institutions and industries which then

were infants. Carefully and laboriously have you done this, and with what eminent success! Yet, as we would have them do, these infants have reached the adult stage, and are now giants which still need oversight. Ours is the task of continuing the control of these creations that they may best subserve our interests. The task is no light one. Should I tell you that a giant is roaming the streets of this city, a man ninety feet in height, who weighs two hundred tons, whose feet are fourteen feet long, whose boot straps brush the eaves of the houses, whose strides are three rods in length, the bravest of us would blanch at the thought of meeting him, an adversary. Still his strength would be equal to but three thousand common men. We have just such beings to cope with, beside whom we are mere liliputians. Have we the David's to meet such adversaries? With the courage inspired by your example, and the strength given us for humanity's sake we hope to succeed. If we do win, the credit will not be ours. A goodly share belongs to the mothers who have nourished us and trained us in the ways of rectitude; a goodly share, to the sisters who inspire us by their examples of purity and nobility.

Pioneer Lawmakers, again we welcome you to our halls. We are ready and glad today to sit at your feet and drink of the knowledge of which you are so bountifully supplied.

CHAIRMAN PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Thirty-second General Assembly—I know I voice the sentiment of all the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association when I say we highly appreciate the high honors you have conferred upon us today. As our time is limited, Sergeant Twombly will now conduct the Pioneer Lawmakers to the office of Governor A. B. Cummins.

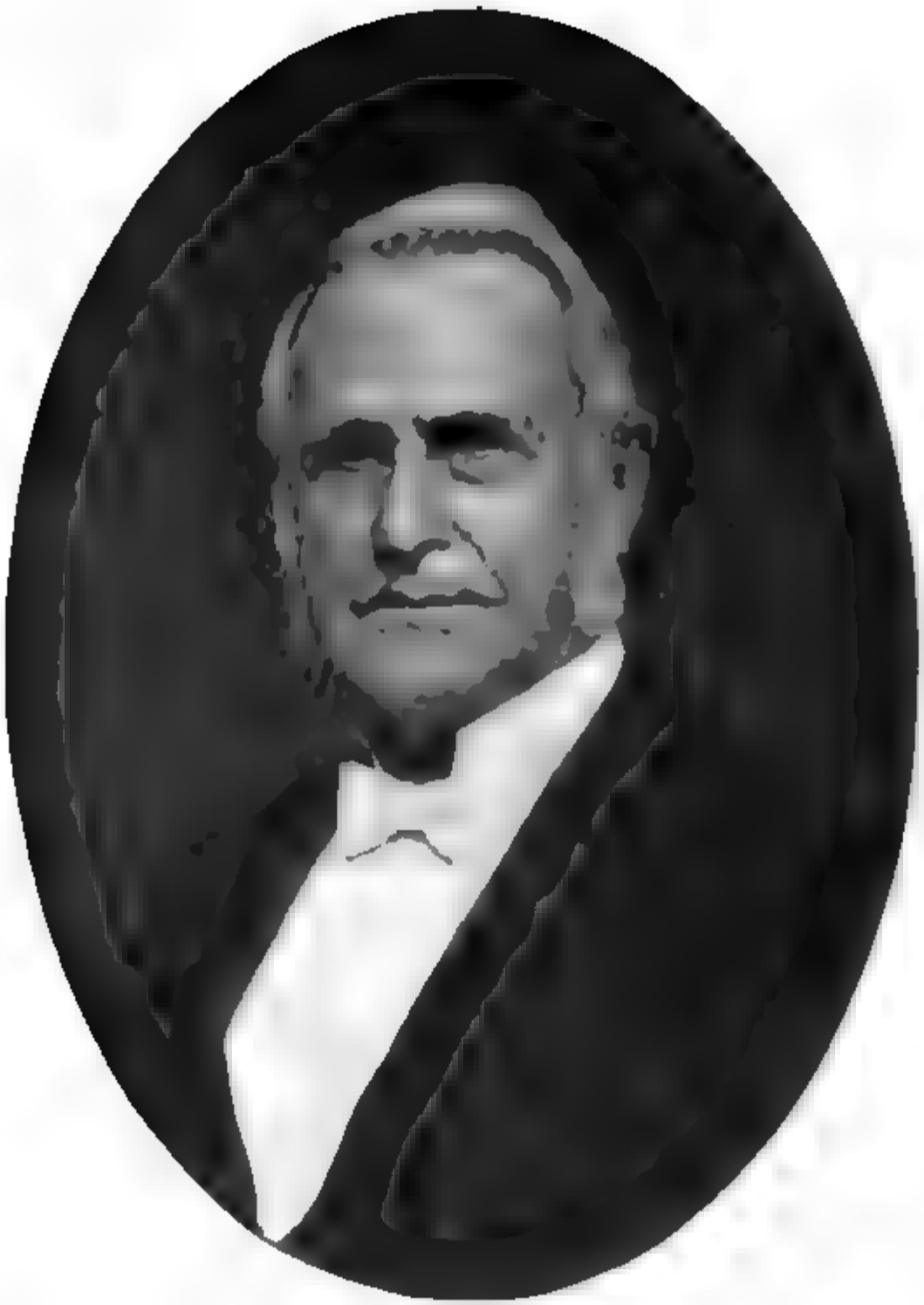
SPEAKER KENDALL: The members of the House of Representatives will arise and remain standing while our honored guests are conducted from the hall.

Arriving at the Governor's reception room, the members were all seated. The Governor passed around the room, taking each member by the hand, thanking him for calling, saying that he sincerely hoped that he might return home safely and that they might be spared to return again in two years, as vigorous and cheerful as you are today.

Chairman Perry thanked the Governor for his well wishes in his usual happy manner.

Mrs. Col. Cheek presided at the piano and sang that splendid old song, "Home, Sweet Home," the Governor and all the members joining in the chorus.

On motion of the Hon. Lot Abraham, the Association adjourned sine die.



HON. ISAAC BRANDT, DES MOINES, SECRETARY.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

Charles City, Iowa, March 1, 1907.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, Secretary of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—Dear Sir: It would give me very much pleasure to accept the invitation extended to me at this time, and to meet so many of my old time friends, who so nobly and well did their duty, with those who have gone before, and those who have come after to make our State what she is today, one of the foremost States of the Union.

The burden of ninety-one years is upon me, and I do not feel equal to what our good President would call the "strenuousness" of a railroad journey, such as I would have to take to reach Des Moines. With many regrets I must decline the honor of your kind invitation.

Please remember me kindly to my old comrades.

Yours fraternally,

AZRO B. F. HILDRETH.

House of Representatives, Wasington, February 18, 1907.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, Secretary Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Des Moines, Iowa—My Dear Mr. Brandt: ' I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the eleventh session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association at Des Moines on March 13th. For this invitation I want to thank you very earnestly. It would be a pleasure to me to meet with the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa in annual convention, but a pressure of public business precludes my attendance. After the adjournment of Congress on March 4th several matters of importance will make it necessary for me to be in Washington some weeks and I do not expect to return home until after the date of the meeting. I hope you may have a good attendance and that your deliberations may be productive of much pleasure to the members and that it may be a very enjoyable occasion. Again thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain,

Your friend,

W. P. HEPBURN.

House of Representatives U. S., Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: Your favor of the 15th inst. received. If possible I will attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association on March 13th, next, but on account of some matters of rather a pressing nature, I may not be able to do so. I should like very much to attend the meeting and renew my acquaintance with the men who

have done so much in the way of wise legislation in the earlier days of our history for the prosperity of our commonwealth. One of our old lawmakers is now in Washington and brings back to my mind the memory of the earlier sessions when I was making a start as a clerk in the Iowa Senate. I refer to B. F. Allen, who is here on some public matters. Generous, public-spirited, unaffected and manly in the days of his prosperity; courageous, serene and kindly in his old age and poverty, he typifies the character of man out of which pioneers and heroes are made. If I can get there I shall be there; if I can not I send my warmest greeting and best wishes to all.

Yours very truly,

J. A. T. HULL.

Hon. Isaac Brandt, Des Moines, Iowa.

Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, February 21, 1907.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, Des Moines, Iowa—My Dear Mr. Brandt: Yours of the 15th, with regard to the meeting of the old Iowa lawmakers is received. It would do me infinite good if I could run away from my duties here and renew old acquaintance with all of you. But that is impossible. The department work here is growing steadily and the growth brings more responsibility. I am especially busy with the execution of the pure food law at the present time. But I send you greeting and good cheer and hope you will have a comfortable and edifying time. The young men on the hill who are in charge of the laws of Iowa just now are fine fellows, and I hope their deliberations will be wise and conservative. They are caring for the magnificent superstructure in our great State that we older men helped to establish.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, I remain, very cordially,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary

1726 I Street, Washington, March 5, 1907.

My Old Friend Brandt: Your invitation of the 15th of February to be present at the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association was duly received.

I have been an invalid confined to the house most of the winter and my correspondence and other duties have been neglected. I am too weak to take the long journey to Iowa, otherwise I should be glad to meet the old friends who still survive, for they recall most interesting times and events in the growth of the State.

It has fallen to the lot of few communities to develop in so short a time so large a population accompanied by so large an amount of wealth and so much comfort in living. The last time that I traversed the State I was surprised as well as gratified at the aspect of general comfort and content that prevailed everywhere in the farm buildings and grounds and which included even the horses and cattle of the farms. There seemed a great increase in the number of trees on the

prairie farms, beautified by their shade. The prevailing scene represented moral content and even happiness, in contrast with the restless discontent of cities and eastern crowded conditions.

In such a peaceful and happy community the real home of patriotism is found. May it never be changed into the restless communities of mining and manufacturing interests, as in some other States. Gain in wealth is not a compensation for the loss of general content and the widely diffused condition of agricultural prosperity. My prayer is that Iowa may continue to be the model agricultural State of the Union, with a just pride in her schools and churches and rich soil as the basis of her prosperity.

Pray give my hearty greetings to the members who shall be present at the coming meeting and believe me,

Yours very cordially,
JOHN A. KASSON.

Clermont, Iowa, February 14, 1907.

Dear Brandt: Yours of 13th at hand and noted. I should be delighted to meet with the pioneer lawmakers on March 13th, but I expect to leave for the South the first of next week for a few weeks' absence. I feel early legislative associates are getting scarcer and it makes me feel lonesome that my work is pretty nearly done. Only a few of the members of the Twelfth General Assembly are now one deck. Well, we can feel that the old ship of state is yet in good hands. With kindest regards to all of our old associates.

Yours,
WM. LARRABEE.

Colfax, Iowa, March 5, 1907.

My. Dear Mr. Brandt: I find it impossible to prepare a paper for the pioneer lawmakers' meeting. Am very busy preparing several Chautauqua addresses and this, with my other work, makes it out of the question, which I greatly regret. I expect to call some time during your sessions, however. I trust you may have an enjoyable time. With high regard,

Very truly yours,
J. B. WEAVER.

Denison, Iowa, March 9, 1907.

Hon. Isaac Brandt, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa—Dear Sir: I have received your invitation to attend the eleventh session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association to be held in Des Moines, commencing Wednesday, March 13, 1907, for which please accept my thanks. I had the misfortune to have my hip fractured, and now on crutches, and therefore unable to accept the honor of being present with you.

Very truly yours,
HENRY C. LAUB.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 13 AND 14, 1907.

Name	Post Office	State	Years in Iowa	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Character of Official Service.
Abraham, Lot	Mt. Pleasant	Iowa.	66	Ohio	Apr. 18, 1833	Member Senate, 19-20th General Assemblies.
Aldrich, Charles	Des Moines	Iowa.	46	New York... .	Oct. 2, 1829	Clerk of House of Rep , 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870. **Member, 1882-1894.**
Abern'thy, Alonzo	Osage	Iowa.	44	Ohio	Apr 14, 1836	House of Rep , 1866 Supt of Public Instruction, 1872-1876.
Auld, T. J	Washington ..	Iowa.	46	Ohio	Feb. 7, 1825	Member 16th General Assembly
Bishop, Charles A.	Des Moines .	Iowa.	31	Wisconsin .	May 22, 1854	Member House, 19th General Assembly
Bliss, L O	Iowa Falls ...	Iowa	39	New York.....	Jul. 29, 1826	House of Representatives, 14th General Assembly.
Brandt, Isaac ..	Des Moines .	Iowa	47	Ohio	Apr. 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th General Assembly.
Bromley, Owen .	Des Moines...	Iowa.	49	Wales	May 1825	Member 10th Genera. Assembly Sergeant at Arms, 18th G. A.
Brooks, Phebe S	Des Moines ..	Iowa.	58	Ohio	Jan. 26, 1826	
Byers, S. H. M...	Des Moines .	Iowa	51	Pennsylvania	July 4, 1828	
Casady, P. M ..	Des Moines. .	Iowa.	59	Indiana.... ..	Dec. 8, 1818	Member 2-3d General Assemblies
Cheek, Alice S.....	Des Moines....	Iowa.	50	Indiana	Jan. 1852	Honorary member since its organization.
Chassell, Mary E	LeMars	Iowa.	41	Iowa	Dec. 9, 1865	Daughter of the Hon W H Calkins
Chassell, E. D.....	LeMars	Iowa	48	New York.....	May 26, 1858	State Binder and Member of House, 1894 and 1904-1906.
Cole, C C . .	Des Moines .	Iowa.	47	New York.....	June 4, 1824	Supreme Judge, 1864-1870
Clayton, B. F ..	Indianola.....	Iowa.	37	Kentucky.....	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 17th 18th and 20th General Assemblies.
Clark, J. S	Des Moines .	Iowa.	41	Indiana	Oct. 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869-1870.
Coffin, L. S.....	Fort Dodge	Iowa.	50	New H	Apr. 9, 1843	Railroad Commissioner, 1882 1885
Dashiel, M. A	Indianola.....	Iowa.	49	Indiana	Oct. 7, 1826	Member 12th G A Senate, 14-15th and 16-18th G. A's.
Davis, John M... .	Des Moines ..	Iowa.	49	Ohio	June25, 1831	Deputy Sec of State, 1851-1853 Deputy, Land Office, 1857, 1861.
Day, Jennie E.....	Des Moines....	Iowa.	46	Indiana	....	
Ericson, C. J. A..	Boone.....	Iowa.	46	Sweden.....	Mar. 8, 1840	Member House, 14th Senate, 26th, 27th and 30th, General A's.
Edmundson, J. D.	Des Moines....	Iowa.	66	Iowa .. .	Nov 28, 1833	Messenger 8th General Assembly
Epperson, F. M...	Eddyville	Iowa	46	Kentucky.....	Nov. 14, 1840	Member, 13th, 14th and 31st General Assemblies.
Field, A. G . . .	Des Moines..	Iowa.	57	New York	Nov 15, 1829	Member, Agric'ral Board 1862 U S Examining Surgeon 1866 to 1884.
Frisbie, A L. ...	Des Moines ..	Iowa.	34	New Jersey..	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty-three years
Finkbine, C. A....	Des Moines ...	Iowa.	51	Iowa	Nov. 16, 1853	
Fairall, S. H.	Iowa City . ..	Iowa	49	Maryland	June21, 1836	House of Representatives, 1862 Senate, 1868-1874
Godfrey, G. L .	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Vermont	Nov 4, 1823	House of Representatives, 1868
Gallup, W. H.	Boone	Iowa.	44	New York.....	May 17, 1840	Member Senate, 16-17th General Assemblies.
Gillette, E. H.	Valley Jct . ..	Iowa.	44	New York.....	Oct. 1, 1840	Member 46th United States Congress
Glendenning, E...	Lineville	Iowa	51	Indiana	Aug 31, 1831	Member 19th and 16th General Assemblies.
Haines, T. E.....	Altona.....	Iowa.	44	Ohio	Jan. 21, 1831	Member 19th General Assembly.
Hollingsworth, L..	Des Moines...	Iowa.	40	Ohio	Mar. 5, 1831	Representative, 9th General Assembly.
Hopkins, J. F.....	Madrid	Iowa.	49	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1821	Representative, 11th General Assembly
Horton, Chas. E..	Marshalltown.	Iowa.	59	New York.....	Jan. 13, 1840	Member, 15-16th General Assemblies
Keables, B. F.....	Pella	Iowa.	50	New York	Nov. 20, 1828	Representative, 12 14th General Assemblies.

Linderman, Chas.	Clarinda.....	Iowa.	50	New York.....	Feb. 14, 1849	Member, 11th, 24th, and 25th General Assemblies.
Moir, W. J.....	Eldora.....	Iowa.	50	Scotland.....	Oct. 19, 1824	Member, 9-10th General Assemblies.
Perkins, Geo. D...	Sioux City.....	Iowa.	46	New York.....	Feb. 29, 1840	Member, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th United States Congress.
Perry, T. B.....	Albia.....	Iowa.	53	Ohio	Apr. 11, 1832	Member, Board of Education, 1858-59-60-61. Senate, 24-25th G. A's.
Prouty, S. F.....	Des Moines....	Iowa.	52	Ohio	Jan. 17, 1854	Member, 18th General Assembly.
Porter, Will.....	Des Moines....	Iowa.	52	Ohio	Jan. 29, 1833	Clerk of the House of Representatives 1862.
Reed, Joseph R...	Council Bluffs	Iowa.	48	Ohio	Mar. 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.
Robison, G. S.....	Des Moines....	Iowa.	37	Illinois....	May 28, 1853	Member House, 16th G. A. Senate, 19-20th and 21st G. A's.
Rothert, H. W.....	Council Bluffs	Iowa.	49	Ohio	Sept. 11, 1843	Member Senate, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th General Assemblies.
Smith, R. A.....	Okoboji	Iowa.	47	New York.....	Oct. 13, 1830	Member, 12th General Assembly.
Steadman, E. M...	Des Moines....	Iowa.	50	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1838	Member House, 14-15th General Assemblies.
Trimble, H. H.....	Keokuk.....	Iowa.	57	Indiana	May 13, 1827	Co. Attorney 1850-54. Senate, 6-7th G. A's. Dist. Judge 1862 to 1867.
Twombly, V. P....	Des Moines....	Iowa.	65	Iowa	Feb. 21, 1842	County Treasurer 1878 to 1884. State Treasurer 1885 to 1891.
Weaver, James B.	Colfax	Iowa.	63	Ohio	June 12, 1833	District attorney. Member of Congress.
Young, Lafayette.	Des Moines....	Iowa.	58	Iowa	May 1848	Member Senate, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 22d G. A's.

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HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1909

HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 10-11, 1909

TWELFTH BIENNIAL SESSION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1909-10.

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HON. B. F. CLAYTON,

Indianola.

Secretary:

ISAAC BRANDT,

Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary:

J. M. DAVIS,

Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First .....H. H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk.
Second .....SAMUEL MCNUTT, Muscatine.
Third .....L. O. BLISS, Iowa Falls.
Fourth.....WM. LARRABEE, West Union.
Fifth .....W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids.
Sixth .....F. M. EPPERSON, Eddyville.
Seventh .....E. H. GILLETTE, Valley Junction.
Eighth.....W. S. DUNGAN, Chariton.
Ninth .....H. W. ROTHERT, Council Bluffs.
Tenth .....C. J. A. ERICKSON, Boone.
Eleventh .....GEO. D. PERKINS, Sioux City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CAPT. V. P. TWOMBLY, Des Moines. JUDGE C. C. COLE, Des Moines.

COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa:

NAME.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

WHO ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP.—Its members shall consist of all former State officers, including members and officers of territorial and State legislatures, senators and representatives in Congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys, who served twenty years prior to each biennial reunion.

TIME OF MEETING.—The reunions shall be held at the Capitol of the State, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the year in which the General Assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

OFFICERS.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice-president from each congressional district of the State, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various session, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of each meeting. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present post-office address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION
OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1909
Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 10 and 11, 1909

TWELFTH BIENNIAL SESSION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Hon. W. J. Moir.

Gentlement will please rise and remain standing while Rev. Dr. Thompson invokes the Divine Blessing.

REV. DR. W. B. THOMPSON: Oh God, our Father, we would bring Thee here into our midst by recognizing Thee and Thy good hand, which has ever been over us in blessing, and yet not that we would bring Thee near because of the fact that Thou art not everywhere present, for wherever sincere hearts come together, where men fear Thy name, there Thou art in the midst always ready to bless and ready to do Thy people good. But, we gather here upon this occasion to take a look into the past, and we are led the more readily to do this from looking at these faces adorning the walls. Surely goodness and mercy ever follow us all our days and Thy kindness has been shown to us as a commonwealth, and all through our history as a State Thou hast blessed the people who have come here to make this their home; and Thou hast showered these blessings upon them abundantly. Surely our lines have fallen in pleasant places, and we have had a goodly heritage, and we have entered into the labors of our Fathers who have wrought before our time, and many of us have labored together that this commonwealth might be developed and that pleasant homes and happy surroundings might be spread abroad throughout the entire length and breadth of our beloved State. And now as we come together to greet each other and to speak of the times which have gone into history, and especially those days when you that feared God met together to formulate laws and to make rules for the regulation of affairs among us, Oh Lord, let Thy blessings be upon us, and may all our fellowship be characterized by the fear of God and by consideration one for another, remembering that we are to concede in regard to opinion and in regard to many other things for the direct happiness and the

better welfare of all concerned. Then let Thy blessing rest upon this gathering and upon each individual as he may come here from every different part of the State, and all that may come from everywhere, whether from the city or from the length and breadth of this commonwealth, and may these blessings so eminently rest on all the deliberations in order that good results may follow. We ask it all in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: We will now be favored with a song by Mrs. Alice Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: I scarcely know what to sing, but I guess some of the old songs are what you like best.

Sings, "Coming Through the Rye."

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, what is your further pleasure.

MR. BRANDT: The appointment of a committee to wait upon the governor, I think would be strictly in order now. According to the program, the governor was to meet us at 2 o'clock, and the committee could meet him and go over at 2 o'clock.

MR. SCHALLER: I move that the president appoint Mr. Brandt.

MR. BRANDT: I would move to amend the motion, that we make Mr. Phil Schaller and Mr. T. B. Perry a committee to wait upon the governor.

CHAIRMAN: Will the gentlemen accept the amendment?

MR. SCHALLER: No, I will not accept the amendment.

CHAIRMAN: I think the committee suggested by the amendment would be better, as the president and secretary ought to be here.

MR PERRY: The amendment was not seconded, and I decline. You have heard the motion for the president to appoint the committee to wait upon the governor.

Motion put and carried.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to act as a committee to wait upon the governor.

CHAIRMAN: What is your further pleasure, gentlemen?

MR. SCHALLER: Before adjournment, Mr. Harlan has told me that any hour we may set he will take us through the building, and I think it would be proper to accept his proposition, and I move you, sir, that we accept his proposition and that 3 o'clock this afternoon be the hour set for us to accept his offer.

Motion put and carried.

MR. SCHALLER: I presume the secretary and the president will notify both the house and the senate.

MR. NELSON: I think we ought to defer the appointment of that committee until this afternoon. I feel if these committees are appointed at this time we will all be in office, and I do not think we are capable of holding these offices. I think we had better defer the appointment of the other committees until 2 o'clock. I make that as a motion.

CHAIRMAN: If there are no objections, the motion will be considered as put and carried.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—I decline going to see the governor for this reason: I have all these matters to look after here,—the recording of names, and other matters, and I would suggest the name of Mr. Nelson. He is an active man and he would go with you and see the governor. By consent, I would be pleased to decline and have Mr. Nelson take my place.

MR. NELSON: Mr. President—During the years of 1861 and 1862 we did not like the name of substitute, and I was a volunteer, and when I volunteered I was not a substitute, and when I lost my father in the army he was not a substitute, but under this kindness from my friend Isaac of Old, why, certainly, I would accept to be a substitute, but would not outside of a request from Isaac of Old.

MR. SCHALLER: I am glad now that he is willing to be a substitute. As long as he has not been stamped it is all right.

CHAIRMAN: Anything further gentlemen?

MR. BRANDT: Your address would be the next thing on the program whether you see fit to deliver it now, or wait until this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN: Just suit yourselves, gentlemen, so far as that is concerned.

MR. BRANDT: I move you then Mr. Chairman, that the address of the president be deferred until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

MR. BRANDT: Now, Mr. Chairman, there are quite a number of our friends that were here an hour ago,—Colonel Clayton, Colonel Abernathy, and two or three others that are absent—and hence I think it would be well for us to adjourn now and have a general shaking of hands, and some these old fellows that were down south

would like to tell stories and we would be glad to hear them. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we do now adjourn.

MR. PERRY: Let us have a song by Mrs. Cheek first.

CHAIRMAN: Yes; I was going to suggest that. Mrs. Cheek wlil perhaps favor us with another one of her sweet songs.

MRS. CHEEK: With much pleasure, Mr. President.

Mrs. Cheek here sang "Swiss Echo."

MR. BRANDT: I think Lot Abraham will be here after dinner, one of these fellows that was a substitute after 1861, and he is just full of these old war songs.

CHAIRMAN: Anything further before we adjourn, gentlemen? If not, you have heard the motion to adjourn till 2 o'clock.

Motion put and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the hour has arrived to which we adjourned, and permit to me to say it is always in order to listen to a song by Mrs. Cheek.

Mrs. Cheek responded by singing "If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow."

MR. PERRY: It is certain that no woman need go without a husband a great while if she has a voice to make such sweet music

CHAIRMAN: The statement with reference to "If a body kiss a body, need a body cry," I inclined to think my countryman Burns had read that chapter in the Good Book where it says that Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept. I never could understand why Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and then blubbering over it afterwards. I think I can fully appreciate it now.

It has been suggested that I appoint Mr. Twomby, sergeant-at-arms for the occasion to look after these strangers about here and invite them in, and also when the governor comes, have him properly announced and seated.

PRESIDENT MOIR'S ADDRESS.

Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: I see by your articles of association, and by custom, that your President is required to deliver an inaugural address at the opening of each biennial reunion.

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

These words uttered by a small boy nearly a century ago, apply with double force to the man who is nearing the shores of the Eternal Morning, and who is within sight of his eighty-fifth milestone in life's journey.

A wise man has said, "I was young, but now am old, and many changes have passed before me." Many solemn changes have passed since last we met. Yes, many of our members have crossed that sea on which sail no return vessels.

Among them that grand man, P. M. Cassady of this city, who was one of the founders of the State of Iowa, and of the city of Des Moines, who has occupied many official positions with fidelity and marked ability: Was an honor to the state and an honor to the city in which he spent a long, prosperous and honored life, beloved by all who knew him. Judge Cole said in public during our last meeting that "P. M. Cassady was the most respected man in the State of Iowa," and I fully endorse that sentiment. It is said that he never was known to speak ill of any one. I entertain the opinion that he practiced a maxim that was given me by my good old Scottish father when I left the paternal roof, which was this, "If ye canna say ony guid o' a body dinna say ony ul." He won his way into the affections of the people by his manly bearing, generosity and kindness of heart, and ever felt like saying:

"Give to me the happy mind,
That will ever seek to find
Something fond, something kind,
All the wide world over."

Another of our beloved members has gone; Charles Aldrich now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

We shall see his pleasant smile and meet his friendly greeting no more. He has held many important positions with ability and fidelity. Was chief clerk of the House of Representatives in the sessions of 1860, '62, '66 and '70. Was adjutant of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. Was representative from Hamilton county in 1882; and in 1892 was appointed curator of the Historical Department which was truly his great life work. Was of marked ability as a writer, prompt and efficient as chief clerk, brave and patriotic as a soldier, faithful as a legislator, master of the situation as curator, and kind and refined as a man.

But Charles Aldrich needs no extended eulogy from me, for he has here erected to his memory a monument more grand and useful than a bronze statue, and more enduring than marble or granite shaft.

In the language of Major Byers:

"No evanescent glory his,
Time will increase the fame it lent,
And truth, that never walked amiss
Will make these stones his monument."

Another of our highly esteemed members, Dr. M. A. Dashael, has also gone to his eternal home.

He represented Warren county in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies; was senator for four sessions and was regarded as one of the able and early lawmakers of Iowa. Was a charter member of the board of trustees of the Iowa Industrial School. Attended our first meeting in 1868 when we started with seven little boys on White's manual labor institute farm in the north part of Lee county. Was appointed secretary and held that position until 1876, and no man performed his duty more faithfully than he.

He was great in his goodness and good in his greatness, bright, witty and active.

"He was one whose wit, without wounding could hit
And green be the turf that lies o'er him."

Permit to mention one more, a neighbor and dearly cherished friend. On the 9th day of June, 1907, the Hon. Henry L. Huff of Eldora crossed the silent river. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., on the 29th day of January, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar in August, 1853, moved to Hardin county on the 20th day of May, 1855; was a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly; was on five committees and chairman of two, and was known as one of the most faithful and diligent members of that body.

The hand of man may rear imposing monuments to departed greatness, but higher, greater, and more enduring is the monument that is raised in the hearts of his family and fellowman by one who like our departed friend, has lived a life devoted to duty, faithful to his family, faithful to his friends, faithful to his clients, and faithful to his country.

His ambition was ever upward and onward, his aspirations lofty and sincere, his chief aim the welfare and happiness of his family—and his solace the quietude of his own fireside.

The practice of these virtues by Henry L. Huff will cause his memory to be cherished and revered by all who knew him until time with them shall be no more.

Many others who have crossed the mystic river, since our last meeting, might be mentioned did time and space permit,—

"They all have gone, have passed from earth,
But each has left an honored name,
And time the chronicler of truth,
But serves to consecrate their fame."

I said many changes have passed before me, I have lived to see this nation, though still an infant in years, become a giant in every element that tends to make it a happy, prosperous and powerful nation.

You Pioneers who have been blessed with the years that your humble servant has, have lived while twenty-two presidents have occupied the presidential chair in these United States, and all but two have crossed the silent river.

When I first drew breath, near the banks of the Bonnie Dundee, in the land of a Bruce and a Wallace, there was not a mile of railroad in the civilized world. The first passenger coach was run from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills in 1829.

Now there are over 220,000 miles of railroad in these United States; palatial coaches cross and re-cross this continent from ocean to ocean at the speed of a mile a minute. The state of Texas has more railroad mileage than any other state, and the United States of America more railroad mileage than any other nation in the world.

We have witnessed sixteen splendid warships of the American navy make a voyage the like of which has never been made before. The plaudits of the old world were given them, and crowned heads paid them homage. And wonderful to relate, while homeward bound in midocean, without pole or wire, a message came over the wave, informing us that they were safe and would soon be home again. And the booming of thousands of cannon, speech of President Roosevelt and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner by twenty-eight bands has given them a rousing welcome home.

Wonderful and almost marvelous have been the achievements of man during the last century in art and science. From the flintlock gun to the Winchester; from the punk and flint to the friction match; from the tallow dip of our mother's make to the bright electric light; from the old hand press of Franklin's time to the cylinder press that can print and fold over 20,000 copies an hour; from a trudge in the mud to speak to your neighbor to the telephone; from a horse in a carriage to a horseless carriage; from a ride in a lumber wagon among the dust and flies to a ride in Wright's areoplane, far away from obnoxious vapors, rocked on the billows of the etherial blue; imagine now the porter waking you out of a celestial slumber and handing you a wireless telegram informing you of the arrival of a fine pair of twin boys at your house.

From the wooden plow to the American steam plow; would not old Cincinnatus who left his wooden plow in the furrow, when called to fight the enemies of Rome, be somewhat amazed if he should return to earth and behold Fauke's American steam plow turning over the stubborn glebe at the rate of twenty acres a day.

From the hand sickle to the harvester; would not Boaz of Bible mention, who while he was watching his sickle reapers, and telling his binders to leave more gleanings for pretty Ruth, have been surprised, if a farmer boy had driven into his field with a McCormack harvester, and and offered to cut down his patch of barley for fifty cents an acre.

From the needle to the sewing machine; what would our good old mother Eve have said if while she was coaxing poor old Adam to take a bite of the Maiden Blush apple, a sewing machine peddler had stepped into the garden of Eden with a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine on his back, placed it in the shade of the tree on which was growing the forbidden fruit, and offered to do some fine stitching on her leafy garment.

Steam and electricity have almost obliterated space. When I crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1830 we were over six weeks in crossing; now we can cross in less than as many days.

By the use of the telegraph this globe is turned into a vast whispering gallery. The first telegraphic message was sent May 27, 1844, from Washington to Baltimore by Miss Anna Ellsworth, and was, "See what God has wrought." That sentiment is as applicable now as then, when we

contemplate that even the waves of the ocean are now obedient to the command of man, and intelligence is now flashed from Japan to California without the aid of pole or wire.

Truly we have lived in the acme of ages, and our lives are now spanning the most glorious of days since the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy.

We have lived to see the credit of this nation become so good that its bonds only drawing two per cent can be readily sold in the markets of the world at a premium.

We can now behold the flag of our country, floating on every lake, ocean and river, and no man or nation now dares to spit upon that proud emblem of our nationality, while a United States man of war floats upon the ocean, or a boy in blue draws a sword.

Japan may foam, bluster and threaten, but it will find, if it undertakes to whip the American eagle, that it is not fighting the Russian bear.

In the city of London, there is an American club. They occasionally have a banquet. At one of these banquets toasts were in order. One member rose in his place and said: "Here is to the United States of America, the best nation on earth, bounded on the north by British America, on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, and on the west by the Pacific."

Another member at once arose and said, geographically speaking that toast was all right, but did not come up to the occasion, and said: "Here is to the United States of America, the greatest nation ever born, bounded on the north by the Arctic circle, on the south by the antarctic, on the east by the rising, and on the west by the setting sun."

Another member at once arose and said that the last toast was still too tame, and said: "Here is to the United States of America, the grandest nation known to man, bounded on the north by the arora boreallis, on the south by the Panama canal, on the east by the dawn of creation. and on the west by the crack of doom."

And wound up their banquet by singing that good old song:

"Of all the mighty nations in the east or in the west,
The glorious Yankee Nation is the wisest and the best."

I take pride in saying that our beloved state is one of the component parts of this great nation. Admitted into the Union in 1846, with Florida, which had then a population of 54,477—Iowa 43,120 Now Iowa is tenth in population and Florida thirty-second. Iowa has forty-five inhabitants to the square mile, Florida only nine.

Many years have come and gone since the wild unbroken prairie in this state first felt the touch of the breaking plow, and no doubt he who held the plow, while alone in the solitude of the boundless prairie, felt like exclaiming with Robinson Crusoe:

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the center all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

It meant something in the long ago for father and mother to gather their little ones into the covered wagon, bid good-bye to the home of their birth, say farewell to the friends of their youth, cross the father of waters, when there was no bridge, go out upon the broad prairie, and there, while the savage prowled by day and the wolf howled by night, with courage, faith and hope erect for themselves a prairie home.

Iowa cannot boast of a rockbound coast, where wave upon wave and billow upon billow proclaims the mighty power of the deep, nor do mountains high and grand with snow-capped summits rise within her fair domain; her pride is in her fertile lands, the intelligence of her people, her fair women and honest men, and in being one of the brightest stars in the blue dome of a splendid republic.

In peace and plenty throned serene,
Sits Iowa, our prairie queen,
Adorned with every frugal gift,
And all the panoply of thrift,
To cheer her sons and daughters true,
And blessings in their pathway strew.
She foremost stood in sixty-two
When Lincoln called for boys in blue,
And when they laid their arms aside
She felt they had been true and tried,
Her wisdom is excelled by none
In any land beneath the sun.

And now, kind friends, permit me to tender to you my sincere thanks for your kind attention.

May you one and all grow young as the years come and go. May your last days be your best days. And may your happiness and prosperity increase every hour, as day after day and year after year rolls into the immensety of eternity.

It is now time for the Governor to be here, and I am inclined to think he will expect Mr. Nelson to call upon him.

It has been suggested that we have some committees to appoint. I think we might as well appoint them now.

I will appoint as committee to wait upon the senate: Col. Alonzo Abernethy and Dr. A. G. Field. To wait on the house of representatives: F. M. Epperson and Phil Schaller. On resolutions: V. P. Twomby, John M. Davis and Mr. Samuel McNutt. Committee on nominations: T. B. Perry, B. F. Clayton and Col. Godfrey.

MR. SCHALLER: Mr Chairman—I would like to ask,—I believe the program requires us to meet the house at 3:30. Is it understood that we are to make the arrangements for that hour?

CHAIRMAN: I presume that would be for the committee to arrange, Mr. Schaller.

The next thing in order on the program is Adress of Welcom by Governor Carroll.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. President—There is one matter that I have been thinking about in connection with this organization. I am not conversant as to how the management raise funds, but there must be some cost connected with this institution. I have never been assessed or asked to pay anything, but this printing matter and various arrangements that has got to be made certainly cost some money, in connection with the time. I would like to know something about it, and I think that the members of this association should chip in and help pay this expense. Now, I have not been approached on this and arrangements may already be made, and if not should be made. I would like to hear from the president, or the secretary, as to the cost.

CHAIRMAN: I think the secretary could give us the best information. Mr. Secretary, rise and explain.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. President and Friends—A few years ago, or rather at the organization of our Pioneer Lawmakers' Association in 1886, we had a number of gentlemen in Des Moines that were not only earnest in their efforts to build up our organization and keep our record good, but also contributed largely towards it. At one time we had to pay for the printing of our Journal ourselves; we went down into our pockets and paid them, costing us from $200 to $250. It run on a few years in that manner, then our good, old friend T. S. Parvin, of whom I wish to say no better man ever lived, conceived the idea that we go before the legislature and try to get them to publish the proceedings of our organization; and permit me to say right here, while I think of it, that our House Journal is in every library in the United States, in each state, and also in the library of the United States. It is regarded as one of the best historical records that can be had. They are reliable; nothing but truth is stated; and such statements as those given us here today by our President show facts and figures and it takes time and brains to bring forth such. For that reason a committee was appointed, of which I was a member, to go before the legislature and if possible to get them to do our printing. Mr. Hoyt Sherman was a member of our committee also. We labored very earnestly with them, but with not very good effect. At the following session, two years afterwards, Senator Pusey, of Council Bluffs, was rooming at our place, and he was one of those whole-souled, big-hearted men that looked at life with you as it is. I consulted with him in relation to it.

Says he: Mr. Brandt, we will fix it;" and just briefly, let me say he did fix it, and it became a law of our state. Hence, our proceedings are always printed by the state of Iowa. Then the distributing of the Journals was another quite important feature, and four years later we succeeded in getting that done; so that by making a proper requisition we have the secretary of state send out our Journals.

Now, as to the personal expense: That was something that was usually borne by those gentlemen whom I have just mentioned, P. M. Cassady, Hoyt Sherman, John Scott, Barlow Granger and a number of others. They have all gone to the Great Beyond, and we have but few to help in anything of that kind. Our expenses usually run between $50 and $60. We have to pay for all our printing and we have to pay our stenographer, and many other little incidentals that come up. Heretofore you have taken up collections and paid the expenses that were necessarily incurred by your secretary. I had thought this: If some one had some good friend in the legislature and could inspire him with the same feeling we possess and get them to make an allowance annually for a secretary, it would be a very good thing to do. I am not speaking personally in relation to this, for I have got to an age that I cannot act as secretary very much longer, unless I do it in the other world, and as we have a great majority of our people there, I shall be happy to meet them there. Now, as to the expenses, whatever this association sees fit to do we always do it, and if they see fit to make a contribution, they can do so. If they do not, the bills will be paid anyhow.

MR. CLAYTON: Now, Mr. Chairman, as I said, I think we ought to help pay that bill, and I move that we make an assessment of $1.00 a session on all members of this association, including this meeting and the coming meeting.

Motion seconded.

MR. PERRY: I think we had better let each one present pay $2.00 down now and have the $1.00 a year after that.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Our ex-president is one of those gentlemen who is ready to do more than his share. He has already contributed $5.00 towards the paying of the expenses. He is one of those generous hearted men who know how things go here and he has always contributed his share.

MR. CLAYTON: My motion was seconded, and with Mr. Twombly's consent, I will make it $2.00.

MR. PERRY: I meant only temporarily.

MR. CLAYTON: I was intending to make it permanent.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—If I understand the motion, it is that we be assessed $1.00 at this session to pay the current expenses, and I undertsand that Mr. Perry has suggested that we make it $2.00

MR. PERRY: I want to ask this question: What will be the expenses of this session.

MR. BRANDT: It will be in the neighborhood of $60. I want to say in relation to it that whenever I get stuck real bad I go to to the hotels and sometimes I get it and sometimes I do not.

CHAIRMAN: Do you accept the amendment, Mr. Clayton,—$2.00 for all the members of the association?

MR. CLAYTON: Yes; I accept the amendment, and make the motion accordingly.

CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that we make our assessment for this session $2.00 each.

Motion put and carried.

MR. TWOMBLY: Mr. President—The Governor.

CHAIRMAN: Governor, we are very much pleased, and I take great pleasure in introducing to you members of this association Governor Carroll, who will now address us.

GOVERNOR CARROLL: *Mr. Chairman and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association*—I assure you it is a pleasure to me to meet with you, and I am sorry that the inclement weather and the condition of the railroads is such that your attendance is limited. I feel that I am really standing in the presence of the Fathers of the State. Many of you are not only pioneers as lawmakers, but pioneer citizens. You came into the state when it was very young and undeveloped and was struggling and reaching and hoping for the things which we now enjoy. While I am not a pioneer either in years or as a lawmaker, I nevertheless pride myself upon the fact that I saw the state when it was far from being what it is now. We have carved out a great commonwealth. In fact, we have tramped it out of the prairie grass and hewed it out of the timber that were virgin in Iowa. The state never could have attained its present position except for the wisdom of you men and the men who preceded you. We are now dealing with a great many important questions, but they are the outgrowth of the things that you folks dealt with years ago. We have a peculiar custom in this state whereby if a man proves him-

self to be of good material, we sometimes recall him to a position, and while I am only half old enough now for a pioneer lawmaker, I have had the honor to serve in the legislature with one or two members of your association who are present here today. I remember things that we were then grappling with and it has led me to look back just a little to see what the origin of some of them really was. I have in mind just now the creation of our present State Agricultural Society. The bill which established that institution became a law as I remember, Brother Epperson, when you and I were in the legislature. That does not mean that we had not had a state fair for many years before that, but it was not so firmly established as a state institution. I jotted down on some cards which I had in my desk some little reference to these matters. As I remember it, the state fair first came into existence at Fairfield, taking the name "state" and not being much more of a state institution than simply an institution which had a name. It later was held at different places in the state, and I think came finally to Des Moines from Keokuk. But the state fair is only one of the institutions that we take great pride in at this time. I think there are eighteen in all, and I wonder just how many of those ought to be accredited to this association and how many of them have come into existence at a period so recent that they cannot be said to have come from the hands of the pioneer lawmakers. I find that our penitentiary at Fort Madison was provided for by the Third General Assembly in 1851; that our penitentiary at Anamosa was the outgrowth of legislation by the Fourteenth General Assembly in 1872; that our Normal School at Cedar Falls was the result of work of the Sixteenth General Assembly in 1876, but that the Agricultural College at Ames had a much earlier birth than that, having been created by the Seventh General Assembly in 1858. The College for the Blind was established by the Fourth General Assembly in 1853. It was then located at the capital, which at that time was Iowa City. It was later located at Vinton in 1858, where it now is. The institution for the deaf was established by the Fifth General Assembly in 1854 at the capital, then at Iowa City, and later transferred to Council Bluffs in 1866. The Orphan's Home came about as a result of legislation by the Eleventh General Assembly in 1866. The institution for the feeble-minded was established by the Sixteenth General Assembly in 1876, and was located at Glenwood. The Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant was established by the Fifth General Assembly in 1854, and today while at lunch I happened to stand by the side of our genial Scotch friend, John Cownie, and he was telling me of a speech,—pardon me for referring to politics—which was made by the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, I think in the city of Dubuque, about the time that the appropriation was made for this institution, carrying, as I remember, $50,000. He protested against such an approprfiation as that, and declared that it was sufficient to erect a building that would not be occupied by the state in fifty years; that it would accomodate fifty people, and he told me that last year was the fiftieth year and instead of the Mount Pleasant institution, with a capacity sufficient to take care of fifty patients being sufficient for our needs, we have three others, anyone of which I think is larger than Mount Pleasant, and before now contain well onto 5,000 patients. Now,

that is not to be wondered at, because, doubtless, when that man made his speech he believed, as many others believed, that Iowa was doomed to be, or continue to be, a small state, whose population should be confined largely to that portion of our state lying along the Mississippi river. Even within the time of my own memory the western slope of our state was regarded as a sort of an unoccupied or uninhabitable territory; but we have only been surprised in that as we have been surprised in every other matter pertaining to the state's affairs. As early as 1860 we had but a few miles of railway in the United States. Just drawing on my memory now, I think in 1868 our total railway mileage was only about 1,200 miles; it is approaching 12,000 miles now,—it is above 10,000 miles at this time. But I broke the line of my thought a little with regard to these institutions. The institution at Independence was established, I think, about 1870. I am not sure as to that. Our other institutions are two additional insane asylums and our Hospital for Inebriates, and the Tuberculosis Hospital, and a few others of that character are the creatures of recent legislatures. The question of railway legislation as to the fixing of rates I think belongs to your association. In 1874 the Fifteenth General Assembly enacted a law the purpose of which was to fix a reasonable charge for operating passenger transportation. It is true we have been building upon that year after year just as we have been building upon the foundations you have laid in regard to many other departments of the state, but it is much easier, you know, after you get a foundation well laid to build a structure upon it than it is to secure the land and put in the foundation and get ready for the building. The work which you folks did was done well. You have a right to be proud of the record that you have made. I think that the sterling worth of our citizens now is due very largely to the fact that you folks acted wisely in matters of legislation, which has brought about a better citizenship than could have resulted otherwise. I think our state is to be congratulated upon the fact that little, if any, suspicion ever surrounds legislation,—I mean things which might lead one to believe that our legislation was prompted by improper motives. It is greatly to our credit, also, that in the whole history of the state, so far as my knowledge goes, we never have had but one defalcation in a state office. I am constrained here to review other matters with you, but that was not what I came for. I came to meet with you and to greet you and wish you well, and to hope for you a long life and abundant success. Your association is more than a mere association of individuals. It is a thing in which the state should take, and does take, great pride. Here upon the walls of the room that you are now occupying are the portraits of many distinguished men. The purpose of the library board is to place upon these walls, and other walls in the building, the portraits of other of our distinguished men. It may not be possible at any time ever to hang upon these walls the individual portrait of each member of this association, but I hope a thing which the curator now has in mind, and especially the assistant, who is present, and also the librarian, who is also here, and the board, which takes a very keen interest in these matters,—I say I hope that plans which they have in mind may be carried out so that the portrait of each one of you may appear here either as

an individual or as a member of the legislature. I hope that time will bring this about, so that in future years we may be able to look upon the face of every man who has honored our state by serving as a member.

I want to thank you for this privilege of coming among you and to assure you that you have my very best wishes for your continued success and the success of your association. I thank you. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: We will now listen to a response to this very nice address of our Governor by Senator Perry.

SENATOR PERRY: *Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers*,—There are but a few words I have to say in response to the kind address of welcome just delivered by the Governor of this great state. I have to express the kindest regards of our Pioneer Lawmakers' Association which is here assembled. We all feel thankful at this time that our lives have been spared so long by a kind Providence as to admit of our coming together on this occasion; and when so assembled, words cannot express the full extent of our gratification for this opportunity of reviving old memories and early experiences as pioneer lawmakers. It affords us great pleasure to consider what this opportunity affords, and what efficient pioneer legislation has done in laying the broad foundations for the growth and prosperity of our great state. The character and standing of her institutions, the industry and intelligence of her people, place Iowa as one among the foremost of all the states of this great republic. Well may all worthy pioneers be filled with joy and gladness. And lastly, in conclusion, as we cannot forget the noble deeds of Iowa's great curator, so should we ever cherish the memory of Charles Aldrich. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: I think, as I said before, it always is in order to have a song by Mrs. Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: I will sing a song that I think will be appropriate to the occasion.

Mrs. Cheek sings "A Thousand Years."

CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order is ten minutes intermission for congratulations.

MR. SCHALLER: Mr. Chairman—The Curator, Mr. Harlan, has kindly consented to show the different persons attending our meeting through the building.

MR. HARLAN: I am sure I am always ready. I want to take such part in your program as shall conduce to your pleasure. If it is your hour, it is mine. Just as you please.

CHAIRMAN: I think the most of the gentlemen have been through, but the ladies and those who have not been through and who have a desire to go through will no doubt be glad to accompany Mr. Harlan.

MR. SCHALLER: Mr. President, there is another little matter I wish to speak of, and that is in regard to raising this fund. I believe if we make it a rule that the secretary shall send out a notice of assessment to each and every member qualified of $1.00 and if he sends that amount or whatever he thinks proper, no doubt we will get plenty of money. And I will move you that the secretary be authorized to notify each and every member of this association of the assessment of $1.00 for every reunion of this association and that such members paying the assessment shall be entitled to a copy of the proceedings.

Motion seconded.

CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we assess the members of this association, all who are eligible, the sum of $1.00 for every reunion of the association and that those who pay shall be entitled to a copy of our proceedings.

Motion carried.

We will now listen to the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

SAMUEL MCNUTT: The Committee on Resolutions has instructed me to make the following report:

Resolved, That in the death of United States Senator Wm. B. Allison the State of Iowa lost one of her ablest and most faithful public servants. His knowledge of public affairs, his ability and his honesty in every position which he occupied throughout his entire public and private life were an honor to our beloved Iowa, and to our great Republic, the United States of America.

Resolved, That in the death of Charles Aldrich, Curator of the Historical Department, Iowa lost one of her most useful citizens, to whose memory this building is a monument which will last for ages, and when these granite walls have returned to dust, he will be known in history as the originator of Iowa's Historical Department.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Cheek our sincere thanks for the delightful songs she has so kindly favored us with during this meeting of the pioneer lawmakers.

CHAIRMAN: We will next listen to the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Committee reported as follows:

For President, B. F. Clayton, Indianola.
Secretary, Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.
Assistant Secretary, J. M. Davis, Des Moines.
Vice-Presidents by Districts:
First—H. H. Trimble, Keokuk.
Second—Samuel McNutt, Muscatine.
Third—L. O. Bliss.

Fourth—William Larrabee, West Union.
Fifth—W. G. Thompson, Cedar Rapids.
Sixth—F. M. Epperson, Eddyville.
Seventh—E. H. Gillette, Valley Junction.
Eighth—W. S. Dungan, Chariton.
Ninth—H. W. Rothert, Council Bluffs.
Tenth—C. J. A. Erickson, Boone.
Eleventh—Geo. D. Perkins, Sioux City.

As members of the Executive Committee we recommend Col. George L. Godfrey, V. P. Twombly and Hon. C. C. Cole of Des Moines.

CHAIRMAN: What will you do with the report of the committee?

MR. NELSON: I move you that the report of the committee be accepted and the candidates elected as reported.

Seconded.

Motion put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, there is a matter I have thought, if it has not been done, ought to be done, and that is: We ought to make some sort of a token of resolve for the lady that has sung for us here. If it has not, it will be in order for somebody to make a motion to that effect.

I am going to appoint a committee to arrange for some valuable token of appreciation. I am going to appoint Mr. Perry and Mr. Epperson to take this matter in consideration and do whatever they think best, and if they want to tax us $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 or $5.00 I am ready. If they think she would rather have a token than money, get that.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Mr. President—Haven't we influence enough with the members of the legislature to get them to do something for us, as they do for the men that come and pray every morning.

MR. SCHALLER: That would not come with good grace.

CHAIRMAN: That would not come from us.

MR. CLAYTON: I think the chariman has got the matter right. Another matter I would like to speak out for information. Has there been any action taken with reference to our Dr. Dashiel memorial in this association? I think he died since our last meeting.

MR. BRANDT: There has been, Mr. Clayton.

MR. CLAYTON: He ought to be remembered in this report of the vice-president of the seventh district.

MR. BRANDT: I have prepared a report.

CHAIRMAN: I referred to his death, Mr. Clayton.

MR. PERRY: I want to put Mr. Brandt in my place with Mr. Epperson in the matter in regard to Mrs. Cheek.

CHAIRMAN: Will Mr. Brandt kindly accept the wishes of Mr. Perry?

MR. BRANDT: That will be satisfactory, Mr. Chariman.

CHAIRMAN: There is another matter on our program,, "Recollections of the Fifth General Assembly" by Hon. J. J. Matthews.

MR. BRANDT: He will be here tomorrow morning.

CHAIRMAN: On account of the large amount of work that we are putting off until tomorrow, we will have the Mortuary Reports now so far as we can get them. We will have first the report from the First District.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I had a letter from Mr. Trimble this morning stating that he was unable to get here on account of illness of his daughter, but will prepare his report and send it to us.

CHAIRMAN: The Second District. Samuel McNutt.

SAMUEL H. FAIRALL.

In the Second district, in last February.

Ex-judge Samuel H. Fairall of Iowa City departed this life, aged seventy-four years. He located in Iowa City in the year 1855, and became somewhat noted as a man of much mental ability, and was several times elected to the legislature. He was a member of the Senate in 1873, and he took an active part in the extra session of the General Assembly in that year, which framed and adopted the Code of 1873. He was afterwards elected and served as the judge of his district. In his life he had a somewhat varied career, and he had his failings which added to his troubles; but he was generous and charitable toward his fellowmen. He had a fine farm near the city, where he raised a large family, all of whom were in the activities of Iowa up to a few years ago.

JOHN A. EVANS.

John A. Evans, of West Liberty, died last February. He had served one term as representative from Muscatine county, and was a farmer by occupation, and was well esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. At the time of his death he was serving as a deputy collector of revenue.

SECRETARY BRANDT: The Mortuary of the Pioneer Lawmakers for the past two years has been the largest that has ever occurred since our organization in 1886, and among the many our most distinguished citizens, notably: Wm. B. Allison, Charles Aldrich,

Frank W. Palmer, Phineas M. Cassady, Josiah Given, Charles A. Bishop, Samuel H. Fairall, John Russell, Col. R. D. Kellogg, Col. P. P. Henderson and M. A. Dashiel.

Hon. M. A. Dashiel, vice-president of the Seventh Congressional District, died July 3, 1907, soon after our 11th session. I concluded I would make a report for the Seventh District, as I was acquainted with all the decedents.

DOCTOR M. A. DASHIEL.

Doctor M. A. Dashiel died July 3, 1907, at his home in Indianola, age eighty-two years. He was born October 7, 1827, in Dearborn county, Indiana. He received his education at Aurora and Wilmington in his native state, and obtained the degree of M. D. from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis in 1857. Two years later he came to Iowa, located at Hartford, Warren county. In 1862 he was appointed a member of the Medical Board of Examiners for the Pension Bureau by President Abraham Lincoln. He was elected a member of the Twelfth General Assembly and to the Senate the Fourteenth, Fifteenth Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies, and again to the House of Representatives in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. He was present at the organization of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association in 1886 and was with us at our last session on March 13 and 14, 1907.

OWEN BROMLEY.

Owen Bromley died August 9, 1907, aged eighty-two years.

He was born May 20, 1825, in Wales.

Owen Bromley had not the advantages of an early education as is given to our American children, but he had an active bright mind, that with a healthy and hardy constitution gave him an opportunity to improve both body and mind. He was a great student; he never missed an opportunity to gain knowledge and improve his mind. He was a coal miner when he came to America. He settled in Salina, Jefferson county, and soon became interested in American politics. In the fall of 1863 he was elected a representative to the legislature where he soon became noted as a wise counsellor and a man that could well defend the principles that he advocated. He was a member of the committees on Federal Relation, Corporations and Sanitary Affairs. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

E. M. STEADMAN.

E. M. Steadman died November 6, 1907, at his home in the city of Des Moines, age sixty-nine years.

E. M. Steadman was born March 2, 1838, in Ohio. He came to Iowa in 1862 and settled at Vinton in Benton county. In the fall of 1871 he was elected a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly and was again re-elected in the fall of 1873 to the Fifteenth General Assembly.

He was an active, energetic member and took part in that great deadlock in the election of a Speaker. He came to Des Moines in 1882. He was appointed by the United States government in the secret service department where he became noted as one of its best officers. He also was appointed by the United States Court as receiver for the settlement of several estates.

FRANK W. PALMER.

Frank W. Palmer died December 2, 1907, in the city of Chicago, age eighty years.

Frank W. Palmer was born October 11, 1827, in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana. He had a remarkable career. He was a fine specimen of what a boy could do that was full of energy and enterprise.

Lived at Jamestown, New York, 1828-'41.
Learned printer's trade in New York City, 1841-'46.
Published Jamestown Journal, 1848-'53.
New York legislature, 1853-'54.
Removed to Iowa, 1858.
Published Dubuque Times, 1858-'60.
Iowa State Printer, 1860-'69.
Published Iowa State Register, 1860-'68.
Congressman, Capital district, 1868-'73.
Published Chicago Inter Ocean, 1873-'74.
Editor-in-chief Chicago Herald, 1875.
Postmaster of Chicago, 1877-'85.
Government printer 1888-'94, 1897-1908.

He had resided in Chicago since his retirement from the office of public printer a year or two ago, and at his bedside were his children, Robert F. Palmer, who is engaged in insurance in Chicago and resides at 175 Lakeview avenue, and his daughter who is a teacher in the Chicago high school. News of his death was conveyed to Hon. Charles Aldrich, curator of the State Department of History, his closest personal friend in Iowa.

Mr. Palmer possessed the combination of qualities which spell success. Ability, courage, force, integrity, optimism, and a winning personality were supplemented by loyalty. Influential in New York politics early, more prominent later in Iowa politics, his power in national politics found field in the management of the Inter Ocean, at the time the most radical Republican newspaper in the west. He formed an intimate friendship with Gen. John A. Logan which lasted until the demise of that gallant soldier, and his close association with Judge George G. Wright, Gen. Granville M. Dodge and other men conspicuous in affairs indicates the high position that he occupied among public men.

Aldrich on Palmer: "I knew Frank Palmer first when he was foreman of the Jamestown, New York, Journal. That was in 1846. The boy gave ample promise of the man. He was industrious and capable and it was not surprising when two years after he became publisher of the paper. Under him it was a power and so vigorous and popular was the paper that he was elected twice to the New York legislature while its editor. But the field was limited, as he believed, and the western fever was strong.

HON FRANCIS W. PALMER

"He was in charge of the *Dubuque Times* but a year or two when he was urged by the northern part of the state to be a candidate for State Printer. The southern half had two candidates, Teesdale of the Iowa State Register at Des Moines, and Howells of Keokuk. Under this division the northern part won and elected Mr. Palmer, who relinquished the Dubuque paper and bought The Register, then still a weekly. He was three times re-elected State Printer and resigned the office when elected to congress from the Capital district.

"Retiring from congress he invested all his fortune, probably $75,000, in the *Inter Ocean*, which was then owned by John Y. Scammon. The hard times and other influences wiped the slate clean for him and when he became postmaster of Chicago he had not a cent, again being financially in the same position that he was in when he came from New York, a printer boy, to be the foreman in the old Jamestown Journal office, except that then he had no creditors. It is gratifying to his friends to know that no man lost a cent through him. Though fortune deserted him at a critical moment, every man who was a creditor was paid out.

"I have known few men who were so perfectly clean as Frank Palmer and few who had his high sense of honor in every direction. When trouble came to him in the government printing office and in the storm of graft charges many thoughtless things were said and many men of strict probity were under suspicion, none of Frank Palmer's friends believed for an instant that he would be involved and knew that time would vindicate him. That was his position. When I asked him to write a statement giving his side of the controversy raging in the printing office he said that he was content to wait for time to demonstrate that he had been honorable. And it did. His removal was due to the fact that he, in turn, had removed a man without consultation with the President, I believe, and did not reflect upon him in any other way.

"He was a big man, big physically, broad minded, large hearted, sympathetic, kind. He lived up in the little frame house still standing, I believe, beyond Ninth street near the Tenth street school house, reached by several rods of wooden steps. He had a cow when he resided there and one day I saw him carrying a pail of milk across the way. I asked him if he was peddling milk on the side. He told me that he knew a poor family down there whose children needed milk, and with his own hands all winter he carried it to them. I wonder if there are many business men of today who could do as much. He was a winning sort of man, companionable, with a great heart, filled with sentiment and humanity.

"He was strictly temperate and abstenious in every way. He never touched liquor of any kind or tobacco, nor tea nor coffee. Yet he was broad and liberal and while tenacious upon points in his own conduct was charitable in every relation of life. He was a man of the cleanest character and in all of the ins and outs of politics was straight while in private affairs he exercised the strictest probity.

"It has been one of the pleasures of my public service to preserve permanently in the annals of Iowa, a reproduction of the great patriotic address he delivered in Des Moines on April 16, 1865, which fell on Sunday, at the courthouse square before the citizens of this city, on Abra-

ham Lincoln. In it is the key note to his political principles, loyalty to the highest ideals of citizenship."

On the day of his funeral the great government printing office at Washington bore American flags at half-mast from daylight until dark, and the hundreds of employes when the time arrived for the funeral, stood for five minutes with bowed and uncovered heads in respect for their former employer, with some of whom he had been associated for more than a decade. These tributes of sympathy and respect were very touching, and they showed the deep impression he had made upon men with whom he had been long and intimately associated.

PARIS B. HENDERSON.

Paris P. Henderson was born in Union county, Indiana, on the 3d of January, 1825, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 4th of January, 1908. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, his father being Thomas Henderson who removed from North Carolina to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. Paris P. Henderson in early life became a tanner and shoemaker, and in October 1847, he removed to Iowa, settling in Ackworth, Warren county, where he entered a tract of land. He continued to work at the bench as a shoemaker, however, until 1848, when he was appointed organizing sheriff of the county by Judge Olney, and assisted in establishing the county, laying its boundaries and formulating its policy. On the first of January, 1849, he was elected the first sheriff of the county and served until 1851. During the same period he was commissioned as clerk until the office was abolished. On the 11th of June, 1850, he removed to Indianola and the following year was elected county judge, occupying the bench until 1859, when he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate. He served in the regular session of 1860, and during part of the special session of 1861, but ere its close he resigned and raised a company of volunteers for service in the Union army, being mustered in as captain of Company G, Tenth Iowa Infantry, at Iowa City, in August, 1861. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and in July of that year was commissioned colonel. His military service was of a varied character and entailed many hard experiences. He was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and when he arrived at Savannah, Georgia, his term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged on the 23d of December, 1864.

Colonel Henderson then returned to his home in Iowa, and in 1865 was elected treasurer of Warren county, which position he continued to fill until January, 1874. He was afterward mayor of Indianola for twelve years, has been justice of the peace and has frequently done service on the educational board, while in early years he was a member of the board of trustees of Simpson College. His public service was characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty, arising from a comprehensive understanding of the public needs and unfaltering loyalty in citizenship. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of Warren county and the state. In fact, its annals would be incomplete without extended mention of him whose record was alike a credit and honor to the

state which honored him. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His political allegience was given to the free soil democrats, but when the extension of slavery became the dominant issue before the people and the Republican party was formed to prevent carrying slavery into the northern states, he joined its ranks and remained ever afterward one of its stalwart champions. His position on any question of importance was never an equivocal one. He stood fearlessly in defense of what he believed to be right and nothing could swerve him from a course which his judgment sanctioned as the correct one.

In early manhood Judge Paris P. Henderson wedded Martha P. Haworth. To this marriage were born six children, the only ones surviving being John Hancock Henderson of Indianola and Alfred M. Henderson of Marengo, Iowa.

JOSIAH GIVEN.

Josiah Given died February 3, 1908, in the city of Des Moines, age seventy-nine years.

He was born August 31, 1828, in Westmoreland county Pennsylvania. He was educated in the district schools. In the war with Mexico he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fourth Ohio Infantry. On his return home he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1851 he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1861, in the war of the Rebellion, he raised a company of which he was chosen captain and entered the service in the 24th Ohio Infantry. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and in 1863 was appointed colonel of the 74th Ohio Infantry. After the close of the war he was elected postmaster of the National House of Representatives and served for two years. In May, 1868, he removed to Des Moines. In January, 1872, he was elected district attorney for the Fifth Judicial District and served for three years. In November, 1886, he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District. On March 12, 1889, Governor Wm. Larrabee appointed him a member of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Joseph R. Reed. He was twice re-elected to the Supreme court by the citizens of Iowa. He was a notable public speaker on all subjects. He was known as a soldier, statesman and jurist.

THOMAS E. HAINES.

Thomas E. Haines died May 9, 1908, age seventy-seven years.

Thomas E. Haines was born January 29, 1839, in Carroll county, Ohio. He received a common school education. He was a natural born student, worked on the farm and taught school in the winter months. In 1863 he came out west. He was a man of industry and thrift and soon accumulated quite a fortune. He aided financially churches, colleges and public schools, and the betterment of society wherever he lived. He was elected a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly by the citizens of Polk county.

DANIEL FRANCIS.

Daniel Francis died May 29, 1908, age eighty-two years.

Danjel Francis was born December 6, 1826, in Dark county, Ohio. He was born and raised on a farm and received a common school education. He was very industrious and enterprising and of a strictly religious turn of mind. He never indulged in any kind of gaiety or sporting. He came to Madison county at an early day and engaged in farming. He was elected a member of the Eighteenth General Assembly from Madison county in 1880 and was known as one of the solid, quiet men that could always be depended upon to vote for every measure that he believed would have a tendency to educate, promote and better humanity.

CHARLES A. BISHOP.

Charles A. Bishop died July 29, 1908, age fifty-four years.

Judge Charles A. Bishop was born May 22, 1854, at Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. He received a collegiate education and was known among his fellow students as a fine scholar. He read law while he was teaching school and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he moved to Laporte City, Iowa, where he practiced law. In 1882 he moved to the city of Des Moines. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the District Court. In 1902 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1903 he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court by the citizens of Iowa.

RACINE D. KELLOGG.

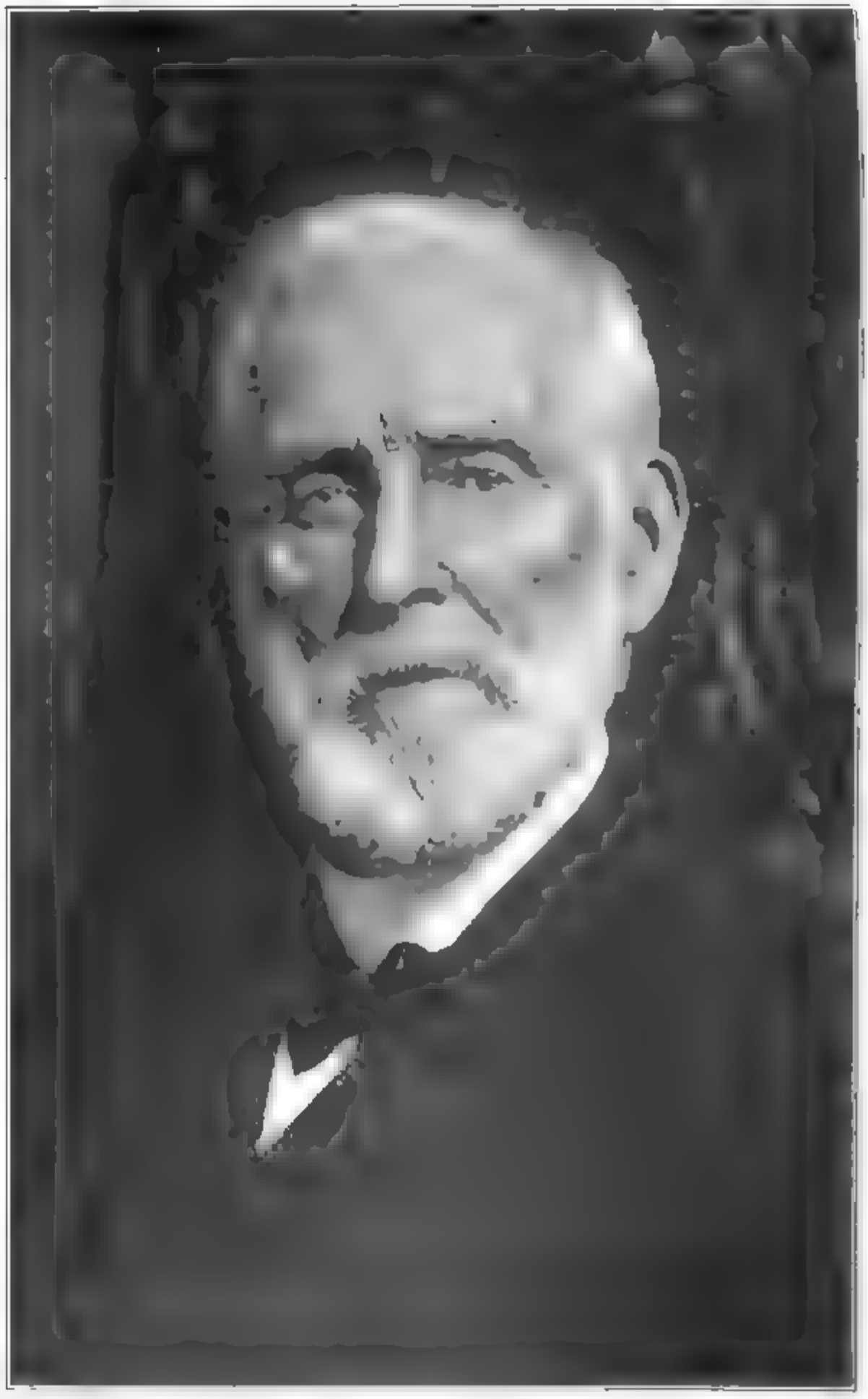
Racine D. Kellogg died August 2, 1908, age eighty years.

R. D. Kellogg was born March 9, 1828, in Fayetteville, Onandague county, New York. He was a young man full of vigor and enterprise. He took the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country.' He came west in 1854, settled in Garden Grove, Decatur county; commenced farming and dealing in real estate. He was a Democrat in politics and an eloquent public speaker. In 1859 he was elected to the House of the Eighth General Assembly, of which he was one of its youngest members. At the extra session called by the Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, to organize the military forces of Iowa, R. D. Kellogg became one of the leaders of the War Democrats, and offered this resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States has appealed to all loyal citizens to facilitate the efforts to maintain the honor, integrity, and the existence of the national union, and suppress treason and rebellion against the federal government; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the faith, credit and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and money, are hereby irrevocably pledged to any amount and to any extent which the federal government may demand to suppress treason, subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the constitution and sovereignty of the nation."

MAJOR RACINE D. KELLOGG.



JUDGE PHINEAS M. CASADY.

PHINEAS M. CASADY.

Phineas M. Casady died August 31, 1908, age eighty-nine years.

P. M. Casady was born December 3, 1818, in Fayette county, Indiana. He came to Des Moines, Iowa, arriving in Des Moines June 11, 1846, at which time Des Moines had less than 200 inrabitants. He was well educated and had been admitted to practice law at Connersville, Indiana. He opened an office as an attorney at law. He soon became noted as one of the leading men in central Iowa. He was appointed postmaster December 31, 1846. In 1848 he was elected to the Second General Assembly and re-elected again in 1850 to the Third General Assembly, at which time he represented all of the State of Iowa, west to the Missouri river and to the state line to the north. He was elected judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Iowa, which embraced the entire western portion of the state. But he resigned and President Franklin Pierce appointed him receiver of public moneys for lands subjected to entry in this part of the state, which office he held until May 1, 1857. He was one of the leading men that organized the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association in 1886, and has always been one of its leading members, never ceasing to give it his full influence in all its sessions. Although an aged man he was ever ready to give his influence for any progressive measure that would benefit the State of Iowa. Many tributes were paid to his memory, one of which I think fairly well described his useful life. P. M. Casady's life has been one of usefulness and serenity.

His death was calm and peaceful. He had borne his nearly ninety years with dignity even to the end. He had no disease that medicine could cure. The heart which had beaten with love for all humanity had fulfilled its mission and an exhausted nature said: "Peace! Be still!" He has stood before this community since 1846 as a towering oak, strong, majestic and calm. He has not been moved by any storm which may have beaten upon him; but deep rooted and grounded in the unswerving principles of right, he has stood in his place doing his duties as a citizen, a husband, father and friend in a way to challenge the admiration of the people of not only his own city, but the State of Iowa as well. His footsteps can be traced all over the state by his wise acts of legislation, by his thoughtful acts for coming generations, by his well selected names for so many counties of our state and the goodness of heart which made him courteous to every one he met.

He has outlived all, or nearly so, the men who came here in the early years to find a home and help build up a commonwealth. Our people who are mourning his loss today can tell how well his work has been accomplished. His life has exemplified in the most wonderful degree the much admired "simple life." His home has ever been one of the happiest in the city. His friends were always received with the simplicity and courtesy which marks the true gentleman. He was fond of his friends and nothing pleased him better than an "old time talk" of his earlier years when our village was new and the villagers knew each other well and underwent the same kind of experiences and endured such privations as falls to the lot of early pioneers. He never forgot old friends, no matter what their surroundings or circumstances were. Many an old

settler has received help in case of dire necessity from a hand which they knew not because the donor did not choose to make the gift known. These are the little things all unsuspected, it may be, by casual observers.

As president of the Des Moines Savings Bank, for many years he had a desk there and which was usually surrounded by friends who had come to consult him or to extend greetings. For many years during summer's heat and winter's cold he could be found there and his friends looked upon his face as the face of a friend whose presence gave them a warm heart throb. While he was one of the most popular men in the city and could have held any office to which he aspired he refused in his later years all blandishment in this direction and contented himself with his growing business, allowing those who wished, to take the offices. According to the accounts of some of the early settlers, Mr. Casady was the best dressed man in the village. It so struck Ed Clapp when he ferried him over the river, at least. He said to some of his companions after landing the judge on the west side: "Boys, I have just ferried over the nicest looking gentleman I ever saw. He had on a fine suit of clothes, a plug hat and had his boots blacked—and I'll bet the entire outfit cost thirty dollars if it cost a cent!" After he became acquainted with Mr. Casady they became lifelong friends. One of the happy little incidents in their lives was when the Century Bank was opened in Clapp's block, Mr. Clapp and Mr. Casady walked across the street, arm in arm, entering the bank together to inspect the new institution and to show to the world that there was no unfriendly feeling on his part to the new rival institution just opened up across the way.

Mr. Casady was a clean man. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." This was so exemplified in his life that the writer during his fifty-two years acquaintance with him never heard an expression from his lips which could not have been spoken with propriety in the presence of the most refined ladies and gentlemen. He was loyal to the "Early Settlers' Society." For the last forty years he had been a regular attendant of these meetings, nor forgetting the Hoosier Association nor the Octogenarians, which met once a year to exchange historical incidents of which Iowa history is largely made up. He was a man of wide experience in the history of the state he helped to make and his utterances were always listened to with strict attention, for his memory was marvelous in its retention of the early facts connected with our pioneer days. To the people of this city, especially those of the earlier days, his life has been as an open book with not an unsullied page in it. A life which can be treasured by young and old; for therein is inspiration for the better things; for the more simple way of living; for a turning away from the frivolous to upbuilding of humanity and the betterment of the city in which he had cast his lot. The young men of this city had ever a friend, a kindly adviser and friend in Judge Casady who are thanking him with tears in their eyes for a start in life which has led to honor, wealth and fame and the building up of the city of Des Moines. He was one of the earliest helpers in organizing the Central Presbyterian church and a staunch supporter since its organization over sixty years ago. The happy incident of his sixtieth wedding anniversary last June was a joy to him and his faithful wife and was shared by hundreds of friends whose

lives had been linked with theirs for half a century. His life has been a sermon to the people of this city and well worth remembering even to the end of time."

In the maturity of years his life's work is done, his kindly countenance and his head with a crown of gray hair and his stately form will no longer grace our councils and guide us in the pathway of intelligence and prosperity, his soul has passed to the other world to enjoy the blessings earned in a well spent life. He is gone from among us loved and respected by all that had the honor of his acquaintance.

LAST RITES FOR PIONEER JURIST AND BANKER.

At the Central Presbyterian church, of which he was one of the organizers and the last surviving charter member, the funeral services of Judge P. M. Casady were held yesterday afternoon.

The funeral services for this eminent jurist and banker were in keeping with the character of the man in its simplicity and dignity. The last rites were without eulogy. Previous to the services at the church a short service was held at the home. The Rev. George P. Magill, pastor of the church, read a number of selective portions of the Bible. Dr. A. L. Frisbie read William Cullen Bryant's poem "The Old Man's Funeral," by request, and gave the prayer.

The music was in charge of Mrs. Allie Smith-Cheek. A quartette including Mrs. Cheek, Mrs. Jack Campbell, W. E. Barrett and I. M. Treynor sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Emmanuel Land." Mrs. Cheek sang "Nearer My God to Thee," a favorite hymn of Judge Casady. W. H. Lehman presided at the organ. At the cemetery the quartette sang "Paradise."

The church pew which Judge Casady and family have occupied for over forty years was draped in lavender mull and ferns. The services were attended by the officers and employes of the Des Moines Savings and Iowa National banks, Polk County Bar Association, Old Settlers' Association in bodies, and hundreds of Des Moines friends and associates.

The pallbearers were chosen from the employes of the Des Moines Savings Bank of which Judge Casady had been president for many years. The interment was made in the Casady burial lot in Woodland cemetery.

During the morning, while the body of Judge Casady rested in the home, scores of people visited the house to pay their last respects to their friend.

JOHN RUSSELL.

John Russell was born October 8, 1821, in the county of Fife in Scotland. Died October 10, 1908, in Jones county, Iowa, age eighty-seven years.

He came to America in 1842 and worked at his trade in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. John Russell, more familiarly known as Uncle John, came to Iowa in 1852 and entered the land of which he made one of the best farms in Iowa, and lived on it and owned it to the day of his death. He was united in marriage with Margaret Feehan in Columbiana county,

Ohio, on November 29, 1849, and celebrated their golden wedding in November 29, 1899.

Mr. Russell was a very active supporter and one of the originators of the Agricultural College at Ames and was for several years one of its trustees. His ambition from his boyhood days in Scotland was to be doing something that would educate humanity and make them better citizens. He was soon recognized in the community in which he lived as one of their most intelligent and leading citizens.

He was elected a member of the legislature 1862, 1864, 1866 and again in 1868, at which time he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the State of Iowa.

In 1870 he was elected State Auditor and again in 1872, serving four years in that honorable position.

In 1880 he was elected to Iowa State Senate, where he served for four years, and was recognized as one of the leading members of that honorable body.

He was tendered another nomination for senator but he declined, preferring to spend the balance of his days in peace and quiet on his farm among his old friends and neighbors where he had lived so long.

Honest John Russell lived an active life, his integrity was never questioned; he lived and died a Christian gentleman.

LOUIS HOLLINGSWORTH.

Louis Hollingsworth died December 27, 1908.

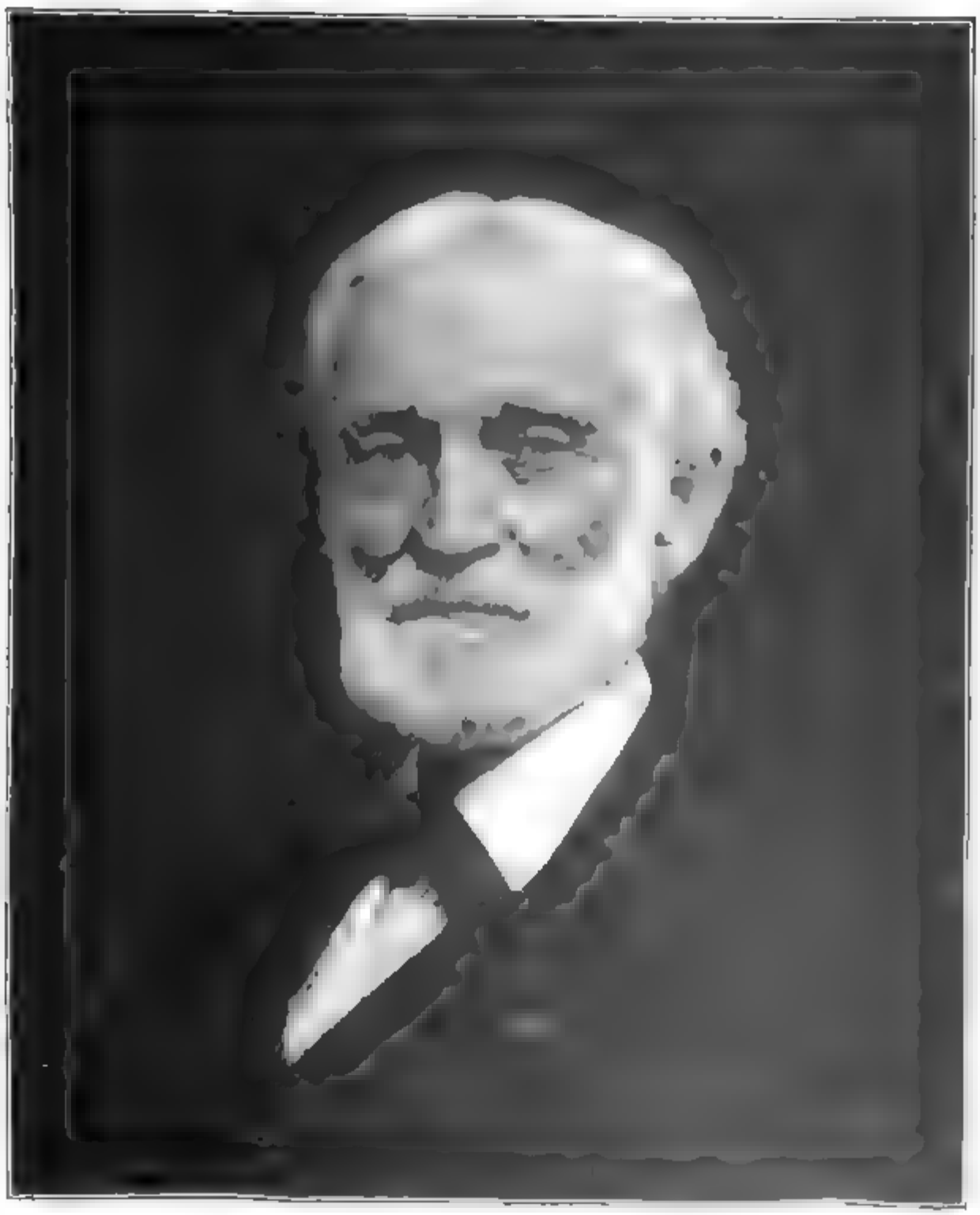
He was born March, 1831, in Columbiana county, Ohio.

Louis Hollingsworth received the best education that could be had in the public schools. He was a bright, active scholar, was very good in orthography and penmanship. His parents were Quakers in religious belief, and brought up their son in that faith, which faith he rigidly adhered to through his long and useful life. He came to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Keokuk county. In 1862 he was elected to the Ninth General Assembly. He was one of the very best members; he was not an orator, but acquired the name of being one of the best working members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In addition to the Mortuary Report of the Seventh District, I feel that it is my duty as secretary of this association to make an extended report in regard to the death of two of our most distinguished members that died since our last session, namely: Hon. Wm. B. Allison and the Hon. Charles Aldrich. I quote from several of our leading journals.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

Charles Aldrich was born October 2, 1828, in Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York. He died March 8, 1908, in Boone, Boone county, Iowa, age seventy-nine years five months and six days.



CURATOR CHARLES ALDRICH

Charles Aldrich was a remarkable man, active, intelligent and energetic during his long and useful life. He was educated at the Jamestown, New York, academy.

Established *Cattaraugus Sachem*, a weekly, at Randolph, New York, 1850.

Married Matilda Olivia Williams, Knowlesville, New York, July, 1851; died, September, 1892.

Established Weekly Journal at Olean, New York, 1851-'56.

Founded Webster City, Iowa, Freeman, June 29, 1857.

Chief clerk Iowa House of Representatives 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870.

First lieutenant and adjutant Thirty-second Iowa volunteers, 1862-'64.

Editor Dubuque Daily Times, 1865.

Published Marshall County Times, 1866-'69.

Recipient of A. M. degree from Iowa College, Grinnell, 1869.

Member of state commission, 1872-'73, and federal commission, 1874-'76, to investigate claims of Des Moines river land settlers.

Member Hayden United States Geological Survey in Rocky Mountains, 1875.

Member Iowa House of Representatives, 1882.

Gave historical collection to the state, 1884.

Visited Europe, 1883-'84, 1885-'86, 1889.

Made Curator State Historical Department, 1892.

Member commission on monument to Spirit Lake massacre victims, 1895.

Married Thirza Louise Briggs, Webster City, Iowa, November 12, 1898.

Member Iowa State Historical Society, American Historical Association, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, American Ornithologists' Union Pioneer Lawmakers' Society, and many other organizations.

To have lived uprightly, to have achieved something worth while in the world, to have died serene and content, is the lot of many and suffices. But to have done all this and besides have left an imperishable monument of more than graven stone, to have created an institution of society that must endure while the state lives, is to have taken hold upon fame.

Charles Aldrich was the founder of the Historical Department of Iowa, a branch of the activity of the state government. He originated its beginnings and he developed its field. He put it on permanent foundations and before his death realized the cherished ambition of a quarter of a century when the building in which the department is housed through the generosity and appreciation of the state, was finished. For years he has been in delicate health, but the love of his work and the undying hope of seeing the collection appropriately quartered have supplemented an extraordinary nervous force in lenghtening his years until his hope was realized.

Mr. Aldrich was a journalist, primarily. He learned the printer's trade as a boy and he was connected with a half dozen newspapers during his early life. His first serious work was the publication of a newspaper. He became a pioneer of Iowa and he was a part of the whole of the history of the state. He entered political life and served in the union army as an Iowa soldier. And through it all the literary instinct persisted and led him, naturally, into the labor of love which builded him a monu-

ment while it gave to the people of his state an institution of tremendous value.

One of his chief and most beloved tasks in recent years was the editing of the Annals of Iowa, a quarterly publication devoted to Hawkeye historical subjects. He was assisted in the work by Miss Whitcomb, but directed it, generally. The Annals were established in 1863, but during the last twelve years or more their publication has been wholly in his hands, and the volumes which he has issued contain probably the most accurate and complete account of the historical features treated than any other authority published. In their production, the editor's newspaper experience and talent stood him in good stead.

NOT A SINGLE IDEA.

The foundation and development of the Historical Department was the thing nearest to the heart of Mr. Aldrich and had been for thirty years. But his interests were not bounded by a single idea. His activities took the widest latitude. Whether in politics as newspaper editor, public officer or trusted lieutenant and manager for men ambitious in political affairs, or in service of his country as a soldier, or engaged in the tasks of a lawmaker, or directing the reunions of lawmakers and historical societies, or devoting his time and energies to the collection of historical material on behalf of the state—he was always broad minded, liberal spirited and prepared to do his full duty as he saw it in whatever relation he was placed.

As editor of the *Webtser City Freeman*, editorial writer on the *Dubuque Times*, publisher of the *Marshall Times*, which now is the *Times Republican*, *Waterloo Courier*, correspondent for the *Inter-Ocean* or correspondent of the numerous other newspapers with which he was connected during thirty years, he occupied a place of prominence in public discussions of political and other questions of importance. As clerk of the House of Representatives during four sessions of the legislature he came in contact with many of the men who have since gained political prominence in Iowa; and this was augmented by his own service in the Nineteenth General Assembly as member from Hamilton county, while his record as a legislator discloses the fact that he was an advanced thinker on many lines.

As a soldier on the staff of Col. William T. Shaw of Anamosa, who survives him, and as an officer in the Thirty-second Iowa regiment, he did valorous service for is country. And in official positions to which he was called by appointment—commissioner on the Des Moines river land settlers' claims, by both state and federal appointment, on the government geological survey in investigation of the cliff dwellers of the southwest, on the commission to erect a monument to those who were victims of the Spirit Lake massacre by the Indians, and other places of importance—his service was marked by conscientious discharge of duty.

KNEW NOTED MEN.

In his work of collecting historical material, relating to the State of Iowa, and in his activity in politics and public affairs in former years,

Mr. Aldrich became intimately acquainted with many men of great prominence. It is not unlikely that he knew more distinguished men intimately than any other Iowan—that once a friend, always a friend. It was not a sordid thing that these friendships brought to his collection material of tremendous moment, and which became the property of the people of Iowa in this way; but through his friendships and the support he received from his trustees and the state he was able to interest men in the department whose attention easily might have been monopolized elsewhere, had Mr. Aldrich not always carried with him a first thought for the collection.

VALUE NOT REALIZED.

In recent years some very important additions have been made to the collection, until today it is of exceptional value in many respects. Mr. Aldrich had devoted his whole time to it during a dozen years or more, the legislature has given it consideration, it has been loyally supported by the Supreme Court, whose judges are among its trustees; the conscientious and intelligent efforts of Mr. Aldrich's assistants, Assistant Curator E. R. Harlan, Miss Mary Whitcomb, Miss Alice Steele and others —have contributed materially to the development of the department, while a more generous appreciation of the importance of the work and the value of the department has been entertained by the public.

But even yet there is not full realization of what the historical department, its present development and the promises of the future with respect to it, mean to the state. Mr. Aldrich contributed the cornerstone, the collection of autographs and original manuscripts on which he had done more or less work for many years and which merited great praise from Draper of Wisconsin, the leader in the work of preservation of western history.

To this collection there have been vital additions within the last ten or fifteen years and other features of the department have been developed rapidly. It embraces a museum of a general character as well as stocked with relics embodying the true history of Iowa itself; a gallery of portraits of distinguished Iowans which is of inestimable value historically and of great intrinsic value; a collection of the papers and letters of many distinguished men who won note and fame in the nation as well as for Iowa; a historical library, one of whose features at least surpasses any collection of the kind in existence, namely that relating to the Indians; a collection of newspaper files said to be among the most valuable in the country; an unparalelled conchological collection, and many other features which cost Mr. Aldrich and his assistants untold labor and care.

With the completion of this building in which Mr. Aldrich's hopes centered, the organization of the archives department, although only indirectly connected with the historical department, and the consolidation of the historical with the miscellaneous part of the state library, Mr. Aldrich saw the fruition of his dreams of a quarter of a century and when he closed his eyes in the final sleep, it was with satisfaction of success.

HE LOVED THE FARM.

It was in June, 1846, that Mr. Aldrich began to learn the printer's trade. It was in the office of Clement & Faxon at Buffalo. Jesse Clement of the firm was editor of the *Dubuque Times* during the war, and H. L. Rann, afterward editor of the *Manchester Press*, was also a companion printer in that office. Having learned the trade young Aldrich worked at it at Attica and Warsaw, New York, and Warren, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he established a paper of his own, a weekly called the Cattaraugus Sachem at Randolph, New York. After a year at this he established a paper at Olean, New York, called the *Weekly Journal*, and remained at that work for five years. He retired to go upon his farm at Little Valley, New York, and then came to Iowa in 1857.

Farming was his delight. He retired at one time from active newspaper work at Webster City and took charge of his big farm which was ideal. There he devoted much time to newspaper correspondence and for several years wrote editorials for the *Chicago Inter Ocean* by arrangement with Frank W. Palmer, formerly of Iowa, the editor of the paper. It was at this time, also, that the Clarksons were in controversy with J. J. Richardson relative to bringing Jersey cattle into Iowa, which Father Clarkson and Ret Clarkson bitterly opposed until the latter was induced once to try a Jersey. Correspondence and debate with respect to this subject—though acrimonious at times—furnished amusement and pleasure for the controversalists and the public for a long time, and Mr. Aldrich contributed of his rich humor to it.

Mr. Aldrich held various responsible public positions in the state, serving as chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives in 1860, 1862 1866 and 1870. He was representative from Hamilton county in the General Assembly in 1882-'84. Among other civil offices which he has held was that of Des Moines river land commissioner, 1872-'73, under state authority, and under federal authority by appointment of President Grant, 1874-'76. Mr. Aldrich, first and last, has either been the author or originator of several important measures which have found a permanent place upon the statute books of our state. Among these were the laws for the publication in the country newspapers of the statutes, sheriffs' sales, proceedings of boards of supervisors; for the change of county government, in 1860; for the protection of the birds, in 1870; and several other measures of importance. He also secured the passage by the house in 1882 of a bill establishing a state board of pardons, but it failed in the senate. These have been enacted into law in recent years.

ALDRICH COLLECTION.

He originated the custom of printing a house calendar, and previously had been author of the bill that abolished the county judge system. He had always been a champion of the harmless and useful birds, whose destruction he had tried to prevent in every way. Much of the state legislation on this subject is due to his efforts.

He began to collect autographs when he was a boy, and as he grew in knowledge of the world and into wider opportunities for obtaining inter-

esting and instructive specimens, he acquired a reputation as a collector, and by the time that he and his wife suggested his presentation to the state it had become both interesting and valuable. In 1884 the legislature accepted the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, which was conditioned upon its being kept in suitable cases, by itself, in the state library, and that they might make additions to it. This was continued until 1892, Mr. Aldrich devoting a large amount of time and money to making additions to, and caring for, the collection, which was an object of universal interest and instruction. In 1892 the legislature, upon the showing made by Mr. Aldrich, established the historical department, with an annual appropriation of $6,000, and assigned it to rooms in the basement of the state house. Since then its growth has been rapid. It long ago outgrew its cramped quarters, and Mr. Aldrich set out to get a building. The legislature was at first slow to provide for the work, but as the people began to see its importance and to receive benefits from the small beginning, the legislature, in response to popular demand, made an appropriation in 1897 for a small building, to cost $25,000, including grounds. The ground was purchased, but the executive council considered the amount too small to commence building, so it was decided to wait for the next legislature, in 1898, which provided for the present wing, to cost $50,000, and by the sale of another piece of property a better site was secured, plans for a $400,000 building adopted and work commenced in the fall of 1898. The corner stone of the first, or west wing, was laid with imposing ceremonies May 17, 1899, Governor Shaw, James Harlan, John A. Kasson, Theodore S. Parvin, A. B. F. Hildreth, Dr. W. M. Salter, Rev. T. M. Lenehan and Mr. Aldrich participated in these exercises.

Mr. Aldrich took a deep interest in the monument to the victims of the Spirit Lake Indian massacre of 1857, which was built in 1894 by a legislative appropriation. He placed a tablet in the Webster City court house to the memory of the rescue company that went to the relief of the settlement, and he gathered the data and prepared the inscriptions that went on the monument, including the names of all the members of that heroic band of pioneers. Mr. Aldrich was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Jackson to have charge of the erection of the monument.

LIVED AT BOONE.

In July, 1851, Mr. Aldrich was married to Matilda Olivia Williams in Knowlesville, New York. She was born in Dansville, Livingstone county, New York, August 8, 1836, and died in Boone, Iowa, on the eighteenth day of September, 1892. Her grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. She was an ideal companion for her husband. She sympathized with him in all his ambitions, and was his most valued and kindly critic and counselor. In the love and protection of animal and bird life they were especially united, and their home was always the paradise of numerous pets. Her death was a very hard trial for her husband and he devoted some of his best efforts to memorials to her. Mr. Aldrich was married a second time, November 12, 1898, to Miss Thirza Louise Briggs of Webster City, who had been the most intimate friend of his first wife, and their closest companion for many years.

Besides the widow, he leaves one brother, Hiram Aldrich, of Cedar Rapids; two sisters, Mrs. Jane Lee, of Olean, New York, and Mrs. Mary Kettell, of Cambria, Wyoming, and a niece, Mrs. E. A. Warren of Boone.

The body of the Hon. Charles Aldrich was brought to Des Moines from Boone and laid in state in the corridor of the State Historical building from 10:00 until 12:30 o'clock. A public service followed, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, with Chief Justice Scott M. Ladd presiding, and several addresses by prominent men was made in memory of the distinguished Iowan.

After the services the remains were taken to Webster City, where the funeral was held. Arrangements was made for the services there by the Hon. George W. Crossley.

At Boone, where he had resided for the last ten years, a service at the residence was held at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox of the Grace Episcopal church. The body was brought to Des Moines and laid in state in the main corridor of the Historical building from 10:00 to 12:30 o'clock. At the same place a public service was held commemorative of Mr. Aldrich's character and career at 1:30 o'clock, Chief Justice Scott M. Ladd presiding.

Prayer—Dr. A. L. Frisbie of Des Moines.

"Mr. Aldrich as a Journalist"—Hon. Lafe Young of Des Moines.

"Mr. Aldrich as a Legislator"—Hon. Warren Dungan of Chariton.

"Mr. Aldrich as a Soldier and Patriot"—Col. George W. Crossley of Webster City.

"Mr. Aldrich as a Man of Culture"—Hon. John A. McCall of Des Moines.

"Mr. Aldrich as the Conservator of Iowa History"—Judge Horace E. Deemer.

"Mr. Aldrich as a Citizen of Iowa"—Gov. A. B. Cummins.

Prayer—Rev. Joseph F. Nugent of Des Moines.

The honorary pall bearers were: Ex-governor Larrabee of Clermont, Lieut. Gov. Warren Garst, Secretary of State W. C. Hayward, Auditor of State B. F. Carroll, Treasurer of State W. W. Morrow, Attorney General H. W. Byers, State Superintendent John F. Riggs, Supreme Judge S. M. Weaver, State Librarian Johnson Brigham, the Hon. Isaac Brandt, the Hon. L. F. Andrews, and Librarian John M. Brainard of Boone.

The active pall bearers were companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, including Capt. V. P. Twombly, Maj. S. H. M. Byers, Col. George L. Godfrey, Lieut. J. P. Patrick, Col. Charles A. Clark, Gen. J. B. Weaver.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

William B. Allison was born March 2, 1829, in Perry, Lake county, Ohio. Died August 4, 1908, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, age seventy-nine years, five month and two days.

His history and life is one that will always stand as one of the leading men in Iowa.

Delegate to Republican state convention held in Des Moines June 22, 1859, that nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor.

Delegate from Iowa to National Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, that convened in Chicago on May 15, 1860, and was one of the secretaries.

Was a member of Congress from Iowa December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1871, eight years.

Was a member of the United States Senate from Iowa from December 4, 1873, to August 4, 1908, thirty-five years. Was chosen by a vote of the Republicans of Iowa on June 2, 1908, to be Senator again from March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1915.

Was offered a position in the cabinet by President Garfield in 1881 as Secretary of the Treasury.

Was offered a position in the cabinet by President Harrison in 1889, and again by Wm. McKinley in 1897.

In 1888 his name was presented in the National Republican convention as a candidate for President and received 99 votes.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Anna Carter, daughter of Daniel Carter of Ashland, Ohio, a man of prominence in that portion of the state. She was a highly intelligent, amiable and beautiful woman and greatly loved by all who knew her. She died at Dubuque in 1860. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Nealley of Burlington, Iowa, the adopted daughter of Senator and Mrs. Grimes. It is said of her by a friend: "She was one of the loveliest women I ever knew. You can see that in her pictures. They show you a woman refined, but still strong, spirited, but still gentle; that combination of qualities and faculties which is associated with American womanhood." During the last few years of her life she was an invalid, and in spite of all that love and skill and affection could suggest, she gradually declined and died in August, 1883.

When free from public duties the Senator made his home at 1134 Locust street in Dubuque, under the same roof that sheltered him when he began housekeeping in 1857, his by purchase since 1860. It is a substantial three story brick, part of a row of three houses, plain and unnoticeable on its own account, but known now better than any home in the city, because it is his. A library and study occupy the larger portion of the first floor, while two large rooms in the basement are filled with public records. His library is one of the largest and most carefully selected private collections in the west. He went rarely into society, but occasionally was a guest at the homes of his old friends, always a welcome guest, bringing with him good cheer. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and when in Dubuque, a regular attendant. He was a supporter of all local enterprises, a liberal giver to charity.

The father of Mr. Allison took an active interest in the politics of the period. He was justice of the peace for the township continuously for more than twenty years, and at that time there were many contested neighborhood cases brought before these minor courts, and the young man thereby had an opportunity of hearing many discussions of the law. His father was a whig in politics and a great admirer and supporter of Henry Clay, voting for him in 1824 and again in 1844. Mr. Allison took an active part in the local politics of Ashland county after his removal there and was a delegate from that county to the state convention of 1855, presided over by the late Senator Sherman, and was made one of

the secretaries of the convention. This convention nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor. In 1856 he took an active part locally in the campaign of Gen. John C. Fremont for president, and was placed upon the ticket for the position of district attorney. The county being democratic, he failed to secure an election. During his residence at Ashland he made the acquaintance of Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, who was a practitioner at the bar there, residing at Mansfield, only fourteen miles distant. Mr. Kirkwood came to Iowa in 1854, three years before the removal of Mr. Allison. Many of the younger men of Ohio removed to Iowa about this time, and no doubt many of them were influenced as was Mr. Allison by the fact that Mr. Kirkwood, who was a prominent man in Ohio, had changed his residence to this new and growing state.

During the year 1862 several regiments were organized in different portions of the state, and Mr. Allison became satisfied that it would be a wise thing to allow the soldiers in the field and in camp to vote at the coming election, believeing that if this was not done Iowa would lose at least two of her six Republican members of congress. He presented his views to Governor Kirkwood and asked him to call a special session of the legislature to make provisions to that end. The governor, while expressing himself as favorable to the plan, hesitated on account of the additional expense of an extra session, and he did not wish to make the call unless it was approved by the Republican state leaders generally. He requested Mr. Allison to go to Burlington and consult with the late Senator Grimes, and in the meantime he himself consulted with others. Senator Grimes unhesitatingly advised an extra session and wrote a note to the governor to that effect, which was delivered in person by Mr. Allison. The next day the special session was called and a law was passed providing for taking the vote of soldiers in the field. The lead taken by Iowa in this respect was followed by many states.

BEGINS SERVICE IN HOUSE.

His service in the House of Representatives began March 4, 1863. He was three times re-elected, serving in that body until March 4, 1871. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1870. At the beginning of his second term in the house he was placed on the committee on ways and means, which then had charge of all financial subjects relating to taxation, tariff, loans, currency and the standard of money, and all questions incident thereto.

In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Harlan. He has been continuously a member of that body since that time. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1873, and was assigned to the committee on appropriations, the most important committee of the Senate. He was also placed on the committee on Indian affairs, then as now an important committee, taking rank next to the chairman, and became chairman of that committee in 1875, which chairmanship he held until made chairman of the committee on appropriations in 1881. He has remained chairman of this latter committee up to the present time, except for two years, when the Democrats had control of the Senate.

His first important service began almost immediately after the opening of the session of December, 1873. There had been serious complaints re-

specting the government of the District of Columbia, as organized under the law of 1871. A joint committee of investigation was appointed to examine and make report, with full power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, etc. It began its labors in the spring of 1874 and continued in session day by day during the long session of congress which followed. Senator Allison became chairman of this committee, and at the end of the investigation made an elaborate report which proposed to abolish the then existing district government and board of public works, and provided for a complete settlement of all accounts and debts of the district government up to the time of the passage of the proposed law, and the conversion of the district debt into fifty year bonds bearing .0365 per cent interest, interest and principal to be paid proportionately from the United States treasury and from the taxes levied on property in the district. It provided for a temporary government, which should have charge of all the affairs of the district, and should consist of three commissioners, one of whom should be an engineer of the army not below the rank of major. This government was to continue until congress by law should provide for a permanent government for the district. A bill embodying these provisions was introduced by the joint committee and became a law without material amendment. This temporary form of government was made permanent by an act passed in 1878, and from 1874 up to the present time this has constituted the government of the District of Columbia, and has been so satisfactory that no agitation has at any time been made for a change.

HELPS CLEAN WASHINGTON.

No time was wasted before he gave to the country important service. Immediately upon his assuming office he was assigned as chairman of a commission to investigate the government of the District of Columbia. Great complaint had been heard of the government empowered by the acts of the congress of 1871. The commission was empowered to receive testimony, to make investigations and to formulate a report advocating changes in the method of government then in vogue.

Senator Allison presented the report. He was the author of the first commission system. He abolished the district government and the board of public works, where extravagance had marked the regime. He proposed through the committee report the passage of a law empowering the appointment of a temporary government. This was done and by act of congress in 1878 this form was made permanent—the first instance where a commission form of government was tried and was proven a great success. Upon this same form is based the new Des Moines system of municipal government with some modifications. It was the work of the master mind of Senator Allison, the father of the commission form of government.

PART IN FINANCES.

Allison's early senatorial career was coincident with the change of the financial policy of the country as the member of the committee which had the work in charge, the Iowa statesman has always been given credit for most of the work which was thus done. When he was in the House

paper standard was in operation. The gold and silver of the country had practically retired from circulation. The bimetallic mintage laws were passed and the situation throughout the country did not bode well for the financial soundness of the United States government.

In 1873 the mint laws were subjected to a revision. A hurried repeal of bimetallism was secured and the much heralded "Crime of '73" was enacted. The country was not ready for the complete change to a gold standard and the act was declared a mistake. Then it was that Senator Allison became a national figure. He maintained in the campaign of 1874 that the country should return to specie payments. In the west and south were the clamoring of democrats who insisted upon the circulation of a greenback currency, not backed by money actually in the United States treasury. The democrats that year secured a majority in the House of Representatives and the work of remodeling the financial laws of the country faced a divided congress. For years the matter was under consideration and it was in 1878 that Senator Allison stepped into the breach and performed an act of legislation which prevented financial ruin.

The Bland silver act had just passed the House of Representatives. It provided for the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It came before the Senate and was turned over to the committee of which Senator Allison was chairman. He introduced his amendment which limited the amount of silver to be coined to two million ounces a month. By strenuous debate and heartbreaking sessions the bill with its amendments was finally carried and the country was saved from a complete silver standard.

HE STOOD FOR GOLD.

As Senator Allison himself said at the time: "At that time gold was at a premium of only 9 per cent. With no limit to the coinage of silver, I said, and with gold at a premium of but 1 per cent, we should soon have no gold at all and silver would be our only standard of value. There could not be two standards, and so I wanted gold."

The bill was vetoed by President Hayes, but by a two-thirds vote the bill became a law over the veto and it remained operative until 1890. To Senator Allison has been given credit for this measure, and but for him the work of years of labor to restore the financial policy of the government to a firm solid basis would have proved naught.

Much could be said of Senator Allison and the effect of his great statesmanship upon the financial affairs of the country. His voice was heard against the famous Sherman act, which retired practically all of the gold coins from circulation in 1890. The repeal of the Sherman act providing for the purchase of much silver bullion was through his action. In the preparation of the currency laws of 1900 Senator Allison took a conspicuous part and in the retirement of the government bond issues, which proved to be a move of unparalleled financial diplomacy, he proved his wisdom and his statesmanship.

The not inconspicuous part which Senator Allison played in the financial legislation of the country was duplicated in the influence he displayed in the tariff reforms of his day. In the different measures which

had been passed by successive congresses, fixing the tariff rates, the word of Allison was always listened to. The wisdom of his views was proven by the subsequent effect of the tariff measures.

He was the father of the tinplate industry in America. When the Mills bill passed the Democratic house in 1888 and came to the Republican Senate is was referred to the committee on which Allison served—committee on finance. He prepared an amendment relating to the tinplate industry. It was turned down. But his amendment, practically as he wrote it, was embodied in the famous McKinley tariff bill which became a law two years later. It was in charge of the McKinley bill that the great work of Senator Allison was done. It was in 1890 that the measure was up for consideration. It represented the ideas of Senator Allison almost completely. The distinguished Iowa statesman took charge of the work on the floor of the house, as he was chairman of the sub-committee which had made up the measure. He actively took a part in the amendment to the McKinley bill, which was known as the Wilson tariff bill, which became a law in 1894, and in the Dingley bill which is now the tariff laws of the country, Senator Allison took more than an ordinary part in its compilation.

While Allison was working with his mind bent only upon good government, while he was employing his time not in advocating his own interests but that of his government, the people of the United States, and of Iowa particularly, were not slow in recognizing those sterling qualities which were being used for so patriotic a purpose. In him was seen presidential qualities and his name was connected with the highest office at the gift of the people. Iowa saw in her favorite son the man of the people and for the people. The western press was linking the name of Allison to the office for years, and in 1888 Iowa presented his name before the Republican National convention at Chicago. He received the solid support of his state and other states. On the first ballot he was given 77 votes and on the fifth ballot 99. His name was then withdrawn and the change in his delegates resulted in the selection of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana.

BRILLIANT FROM FIRST.

When he entered the House Congressman Allison at once forged to the front as a brilliant leader. His wise counsels were early heard in the halls of nations and his calm, safe judgment began to be relied upon. Three times re-elected, he made himself felt in early legislation. The stirring war time days, when congress was in constant session, brought out the best in the young Iowan. At the beginning of the second term in the House he was placed on the committee of ways and means, which then had charge of all financial subjects, taxation, tariff, loans, currency and the standard of money. He was a power in the committee and his firm financial schemes were followed out almost to the letter.

Immediately upon his advent into the Senate he took a leading part as he had done in the House. Among his colleagues were men who had served with him in the House of Representatives and who recognized in the sturdy young Iowan possibilities of greatness. When he took his seat March 4, 1873, he was immediately assigned to the committee on Indian

affairs, taking rank next to the chairman. In 1875 he assumed the chairmanship, where he remained until the time of his death, save for two years when the Democrats had control of that body of congress.

Upon the ways and means committee of the House he began the career which made him the best authority in the country upon the revenues and expenditures of the government. For more than forty years he has been assigned by the judgment of his colleagues in House and Senate to the responsible task of planning the revenues and supervising the expenditures, and no man who has ever had part in it has had the confidence of both houses more completely. The careful scrutiny of the thousands of items which make up the annual appropriation bills requires the most painstaking labor, together with a broad intelligence. It is not showy work, it is not done on the floor of the Senate under the applause of the galleries, but no more important work is done in congress, and it has been the unanimous verdict of his associates that Wm. B. Allison has displayed the highest qualifications for it. The very characteristics of temperament for which at times he has been criticised by hasty and ill-informed persons, i. e., caution and judicial poise, have been the secret of his strength and success in this public service. It has been the common saying in congress that if God Almighty had set about to make an ideal head for that important branch in legislation, he would have planned just such a man as Senator Allison.

While brilliancy and victory showed upon his public career, in private life sorrow mingled in his affairs. The companion of his early days died in 1860, just as the grand old Iowan was commencing upon his career. In 1873, after being named to the Senate, he married Miss Mary Nealy. adopted daughter of Senator and Mrs. Grimes. Her death in August in 1883 was a sorrow from which Senator Allison never recovered.

Like Washington of Colonial America, Senator Allison was without children. He devoted that loving care and attention to his work which would otherwise have been spent upon his family. With no thought save government, no motive save good legislation, he buried himself into the work which God had evidently fitted him. His work was without question. without fault, and as the news of Allison's death spreads over the state the hearts of Iowans are saddened by the thought of the passing away of this great, lonely man.

The statesmen of his time have all passed away. He was the only man in the Senate which had served during the stirring reconstruction times. They had all passed before him. He was contemporary with all the great men of our history: Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Fessenden, Sumner, Henry Wilson, Morrill, Blaine, Edmunds, Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Trumbull, Morton and others.

He was in their confidence, and was one of them. All have gone. Allison, like Oliver Wendell Holmes' last leaf, finally dropped from the tree of statesmanship, withered and broken by years of service and years of history making times.

No more fitting encomium has ever been pronounced than that uttered by Hon. George D. Perkins when, during the heat of a campaign against Senator Allison, he said:

"I would like to see the hand of Iowa on the Allison pulse when his soul takes flight; with Iowa not in exultation, but in tears, with words first from it, to be taken up by all the world: 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' No state can be great that does not honor its great, living or dead. No state is living to the measure of its opportunity that takes no thought of gratitude."

The wishes of Allison's friends have been realized in that the grand old statesman died firm in the conviction of the fact that his state valued his services in the recent campaign in which the record of Senator Allison stood unassailed by even his bitterest political enemies. His colleague, Senator Dolliver, before a vast audience of Des Moines people which greeted him at the Auditorium, said:

"Let us, who love and honor Senator Allison, when we are called to look for the last time upon his face, have the privilege at least of repeating the words of Theodore Parker at the grave of John Quincy Adams:

"'He died with the harness on; died like a Senator in the capital of the nation; died like an American in the service of his country; died like a Christian full of immortality.'"

As he lived so was Senator William B. Allison buried, in a manner devoid of all ostentation. Services were held at the residence of the dead statesman, and while not of a private character, the limited accommodations of the home permitted only the presence of the distinguished visitors, the relatives and the most intimate friends of the late Senator. The services were simple and consisted of the reading from the Scriptures and a prayer. The Rev. G. T. Bergen of the Westminister Presbyterian church officiated. There was no music. The interment was private and after the Presbyterian committal service had been read by Dr. Bergen the body of the Senator was lowered into its last resting place on the hillside which overlooks the Mississippi river.

READS FROM SCRIPTURES.

Before the casket containing the body of his friend Dr. Bergen read the following scripture: First St. John 11:25-26, the Twenty-third Psalm and First Corinthians, 15:20-28 and from 35 to 58.

Dr. Bergen concluded the service with these few impressive remarks:

"This scripture was Senator Allison's faith. He was not a churchman; he was a divinely called statesman. But his faith in God and the Christian religion was one of his strong personal attributes. Once, just previous to his departure for Washington last fall, while conversing on this subject, he said, 'I do love Jesus Christ, and I love him as my Lord and Savior.' This confession to me is worth more than all the honors of state and nation.

"So in this faith we carry the body of our great man of Iowa to his resting place to await the resurrection which is in Jesus Christ and the judgment of a loving Heavenly Father."

The following relatives were present: Mrs. Matthew Allison, Dubuque, a sister-in-law, and her daughters, Anna and Jeannette; Mrs. Harrison Allison of Seattle and her sons, W. B. Allison, Jr., and J. Milton Allison, of Belmond, Iowa, and John Allison of Burlington, a nephew.

The funeral cortege to the cemetery was formed in the following order, which also shows the public men who were present paying last homage to Iowa's distinguished citizen. They are:

The Vice-President, Mr. Fairbanks.
Col. D. M. Ramsdell, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa.
Senator Kean of New Jersey.
Senator Nelson of Minnesota.
Senator Brown of Nebraska.
Senator Johnston of Alabama.
Senator Burkett of Nebraska.
Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan.

He was the kindliest man Iowa ever contributed to the public service. He rejoiced in good deeds. He was happiest when making others happy. He was free from envy. He helped others with loyalty and took pride in the success of others. He could applaud the good things others did. In some of these respects, he was quite unusual. If he had been President of the United States he would have been of the type of William McKinley. But his experience had been far greater than had been the experience of McKinley. He would have gone to the presidency better prepared than did our beloved martyr. He was a lover of peace. He was opposed to discord in the party to which he belonged.

Iowa will miss him. A wise counselor has gone.

A singular co-incidence in the death and age of Curator Charles Aldrich and Senator Wm. B. Allison.

Charles Aldrich was born October 2, 1828, and died March 8, 1908, age seventy-nine years five months and six days.

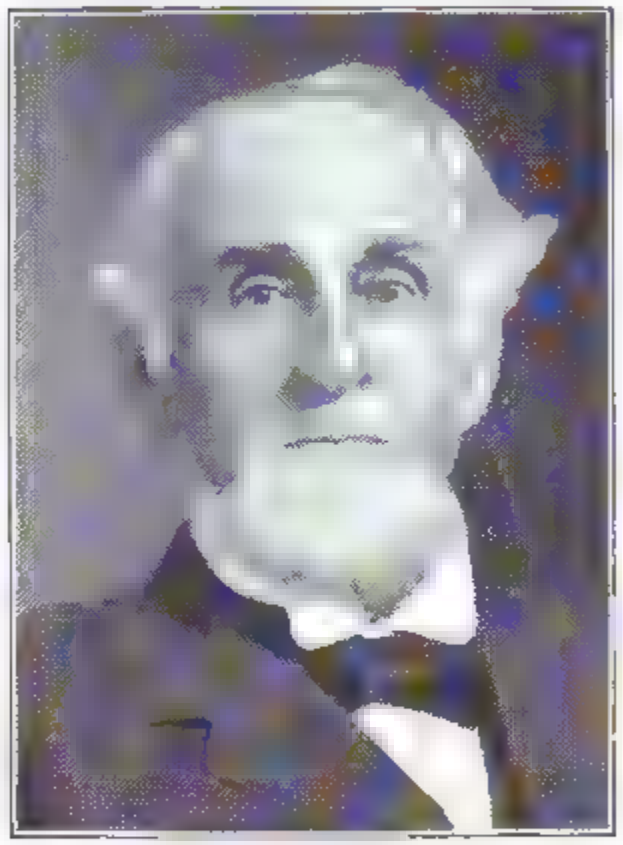
Wm. B. Allison was born March 2, 1829, and died August 4, 1908, age seventy-nine years five months and two days. Incident only four days difference in their age when they passed to the other world, both having lived in Iowa fifty-three years and always were close friends.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

There was an incident during the twelfth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association that seldom occurs in any association, that is to have two of its members present with their aged companions for life wearing golden crowns. The honored president, W. J. Moir, was united in marriage with Olive Jane Ball October 27, 1847, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 27, 1897, and their sixty-first anniversary on October 27, 1908, in Eldora, Iowa, with dignity and honor with one hundred and twenty of the best citizens of Eldora.

W. J. Moir is an attorney at law, was a member of the legislature in 1862 and again in 1864; was mayor of Eldora for two terms, trustee and treasurer of the Iowa Industrial School for twenty-eight years, handled one million dollars; is now and has been treasurer of Eldora Lodge No. 77 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty years.

J. J. Mathews and Pamala L. Sanders were united in marriage at Iowa City November 27, 1856; celebrated their golden wedding November 27, 1906, at their home in Dana, Greene county, Iowa, where joy and happiness reigned supreme during the evening.



HON. W. J. MOIR, ELDORA.

MRS. W. J. MOIR, ELDORA.

HON. J J. MATHEWS; MRS. J. J. MATHEWS, DANA, IOWA

Julius J. Mathews studied medicine and was a successful practicing physician; was a member of the Iowa State Senate in 1854 and again in 1856, when the act was passed by the legislature, locating the state capital at the city of Des Moines, and held many positions of trust and honor in Clinton and Greene counties. Has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for sixty years. Has retired on account of advanced age.

During all these many, many years of W. J. Moir and J. J. Mathews in their active and useful duties, their wives have done their full share in assisting them and sustaining them in their various duties.

There was also present ten other members of the association that were entitled to wear golden crowns, but their companions were not with them. It is one of the most pleasing scenes in life's voyage to witness an aged couple that have been spared to each other for fifty years or more, passing quietly and lovingly along life's journey, in full confidence in each other, talking of the past events of life and looking forward to the pleasant future that awaits them when they pass to their reward in the world to come. It is like the setting of the sun in a clear, calm evening in June when all nature seems to be going to rest. They are enjoying the fruits of a well spent life as they pass down the river of time to the sea of eternity, loved and respected by their children and their children's children, and their many friends who with one accord say, Well done, good and faithful servants. The world was made better by the many good deeds you have done.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

BY SAMUEL MC NUTT.

I came to Muscatine, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, and in the spring of 1857 I was half owner and sole editor of the *Iowa Democratic Enquirer*, published in Muscatine, and in April of that year I took a trip to Portsmouth, Ohio, and there I married Miss Anna E. Lucas, who was a niece of Hon. Robert Lucas, who had served two terms as governor of Ohio, and was afterwards appointed by President Van Buren the first governor of Iowa Territory.

On my return to Muscatine with my young wife, I received a letter from J. B. Dorr & Co., at that time the publishers of the *Dubuque Express and Herald*, offering me the position of associate editor of that paper. I accepted their offer, and selling my interest in the Enquirer to my partner, Mr. Biles, I removed to Dubuque with my wife and we began housekeeping in a dwelling on Jefferson street. This was in May, 1857, and in a few weeks a young lawyer from Ohio with his wife, took the second house from our residence, on the same street, and before long my wife and his wife became acquainted, both being from Ohio. He was a good looking young man, and very pleasant in his manners, and as he attended the Presbyterian church to which I belonged, we soon became very well acquainted. But we differed in politics, because I was a Democrat and he was a Whig, and his name was William B. Allison.

One thing I noticed about this young lawyer was that he did not seek to follow the practice of a criminal lawyer, neither would he take a case

in which he believed his would-be client was in the wrong, or a doer of wrong. In the fall of that year Mr. Allison's wife died in giving child birth, and he became a widower, and so remained for many years, until after he had served in congress for some years, when he married Senator Grimes' adopted daughter, who lived only a few years and died childless, and he never married again.

After the presidential election in 1860, when the slaveholders undertook to establish a slaveholding nation of their own, and just before the war of the rebellion began, J. B. Dorr & Co. sold the *Express and Herald* to D. A. Mahony & Co., and my connection with that paper ended, and when the rebel democrats of the South fired upon our flag in Fort Sumpter, I was no longer a Democrat, but I became a Union man, in favor of putting down the rebellion by force.

My two brothers joined the Union army, and I intended to do so also, but circumstances prevented me, and I started a daily paper called the *Dubuque Evening Union*, in support of Lincoln's administration, until I expended all the money I had. A copy of this publication is now preserved in the Historical Department building in Des Moines.

When the war of the rebellion began and Lincoln called for volunteers our governor, S. J. Kirkwood, appointed the young Dubuque lawyer, W. B. Allison, one of his aides to assist in gathering up and caring for the volunteers which he did faithfully; and I returned to Muscatine with my wife and child, intending to leave them there among our friends. I got a recruiting officer's commission, and I went around recruiting men for the army, and in doing this I took a bad cold and had a spell of sickness. In the meantime the Whigs and War Democrats held a union convention to nominate two candidates for representatives to the legislature (Muscatine county at that time had two). First they nominated a prominent lawyer named Jacob Butler, and somebody said that the other one should be a War Democrat, and then (though I was not a candidate) they nominated me, and on election day Butler and myself were both elected, and we made Butler the Speaker of the House of the Tenth General Assembly.

I was at that time in favor of James Harlan for United States Senator, and voted for him, and he was elected. But after I had served three terms (six years) in the House, I was elected to the Senate, and then Mr. Harlan came before us for re-election. He was a man of ability, and he had many powerful friends, but I was no longer his friend because he had favored the claims of a wealthy land grabber and speculator named Joy, who laid claims to certain public lands in southeastern Kansas, where some of my friends had settled. Joy's claims were unjust, and those settlers were injured and wronged, and I determined to defeat Harlan if possible. I was at this time well acquainted with many members of both houses of our General Assembly, and with them I used my knowledge of Harlan's great mistake in the Joy matter, and I advocated the election of William B. Allison of Dubuque, and in our caucus Allison was successful by a small majority, but it nominated him, and we elected him United States Senator, his term commencing March 4, 1872, and Iowa has kept him in the Senate through all the thirty-seven years since that day. He had served eight years in the House of Representatives

before his election to the Senate, making a total of forty-five years in congress.

He was born in 1828, and he died in 1908, being then in his eightieth year, and I will conclude this little memorial sketch of one of the greatest statesmen of this nation, by quoting the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, thus:

Resolved, That in the death of William B. Allison Iowa has lost one of her ablest and most faithful public servants; his talents, his industry, his knowledge of public affairs, and his honesty throughout his entire public and private life, are an honor to our beloved Iowa, and to our great Republic.

CHAIRMAN: Third District. Mr. O'Donnell.

MR. BRANDT: He is not present.

CHAIRMAN: Fourth District William Larrabee.

MR. BRANDT: He will make his report.

CHAIRMAN: Fifth District. Mr. W. G. Thompson.

MR. BRANDT: He will make his report, also.

CHAIRMAN: Sixth District. Mr. F. M. Epperson.

MR. EPPERSON: Mr. President—I have not prepared any report. I only know of two that have died—J. M. Robb of Union county, and J. H. Evans of Mahaska county.

MR. PERRY: Prepare it tonight and file it in the morning. Those are the only two deaths of persons eligible to membership in this Association.

MR. BRANDT: You can file it so that it can be published.

CHAIRMAN: Seventh District. B. F. Clayton.

MR. BRANDT: In behalf of the Seventh District I will state that the Hon. M. A. Dashiel, Vice-President of the Seventh District, dying July 3, 1907, soon after our eleventh session, I thought it was best to make a report for the Seventh District, as I was well acquainted with all of the decedents.

CHAIRMAN: We have just heard from the Seventh District in a way that is admirable. Now, if all our vice-presidents would respond as well as Bro. Brandt, it would form a matter of history that would be pleasant heading for a thousand years, but they do not do it.

CHAIRMAN: Eighth District. W. S. Dungan.

MR. BRANDT: He will make a report.

CHAIRMAN: Ninth District. H. W. Rothert.

MR. BRANDT: He will make his report. I have a letter from him.

CHAIRMAN: Tenth District. C. J. A. Ericson.

MR. BRANDT: He will evidently be here tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN: Eleventh District. Rodney A. Smith.

MR. BRANDT: I think Mr. Smith will be in tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN: That is the list, gentlemen.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, permit me to say, we have got through with the routine business to some extent by getting the Mortuary reports and Bro. Matthews evidently will be here to make his address in the morning. Now, tomorrow forenoon will be quite an active forenoon's work. The Hon. Alonzo Abernethy is here to speak upon the question of "How Can We Improve our Public Schools and our School Laws?" and as he was State Superintendent for many years, we will have a very live issue and one that will be well worth listening to. Next will come the address of Hon. G. L. Dobson on "Revision of the Tariff, and the Election of U. S. Senators by the People," left blank, and if we have time, we will have a discussion by Bros. Gillette and others in relation to that. In the afternoon we meet at 1:30 sharp to visit the Senate at 2:30 and the House at 4:30, when we will adjourn sine die. We have gotten through splendidly today, even with so few men, and one of the things we cannot help is bad weather. I can remember back in 1841 when William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States we had such a storm, which the Old Man tackled and died within about a month, and since that about half of the Presidents have been inaugurated in a storm. So it happened with us this year, a storm struck us such as we could not help, and hence we have not had a very large turn-out, but the inspiration I think is just the same as it always has been among those members who are in attendance.

On request of the members of the Association, Mrs. Cheek sang "Away Down on the Swanee River."

On motion the meeting here stood adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909, 9 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Moir.

Committee from the House, composed of Hon. O. H. Holmes, Kossuth county; Hon. S. C. Schroeder, Crawford county, and Hon. C. E. DeWitt, Montgomery county, here reported arrangements for visit of Pioneer Lawmakers in the House of Representatives in the afternoon at 1:30 P. M.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—We will now have the pleasure of listening to one of those sweet songs by Mrs. Cheek.

Mrs. Cheek responded by singing the following song: "Nearer, My God to Thee."

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Cheek certainly could not have found a song more appropriate than the one she has just sung, when we take into consideration the fact that of those who met with us two years ago ten of them have crossed to the other side of the river.

At this point Mr. Brandt introduced to the meeting Hon. J. J. Matthews: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have the great pleasure of introducing to you Hon. J. J. Matthews, a member of the Fifth General Assembly, fifty-three years ago. Many congratulations.

CHAIRMAN: We will now listen to an address by the Hon. Alonzo Abernethy as to "How Can We Improve our Public Schools and our School Laws." Mr. Abernethy needs no introduction to these old grey-beard gentlemen.

MR. ABERNETHY: Mr. President, Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and Friends—I have on one or more occasions before this body undertaken to say something of the past, and have done the best I could. When asked by one of my oldest friends a few weeks since to prepare a paper on that subject, as I was interested specially in this one subject which has occupied my time so much and part of my official life, but for the life of me I could not decide on what to say. I was in doubt as to what I could say that would be of interest or profit on this one, an old threshed-out subject of public schools and education. However, I decided if

I could do any service it might be in the line of giving some brief glimpse of history and with our efforts to secure good schools in Iowa, and this is the result:

IOWA SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first settlements made on Iowa territory, were from the middle and eastern states, where public schools had already taken deep root. When half dozen families had gathered in a neighborhood, the school teacher and the schoolhouse must come next.

Following the first settlements in June, 1833, a few schools were opened, and schoolhouses built, before any form of civil government had been established. A few more were opened between June, 1834 and July, 1836, while the territory was temporarily attached to Michigan territory for civil purposes. Still more, while within Wisconsin territory.

Iowa having become a territory on the fourth day of July, 1838, our people began the effort to solve the problem of good schools for their children. The territorial legislature, on the first day of January, 1839, passed an act for the establishment of public schools; the first section providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." While the more advanced sentiment was for free schools, even at that date, the people generally were not ready for so radical a measure, and the rate system of supporting the schools, partly by tax, and partly by rate bills, paid by the patrons, soon replaced the free school laws, and was continued for nearly twenty years.

BEGINNING OF STATE SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

When Iowa was admitted as a state in 1846, with a population of one hundred thousand, the constitution provided that, "The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement," and "A school shall be kept up and supported in each school district, at least three months in every year." About four hundred school districts had, at that time, been organized.

January 15, 1849, the Second General Assembly passed an act to establish common schools, containing ninety-one sections. It provided for organizing school districts, and electing school boards of three members each, with ample power to establish and maintain public schools as needed.

The number of districts increased rapidly. That year 1,000 were reported, the next 1,200.

EARLY SCHOOL TEACHING.

When I came to Iowa in April, 1854, the population was nearly 325.000. The number of school districts reported was 1,520, with 44,115 pupils, an average of twenty-nine to the school. The average compensation per month of teachers reported that year, was, male, $19.61; female, $9.39.

Fayette county, organized four years earlier, reported thirty-three districts, twenty-one schools, and 669 pupils. The average paid teachers reported in this new county was $15.28, and $7.05. In our district, a new log schoolhouse had just been built, a mile west of my father's farm, and my sister Mary, fourteen years old, taught the first school in it, the summer of 1854. She was to receive $8.00 a month, part of it to be collected from the patrons. One of the number, an old man by the name of Mattocks, who died long ago, neglected to pay his share; and when my father later asked him for the pay, he said, "The school didn't amount to much anyway, as he often got out to his plowing in the morning before school took up." Thirty pupils were enrolled the first summer, some coming several miles.

This house was probably 16 to 18 feet wide, and 20 to 24 feet long. The door was in the south end, and one small window on either side. The school director, Mr. John McMillan, hung the door and put in the windows after the school began. There was a row of desks made of boards or slabs around three sides of the room, supported on large wooden pins driven into augur holes in the wall. A like row of slab seats, supported, also, on wooden pins, was placed around in front of the desks, with another row of seats in front, for the smaller pupils. None of the seats had backs, except such as the edge of the desks furnished to the larger pupils, when sitting face inwards. A large box stove was added for the winter term, and I taught my first school there, three months for $40.00, beginning January 2, 1855; enrolling twenty-eight pupils. It was the custom in those days for each family to furnish a load or two of wood, usually brought in logs, sled length, and cut up as needed, by the boys from each family in turn. An earlier settler by the name of Galliher had taught a three months' term, at a private house in the district the previous winter, for the same sum; and wanted the school again, offering to cut up the wood himself. The board, however, decided to change the teachers, and as it turned out I cut the wood. Twelve years later, a new brick school house replaced the old one, and is there yet, and in very good repair.

Last summer there were ten pupils enrolled in this school, the teacher with a second grade certificate, receiving $38.50 a month.

FIRST MOVEMENT FOR BETTER SCHOOLS.

In the year 1856, seventy-six counties reported 2,850 organized school districts, scattered throughout the state wherever the settlements were thick enough to support schools, each wholly independent of the others. Only 2,153 schools were reported that year, apparently showing that nearly 700 districts had been without schools.

The superintendent of public instruction in his annual report describes these schools as follows: "In our common schools, in the independent districts, the pupils of all ages, acquirements, and capacities are promiscuously huddled together, and from such confusion and tumult great losses of valuable time occur." He was pleading, even then, for better schools. There was a lack of uniformity, and many poor schools, with a good many empty school houses. While the system met the demand for local management, it failed to keep up with the growing demand for

better schools. The rate system of per capita tax upon the scholars was continued, though Governor Grimes and all the leading educators of the state had been pleading for years for a free school system, to be supported wholly by taxation. The demand became so great and so earnest for a change in the system that was becoming every year more unsatisfactory, that when the Fifth General Assembly convened in its extra session in July, 1856, that body authorized the appointment of a commission to revise the school laws.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL COMMISSION.

Horace Mann, an eminent educator of Massachusetts, who had revolutionized the public school system of his native state, was made chairman of this commission, and did most of its work; Pres. Amos Dean of our state university, assisting. The third member, F. E. Bissell, a prominent educator and lawyer of Dubuque, took no part in the work.

Let me quote two sentences from the report of this commission:

"Here for the first time, a great state, situated in the center of a mighty union, possessing exhaustless resources of agricultural and mineral wealth, binding together its various parts by a network of iron*, demands a system of public instruction adequate to the full development of its great physical resources, and the intellect and moral power of its people. Such a system can only result from the organization so perfectly constituted as never to conflict with each other, so harmonious in action as ever to furnish mutual aids; and so entire and complete, as that one spirit shall pervade the whole.

SCHOOL DISTRICT TOWNSHIPS.

The plan submitted by this commission provided for substituting the district township for the independent district. It was a good plan and entirely practicable, even at that date. If it could have been adopted, it would have been a decided improvement on the system then in use, or any we have had during the last fifty years.

The bill was submitted to the Sixth General Assembly, which met at Iowa City, December 1, 1856. The committee on schools in the House recommending its passage, as House File No. 169. The hearing was set for an evening session, and when the time came, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, debated it less than half an hour, and reported it back for indefinite postponement. When the bill came up for final action, eighteen members only voted for it and thirty-five against. It was evidently adjudged too radical a change; and no further action was taken at the session.

There were at that time eighty-one counties organized, with about seven hundred and thirty organized townships; so that the law if enacted, would have reduced the number of districts from 2,850 to less than eight hundred.

The Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1858, less than a year after the Sixth had adjourned, and again took up the struggle for better schools; this time with better success. The plan

*At that time Iowa had two or three miles of railroad in operation.

previously submitted by the Horace Mann commission was finally adopted, not, however, without some modifications which really and essentially weakened the bill, though retaining the district township as the unit.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The new constitution of 1857, however, had created a state board of education, with powers for both school management and school legislation. When this board held its first meeting the following December, it found that the courts had already declared the new legislative school law unconstitutional. The board, however, simply re-enacted the law as previously passed, and made little change during the five years of its existence.

This law of 1858, making the township the unit for school districts, remained in force without change for fourteen years. It had one serious defect, while it made the township the unit, yet in another sense, it made the subdistrict the unit, and this feature is what has made nearly all the trouble; has been the real stumbling block in the way of country school improvement from the beginning. Nevertheless the law gave general satisfaction, and proved helpful to the schools of the state.

It made provision for township graded or union schools, and a number of them were established and carried on with good success.

But there was one dead fly in the ointment. Instead of having the new school townships elect single boards of directors, to place and maintain such schools as were needed, the township boards were made to consist of one sub-director chosen in each subdistrict, permitting local rather than general interests to control in the selection of teachers, disbursement of money and general management, creating ten or a dozen officers instead of three. Under this weakness, members could generally compel the equal distribution of money without regard to the wealth, the school population, or the real needs of the different localities, and can and do yet.

This seems to have been one of the serious questions, which the original commission raised more than fifty years ago. The commissioners, personally, preferred the single board of three officers for the school township, to be elected by the whole township; but the people were acquainted with the local government idea, and did not want to yield, so the other plan was adopted.

BACK TO INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS FOR FOUR YEARS.

After the law had been in fairly successful operation for ten or a dozen years, many localities became dissatisfied with the conditions. Some localities wanted better and more advanced schools, others wanted their taxes reduced. When the Fourteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1872, bills were introduced into both houses, to permit the electors of a district township to resolve itself back into the original independent districts.

I had just entered upon my service as superintendent of public instruction, but was decidedly opposed to this measure. Dr. Charles Beardsley of Des Moines county, then an eminent and public spirited citizen of the state, was chairman of the school committee in the Senate. His com-

mittee reported the bill back for indefinite postponement. Chairman Newbold, of Henry county, afterwards lieutenant-governor and governor of the state, was chairman of the school committee in the House. His committee made the same report and recommendation, but the fight was on all over the state, and the bill passed in both houses by large majorities. In this act the mistake of 1858, in permitting the local control of the township boards, led up to the greater mistake of permitting the township to be resolved back into independent districts. At the end of a year and a half, 901 independent districts had been organized from 119 townships.

In my first biennial report as superintendent of public instruction I called attention to this large and unfortunate increase, and recommended the adoption of the simple township system in place of the too anomalous system then existing, for the purpose of trying to promote good schools in the country districts. No action was taken, however, either at the regular or at the special session, wherein the code of 1873 was adopted. The disintegration went steadily forward under the misguided zeal for local management of country schools.

At the end of another two years 251 townships had formed 2,167 independent districts. By this time the real situation began to dawn on the dullest minds, namely, that the movement was a menace to our schools.

In my second biennial report this subject was discussed at length, the closing sentence being as follows:

"My own convictions, strengthened by the observation of another two years, are that the township district system recommended by Horace Mann in 1856 should have been adopted; that the system recommended by the code commissioners and by the school committees of both branches of the General Assembly in 1873 was far better than the present law, and that the adoption of that system now would best subserve the school interests of the state."

I further showed that when the township system was adopted in 1858, it reduced the number of school districts from 3,265 to 932; and that now, after the lapse of another seventeen years, the number had again gone up to the enormous figure of 3,670. I took occasion, also, to quote other school authorities at some length, including the following from Hon. Thos. H. Benton, former secretary of the state board of education:

"Large districts give us a much more efficient and less expensive organization. Indeed, if each county were constituted a school district, they would be none too large, if the people were prepared for what would now be deemed so ultra a measure."

When the Sixteenth General Assembly convened in 1876, the new law was promptly repealed, by practically unanimous vote in both houses, preventing the further disintegration of the district townships.

COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTES AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At this session, also, was enacted the law establishing the state normal school at Cedar Falls, which has made steady and gratifying progress, especially in the later years of its history. The provision for county normal institutes, made two years earlier, proved an important help in the training of teachers and consequent decided improvement in the

schools for the next decade or more, though it has apparently fallen into old ruts in recent years and lost much of its power and possibilities.

During the last thirty years the country schools have not kept in line with the advances made in town and city schools. The only real advance made, that I now recall, is in the plan for state certification of teachers, adopted in the last few years, doubtless a real advance.

AN ARMY OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

There are at present about five thousand school districts in the state, governed by more than twenty thousand school directors, besides 10,000 school secretaries and treasurers, the latter generally drawing pay for their services, an aggregate of thirty thousand; more than one school officer to every school teacher in the state; about thirteen to every voting precinct, and one to every fourteen voters. If this army of school officers, influenced almost, necessarily, in many cases, by local and personal interests, could be reduced to one-fifth the present number, the total cost of management could be materially reduced, and the general efficiency materially increased.

Superintendent Rigg's report of school attendance, gathered December 16th last, shows that there were 242 schools in session at that date with five pupils or less enrolled, and 1,750 with ten or less, out of the seventy-six per cent of schools reported. The report shows that there were really more than twenty-three hundred rural schools in session, with an enrollment of from one to ten pupils each; and it does not appear from the records gathered how many school houses have remained entirely empty during the year, with no adequate provision for the school children within their districts.

These empty school houses appear to be largely in the older and more thickly settled counties in the state. Thirteen of them report seventy-eight of these empty school houses, that is, with from one to five pupils each, namely:

Jasper, Monona and O'Brien	each 7
Black Hawk, Linn and Palo Alto	each 8
Webster	9
Hardin and Plymouth	each 10
Cerro Gordo	12
Johnson	15
Benton and Dubuque	each 17

Such conditions ought not to exist, and need not. These children could be sent elsewhere with less cost and far better result.

Iowa once had a county supervisor system that gave each township the right to be represented by a supervisor elected from that township. The plan proved to be cumbersome and inefficient. There were too many officers, and too much attention given to local and personal interests, while the needed county improvements were neglected, until a more business like plan was substituted.

It took the city of Des Moines here nearly thirty years of effort, to my personal knowledge, to unite its several school districts. At last it is discovered that a hundred thousand people can manage their schools

more economically and more efficiently through the agency of a single board. It can not only provide better schcols for the whole number, but also fuller facilities for every class and kind of educational need.

Why may not a township district, or a county district?

There was a time when it was more convenient to have a treasurer elected in every school district and locality. That condition has long since disappeared.

Both the need and the difficulty of a revision of our school laws was recognized two years ago, in the provision made for a commission to perform this work. But any system entrenched behind time honored custom and widespread personal interest is not easily changed, even for a better one.

But more than that, there is need of a general awakening in regard to our school work as a whole; and a thorough revival of interest covering the whole subject of education; to prepare the way for changes in the curriculum of all our schools; to meet the new industrial and economic demands of our time.

Who can tell today what, if any, essential improvements have been wrought in the work of our country schools in half a century; while all else connected with our life and labors has been moving forward with amazing strides? Can the lamp of experience furnish no suggestion or help?

Message was here received from the House of Representatives, as follows:

The House desires, if the chairman is ready, that he give their committee the names of the gentlemen who are to speak in response to addresses in the House, and are to meet at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

CHAIRMAN: This is the committee from the House, gentlemen, and, as I understand, they propose to give us three short talks in the way of welcome and we are requested to select someone to respond to those several addresses, and I would suggest for the first address of welcome that we have Hon. George L. Dobson.

MR. DOBSON: Mr. President—I do not know just at this moment whether I can possibly be there at that time or not. It is on account of matter of business on the other side of the river that may call me over. I will be glad to be there if I can, but do not know positively that I can be.

CHAIRMAN: I think we will have to hold you to the appointment. For the second, we will name Col. Abernethy, and for the third I do not know anybody better than Isaac Brandt.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—Mr. McCoy, one of our former members, is here and ready to respond to anything that may come up. I know of no better person to place in my place on the list than Mr. McCoy.

CHAIRMAN: If you are serious in so insisting, Mr. Brandt, I will so place his name.

MR. BRANDT: I do emphatically insist on it.

CHAIRMAN: Very well, then, we will so order that Mr. McCoy be placed on the list of those to respond to the third address of welcome.

Gentlemen, we have certainly listened to a very interesting paper on a very interesting subject, which will be published and we will have a chance to read it by and by.

The next thing in order will be "Recollections of the Fifth General Assembly," by Hon. J. J. Matthews.

MR. MATTHEWS: Mr. President, My Old Friends, and Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel that I ought to give a little account of myself before reading the paper that I have prepared. I have not attended any of the Pioner Lawmakers' Association meetings heretofore, and I have no excuse for not doing so, because my health has been fairly good and the facilities for going have been good. I want to say before reading my paper that in speaking of members of the Fifth General Assembly, they were all my personal friends and they were all men of ability and men who had the profound respect of the community, and I have not felt at liberty to single out any one man as one whom I should say was extraordinarily well fitted for higher positions, and so I have only spoken of the members of the Fifth General Assembly as a body of men assembled to serve their country without referring to their names. Anyone can look at the Journal of the Senate and see who those gentlemen are. I wish I were able to entertain you as well as our friend who has just taken his seat has done, but I know I cannot.

ADDRESS.

BY J. J. MATTHEWS, MEMBER OF FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

The laws enacted by legislative bodies are matters of record, but the volumes in which they are bound contain no information as to the authors or compilers af the same.

I presume the man who wrote the biennial amendment to the constitution is known to present members of the General Assembly, but who knows who wrote the prohibition law which was passed by the Fifth General Assembly? And how many can name the men who drafted and pushed through the legislation that gave Iowa her splendid capitol building? You hardly know the men whose acts made Des Moines the seat of Iowa's government. The statute remains, but the author's name as a rule is forgotten.

Every man has a history more or less interesting. A peculiar interest attaches to the history of very old people.

As an old man I may be pardoned if I relate some of the recollections of my early life in Iowa. There was a celebration of the Fourth of July

in Iowa City in the year 1839. I was present on that occasion. I attended the laying of the corner stone of the old capitol on the 4th of July, 1840, and heard Guvernor Lucas deliver the oration on that occasion.

I was a looker on when the territorial legislature met in Iowa City the first time which was in December, 1841. Those were days of great expectation. We expected the Iowa river would be made a navigable stream and also the Des Moines river.

The Fifth General Assembly convened at Iowa City on the 4th day of December, 1854. The journey of the members from their homes was an event to be remembered. There was not a mile of railroad in the state The section that was being built between Davenport and Iowa City was completed in 1856.

My first journey on an Iowa railroad was over this line. I have here in my hand the identical pass that was sent to me at my home in Lyons, and invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of this road to Iowa City. (Read pass.) The possession of a railway pass in those days was evidence that the holder of the same was a man of affairs and was likely to give his breast a perceptible bulge.

My recollections are particularly of the Senate, as I was a member of that body. The number of Senators was 31. Politically a majority were Democrats. There was not an abolitionist of the Garrison or John Brown class in the Senate.

Franklin Pierce was at that time president of the United States. James W. Grimes was governor of Iowa. In his inaugural address he said: "I trust that there is no citizen of Iowa who desires the general government to interfere with slavery in the states of the union. It is a local institution, and to the states that maintain it belong its responsibilities and its perils." This, I believe, accorded with the sentiment of all the Senators. This period of time was four years before the great debate between United States Senator Douglass and the, to be, President Abraham Lincoln.

I will say of the members of the Fifth General Assembly that they possessed as much ability as any legislators that have lived before or since. As a matter of history, it is not out of place to say that, as to the Senators, no one of them became governor of Iowa, or United States Senator, or Representative in Congress.

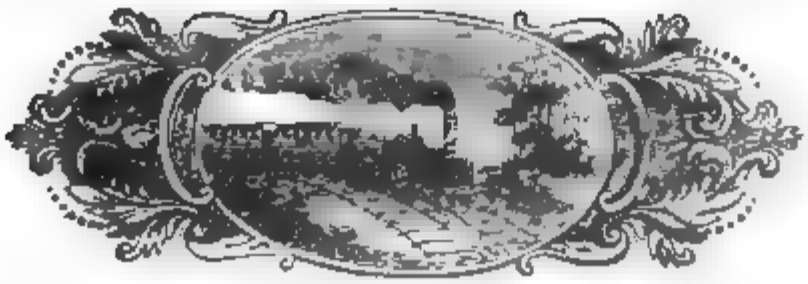
Under the old constitution the Senate elected its own president. Hon. M. L. Fisher was elected after a contest that lasted three days. Hon. James Harlan was elected United States Senator after a long contest. Among the important bills passed was one for the removal of the seat of government to Des Moines; one for the location of the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant.

My relations with members of the Senate were so friendly that to this day it is a pleasure to me to think of them.

There were no set speeches delivered on any subject. Three minutes was about the usual time occupied in speaking.

When occasion arises there are always men to meet it. The sky was cloudless fifty-five years ago. No one dreamed that civil war was almost at hand. Abraham Lincoln was not known outside of Illinois. Governor Kirkwood was in private life.

GRAND RAILROAD FESTIVAL!



IOWA CITY, AND THE ATLANTIC CITIES, CONNECTED BY RAILWAY!

THE NATIONAL TRUNK ROAD HALF COMPLETED TO THE PACIFIC!
On the parallel of New York, Chicago, Platte Valley and South Pass!

Iowa City—, Dec, 18, 1855.

Hon J. F. Mathews.....

You are respectfully requested to attend a Celebration, at Iowa City—, of the

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD TO THE CAPITAL OF IOWA,

On Thursday, Jan. 3d, 1856.

We hand you, herewith, a Card, which will serve you as a PASS over the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad—, over the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad to and from Iowa City—, and to the hospitalities of our Citizens.

LE GRAND BYINGTON,
GEO. W. McCLEARY,
H. D. DOWNEY,
SAMUEL WORKMAN,
H. W. LATHROP,
R. H. SYLVESTER,
Committee of Invitation.

ORIGINAL RAILROAD PASS—THE FIRST IN THE STATE OF IOWA

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—To refresh my friend's memory a little, by permission, I would read the names of the members of the Senate of the Fifth General Assembly. I have them right here with me.

CHAIRMAN: You may read them, Mr. Brandt.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Convened at Iowa City, December 1st.

SENATE.

E. S. McCulloch, d.
W. F. Coolbaugh, d.
J. C. Ramsey, d.
Wm. A. Thurston, d.
Lyman Cook, r.
D. Anderson, r.
D. T. Bingham, d.
Wm. M. Reed, r.
J. W. Warner, d.
A. H. McCreary, r.
Alvin Saunders, r.
Sam'l Dale, d.
H. T. Cleaver, r.
J. E. Neal, d.
N. J. Rusch, r.
Geo. McCoy, r.
W. G. Stewart, d.
H. H. Trimble, d.
Chas. Foster, r.
M. L. McPherson, r.
J. W. Catrell, r.
J. B. Grinnell, r.
H. B. Carter, r.
J. D. Test, d.
J. L. Hogan, r.
G. W. Wilkinson, kn.
J. J. Mathews, r.
James C. Jordan, r.
Aaron Brown, r.
Jos. Burge, d.
Wm. Laughridge, r.
S. J. Kirkwood, r.
W. G. Thompson, r.
J. W. Jenkins, r.
J. T. Atkins, r.
C. C. Nourse, Secretary.
W. W. Hamilton, President, r.

HOUSE.

Jas. Valkenburgh, d.
J. W. Williams, r.
Chas. O. Stanton, r.
Cyrus Franklin, d.
James Galbraith, d.
A. V. Larimer, d.
A. C. Price, r.
Miles Jordan, d.
J. A. Mills, r.
John E. Kurtz, r.
Eli. S. Wing, r.
Wm. P. Davis, r.
Jacob Hershberger, r.
Morrison Bailey, r.
Daniel Cort, Jr., r.
James Bryson, r.
D. W. Scoville, r.
A. J. Kirkpatrick, r.
Thos. Sawyer, kn.
E. D. Rand, r.
W. H. Copeland, r.
M. F. Battorf, d.
Thos. M. Bowen, d.
N. G. Wyatt, d.
R. M. Wilson, r.
C. B. Jones, r.
Geo. B. Woodin, r.
Edgar Wright, r.
Daniel Lothian, r.
Barnet Mallhser, d.
Wm. H. Holmes, r.
W. T. Barker, d.

Francis Rodman, r.
David Mendenhall, r.
J. H. Sullivan, d.
Robt. M. Rogers, r.
J. B. Pease, d.
David Doud, Jr., d.
Lewis Reeder, r.
Sam'l Cossage, d.
David Edmundson, r.
E. M. Wright, r.
John R. Fry, r.
S. T. Finney, d.
Phineas Inskeep, r.
Chas. H. Toll, r.
B. F. Roberts, r.
Wm. Morden, r.
Wm. Thomas, r.
Thos. Hardie, d.
Lafayette Bigelow, r.
R. A. Richardson, r.
N. W. Burris, r.
Beng. Green, r.
G. J. H. Perry, r.
R. H. McDow, d.
Willet Dorland, r.
Dudley Hardy, d.
Sam'l H. Mose, r.
Wm. E. Lewis, r.
Green T. Clark, d.
D. C. Cloud, r.
H. G. Barner, r.
W. H. Griswold, d.
Delos Arnold, r.
Calvin Kelsey, d.
Jas. M. Noble, r.
John M. Moor, d.
W. C. Wilson, d.
E. R. Gillette, r.
C. L. Clausen, d.
J. W. Logan, r., Clerk.
Sam'l McFarland, r., Speaker.

MR. MATTHEWS: Mr. President—It is not a matter of much importance, I suppose, but I like to make my assertion good. I have looked over the names in the Senate within the past four days and of the names that my good friend has read of men who were in Congress and held various positions, Mr. G. W. Thompson, whom I am well acquainted with, was a member of the Sixth General Assembly, succeeding Mr. Needam, who afterwards became Lieutenant Governor. There were but thirty-one members of the Senate. I cannot repeat them, but I think I could take my friend's list and pick them out. And this is all the explanation I wish to make. I think if you will refer to the book, you will find my statement is right.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—On yesterday, in order to facilitate business we had the different Vice Presidents make their mortuary report. That has been made. Then we had a committee appointed for the nomination of officers for the next meeting of the Association; that was done yesterday. The officers were selected. Now, the next thing in order is a talk by the Hon. Geo. L. Dobson on the Revision of the Tariff. Perhaps before we listen to Mr. Dobson, we would like to know what report the Committee has to make that were appointed for the Senate.

MR. EPPERSON: The Committee for the House is ready to report.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear the report of the Committee.

MR. EPPERSON: We performed our duty; reported to the House, and the Committee of the House has instructed us to advise this House that they have arranged that we meet with them at 1:30 o'clock instead of 3:30.

CHAIRMAN: Yes; the Committee was here and so informed us.

MR. ABERNETHY: I beg to report that the Committee visited the Senate and action was taken there and that a committee would wait on us to make that announcement, but Dr. Field and myself heard the announcement of this proceeding, that this body meet them at 2:30.

MR. BRANDT: I will state that Mrs. Cheek wishes to retire in order to meet us this afternoon. Perhaps she would favor us with another song before she leaves.

CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now gentlemen, we will meet in the House at 1:30. It will probably take an hour to go to the House, and I will select Col. Godfrey to lead us. All will please meet here promptly at 1 o'clock at this place. There are not many of us, gentlemen, but we want to make as good a showing as we can while we live, because we cannot live a great while,—we old gentlemen. Now, we will have a song by Mrs. Cheek, so that she may retire, then we will listen to Mr. Dobson.

Mrs. Cheek kindly responded by singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

COL. GODPREY: Mr. Chairman—Is there any business for us to transact here this afternoon if we meet here as you suggest before we go over?

CHAIRMAN: No, I think not.

MR. GODFREY: It is quite a trip up these stairs; wouldn't it be better, if we all understood it, to meet in the rotunda at the Capitol, or at some office in the Capitol at 1:30 instead of meeting here at 1:30.

CHAIRMAN: If Mrs. Cheek could be reached and informed of the plan, I think the suggestion of Col. Godfrey is a good one.

MR. BRANDT: It is a very good one, and I would suggest that we meet in the Governor's office,—in the large room off from the Hall—the general reception room—at half past one instead of coming here.

CHAIRMAN: Let it be understood that we all meet at fifteen minutes to one at the Capitol instead of coming up here, and I do not see as we need to come here again. There is one thing we ought to have attended to before Mrs. Cheek left. We intended to present her a golden token of our appreciation of her entertaining our Association.

MR. BRANDT: Mr.Chairman—We will see to that when we get over to the Capitol.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, we will listen to Mr. Dobson, gentlemen.

MR. DOBSON: *Mr. President, Friends and Neighbors:* I suppose that I ought to talk because I have been assigned to talk, and that is really the only reason that I know of why I should say anything. Talking to men who have made this country what it is, talking to men who have made the laws and crystalized the sentiment in regard to national politics, it would seem to be folly on my part to say anything in regard to this question of tariffs, yet, friends, it seems to be the question that is uppermost in the minds of our congressmen at this time, a special session of congress being called to revise it.

I have talked on tariff for nearly thirty years. I did think when I came to this country as a boy away back in 1864, leaving a free-trade country to make my home in the highest protective country in the world, and from the day that I first set foot on American soil to this hour I have never had any great hankering to go back to an old free-trade country, or any other free-trade country, and, while I have lived in two or three or four other countries, I have never seen the people of any country outside of my adopted one that showed as great evidence of prosperity as the American people have shown. I have not seen in those years any country that has shown such wonderful growth in wealth and in the development of her material resources as the United States, and I have seen it grow up under a protective tariff. I am a protectionist, every hair of my head. I am a protectionist because when I look at the conditions in other parts of the world I am forced to the conculsion that our working people have been immensely benefited by our protective tariff system; and I have looked at from that standpoint from that day to this, and, as I realize it today, there are about 25,000,000 in this country that are wage earners, old and young, men and women, who surely do not want to have their standard of living lowered to the standard of living of the old world in any part of it. And when we realize that the freight on the finished product from the old world or any part of it is but a mere trifle laid down here, it seems to me very evident that there must be some artificial barrier placed between this and other countries if we are to keep up our standard of living; and I have discovered that whenever the laboring men of this country get plenty of work and good wages the farmers of the west always prospered, and I have also discovered that the laboring men of this country never have had plenty of work and good wages except when we had a high protective tariff, and that has always

been true during the forty-five years that I have been in the United States; but whenever the wage earners are out of work or working at reduced wages the farmers of this country are suffering with them, and whenever the farmer is suffering, the merchant is suffering and the manufacturer is suffering. I had an object lesson along these lines when I was over in China. Three years ago in China there was not a manufacturing enterprise of any kind in that great country of four hundred and twenty million people, but now, realizing the great importance of developing their national resources, which I believe are greater than those of any other country in the world, they have already built an immense steel and iron plant at Hangcow, and the thousands of expert workmen who are employed there are getting but a few cents per day,—not much over 20 cents—for turning out finished products, and under the new conditions that have arisen in the old world since the Dingley bill was enacted last year forty-two million dollars' worth of iron and steel products that were made abroad were imported into this country, thereby displacing a very large number of our workmen that should have had the opportunity of making every dollar's worth of tnese goods. It has only been within a few years that China has discovered that she can produce as good coffee as we can. Just across the great canal from my home at Hangcow has recently been built one of the largest cotton mills in the world. All of the employes are Chinamen or China women. The average wages paid there would be less than 20 cents a day.

Recently, while in Danville, Virginia, during the campaign, I was invited to the home of one of the laborers of one of the seven great cotton mills located there. I had the pleasure of sitting down to as good a meal as any man could possibly desire, a delicious piece of beefsteak, that I was curious to know what it cost, and was informed he had paid 25 cents a pound for it. The butter on his table was from an Iowa creamery, which cost 35 cents a pound. This man was getting $2.75 a day. I said to myself, this is the solution of the problem as to how the Iowa farmers have become so immensely wealthy. The operatives and the high-paid laboring men of the United States are the ones who are buying the great bulk of the products of our Iowa farmers and paying high prices for all they buy. This they could not do, unless they received high wages. The average wages paid in the cotton mills of Danville would be more than $2.50 a day; the average wages paid in the cotton mills of Hangcow, China, would be about 15 cents a day. Admitting that it takes three men in China to do the same work that one man in the United States will do, we find that 45 cents in China will produce as many goods as $2.50 in wages will produce in Danville, Virginia. The question is, how long can the man in Danville continue to pay $2.50 to accomplish the same amount of work that can be procured in China for 45 ecnts, and under these new conditions that have arisen in the old world in the last few years; this last year there was imported into this country more than $72,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton goods. So far as I am concerned, I believe it would be to the best interests of our country, when we have the cotton, that it would pay us to arrange our tariff duty as to exclude the manufactured cotton from all parts of the world so long as we have the material and

the men to manufacture the same at home, and I would raise the tariff so high on all products that not a dollar's worth of the products of the rat-eating Chinamen should ever be permitted to come into direct competition with the product of the beefeaters of America, for the pauper made products from a nation are just as dangerous as the individual workman coming in unrestricted might be from the same country or countries.

I have never given utterance in favor of revision of the tariff. I have never seen the need of it. It may be there is a pressing need, and we are certain to have a revision. I hope it will be all right and that it will be along the lines of protecting American industry and American labor. With these two great factors properly protected we are bound to have a continuation of the present era of great prosperity. (Applause.)

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Permit me to say, I think the time to present Mrs. Cheek our token of respect is when we meet in the Governor's office, just before we leave. When we retire from the Senate Chamber this afternoon,—of course we assume, as I understand from Col. Godfrey, we assemble in the Governor's reception room, and we will return there for our garments, at which time it has been our custom for the Governor to come in and meet the members, and that the Jennie Lind of the State of Iowa will sing us a sweet song, and after that, if it is the wish, I will present her a $10 gold piece.

CHAIRMAN: Very well, if that is so understood. The Senate will give two or three addresses of welcome. Now, who will we have to respond to those addresses of welcome in the Senate?

MR. BRANDT: I would suggest that our friend McDonald, Judge Cole and Hon. E. H. Gillette from Valley Junction, who just delivered such a fine address, for the third.

CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, we never have had a meeting of this kind without hearing the voice of Judge Cole. I will ask that Judge Cole speak to us for five minutes.

JUDGE COLE: My Old Friends and Brothers—I was absent in Winterset—went there Monday and was engaged in the trial of a case—and I wanted to come here and see you all and shake hands with you. I regret to say that it is quite possible that I may be detained so as not to go with you to the Senate, but if I can not, I hereby fully constitute and appoint W. J. Moir to take my place. so that you will all understand who is to come in.

I wish to congratulate you. I want to say that the year has passed. Several of those whom I met here a year ago have gone.—we are all of us going. I do not know how my age compares with

others here, but I feel, and so express myself beyond dispute how much, how very much I am indebted to a very good Providence for such good health and vigor as has been with me. I am approaching now by eighty-fifth birthday. I was amused a month or six weeks ago —I was at some meeting and some gentleman proposed to his presiding officer, took occasion to remark about my age, my being present and how glad they were. In a little time I was called on to respond to a toast, which I did in the space of four or five minutes. An elderly man sitting beside me said to me, "How old did they say you were?" I said approaching my eighty-fifth birthday. "Well," he says, "you don't act or talk like an old man." I do not think of myself except as a boy. I sleep pretty well. I don't know about that conscience.

I sleep well, wake up in the morning, get up and get ready to go out booming as I did as a boy. Mr. President, I do not know what I can say, as I see so many lacking vigor. I see my Brother Brandt every few days. He holds his own. I see him every few days and he is holding on well, and he never misses an opportunity to exalt the services of the early pioneers of this country. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, let me impress upon your minds the importance of being prompt at the Capitol, because they expect us to be there at half past one o'clock.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the Capitol building at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. President—We have a few moments and have with us one of Iowa's good and eloquent men, and there has been nothing said about the portrait of Gen. Weaver, once our honored President here. I would be pleased to hear from Mr. Gillette.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gillette will please favor us with a short talk.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. President—I have jotted down what little I have to say in order not to occupy more than a very few moments, because [redacted] I am very much interested in my friend, the General, and I might talk too long.

REMARKS OF HON. E. H. GILLETTE.

How much better, if a man merits honors and congratulations for a useful and unselfish life, to frankly, freely, give those compliments while he and his good wife are with us, rather than to wait until they can no longer hear our plaudits. As Gray's Elegy puts it:

"Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

General Weaver deserves well of his country. His life has been devoted to its welfare; he has even offered to die for it, if need be. He has done more for his country than his country has done for him. His consolation must be, as Hon. W. J. Bryan has so happily put it:

"It is not what his country has done for the individual, but what the individual has done for his country."

I wish to remind you of a few things in the life of General Weaver which show how nearly he had trod in the footsteps of George Washington.

General Washington was born in Virginia—a state famous for its statesmen and later called "the mother of presidents." More recently the mantle of Virginia has fallen upon Ohio, which has become the first state in the union in the production of statesmen and presidents.

General Weaver was, of course, born in Ohio!

General Washington was reared upon the border land of civilization and hardened by exposure. General Weaver was likewise reared upon the border, and hardened by the roughest experiences.

General Washington fought to establish a popular government. General Weaver fought bravely to maintain that government, which was just as necessary as to establish it.

General Washington freed a few hundred slaves. General Weaver helped to free a few million slaves.

After the revolutionary war General Washington went into politics and ran twice for the presidency of the United States. After the civil war General Weaver went into politics and ran twice for the presidency and although not as successful as General Washington, he actually had nearly a million more votes in his last race than did Washington, and carried some states which Washington did not carry. Moreover, General Washington had little opposition.

General Washington was called the "Father of his Country," then thirteen states, many of them very small ones. General Weaver is the father of one great state which is larger than the six New England states of Washington's thirteen.

About a quarter of a century ago, a million people wanted homes in that beautiful wilderness, now known as the State of Oklahoma. A few hundred cattle kings had control down there, and used the vast territory to raise bullocks, while the people, begging for homesteads, were held at bay by proclamations of the president and by United States troops. A large lobby, well equipped with money, was kept at Washington by the cattle kings to block and attempt in congress to open the country to settlers.

General Weaver, then in congress, said that Oklahoma should be opened; that as between bullocks and babies, he would stand for the babies. He introduced a bill to organize and open the territory, worked it through the committee, got it onto the calendar, and pressed it for consideration, but could never get it up for a vote; something else was always ahead of it. Just before the end of the session his bill was sent back to the committee that reported it. This was a death blow, secured by the cattle men, who had boasted that nobody could dislodge them.

Now came the battle royal. The cattle men, watching from the gallery to see that impudent Iowan, Weaver, knocked out. General Weaver demanded that his bill should be reinstated and considered. He was laughed to scorn. Thereupon he stood up and moved that the House do now adjourn, and upon that motion demanded the yeas and nays, and by other dilatory motions stopped the whole law-making machine for four days. Not a bill could be passed. Threats and persuasion were tried upon him in vain; he stood like the Greek Theosidas at the pass of Thermopylae—stood against all comers. At last the speaker was alarmed and came to General Weaver for terms. His answer was: "My terms are unconditional surrender. Let the committee on rules meet at once and name an hour when my Oklahoma bill shall be considered."

These terms were accepted to save an extra session of congress. The bill passed, went to the Senate, passed,—but almost too late. Unless the president's name was affixed before the clock struck twelve, the bill would die. Not a moment was to be lost. General Weaver seized his bill, jumped into a waiting carriage, and drove a mile up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House with running horses; then ran by the guards with his bill into the presence of the president, who promptly affixed his signature.

The victory was now won! The cattle kings were routed, the great southwest was thrown open, and a million bullocks marched out and a million homeless Americans marched into the new Eldorado, Oklahoma.

I say to you that General Weaver's single-handed battle for Oklahoma on the floor of the House, in which the despotic rules of the House were used to defeat the despots who made them, required more nerve, more bravery, more skill, than did any battle in the war. I say to you that no other man ever before or since has undertaken such a fight.

If the people of Iowa paint General Weaver for this Hall of Fame, the people of Oklahoma should chisel him in marble and place his statue in their capitol with this legend upon it: "General James B. Weaver, the Father of Oklahoma."

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, that beautiful tribute to Gen. Weaver will be published and we can have the pleasure of reading it at our leisure.

MR. BRANDT: I wish to add to that, Mr. President, that I have been present at all the presentations of these notable pictures in our Hall here, and I want to say that I believe there never was such a day in the State of Iowa as was the day that Gen. Weaver's picture, which hangs in the other hall here, was presented to the State of Iowa; and one of the grandest things to me and to all others that seen it, was his good old companion .who had lived with him over fifty years, sitting by his side. Those grand tributes that were paid to him by Father Nugent—it was magnificent. His manuscript was grand, but when he laid down his manuscript and spoke from his heart, the same as my friend did here today, of the heroic

deeds that grand, good man had done, the audience arose almost en masse and cheered it. And then, the tribute that Mr. Bryan paid to him was grand, and I must say that of all the functions I ever attended there was none that pleased me so fully and completely as the tribute that was given to Gen. J. B. Weaver. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: I would ask if the committee that was appointed on this matter of a token to Mrs. Cheek are present, If not, I will ask Mr. Brandt to take charge of the money that has been subscribed and see that Mrs. Cheek has the money presented to her.

At 1:30 P. M. the Pioneer Lawmakers assembled at the reception room of Governor B. F. Carroll in the Capitol building, and was conducted to the House of Representatives by Col. G. L. Godfrey. Arriving at the door of the House of Representatives we were met by committeeman Chas. H. Holmes from Kossuth county, who conducted our Association to the Hall and said: "Mr. Speaker, permit me to introduce to you, and through you to the members of the Thirty-third General Assembly of Iowa, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

SPEAKER FEELY: You will please conduct the President of the Association to the Speaker's rostrum and the members of the Association to seats made vacant to my right.

HON. GUY A. FEELY,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me on behalf of the membership of this House to extend a cordial and generous welcome to you, the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa. I feel that I can but inadequately express the emotions which fill the hearts of the members of this General Assembly upon this occasion. You have come down to us from a former generation, and your presence here today will be an inspiration for us to emulate the great work which you have so nobly begun in the years that have gone. We are proud of Iowa's sturdy pioneers, whose daring and progressive spirit prompted them to brave the perils and hardships of a new and untried land. The integrity and courage and industry of those rugged characteristics of the pioneer have left their stamp upon our early laws. We point with pride to the justice and equality of those laws, and I firmly believe that the progress and prosperity and happiness of this commonwealth of ours are due to the high aim of these early pioneers. You had no old, established precedents to follow. You builded the foundation of this government of ours from your sense of right and justice and equality, based upon the broad principles of human experience and the equality of mankind. Under your guiding hand from the first appearance of our star upon the national firmament its radiance has brightened with

the passing years because the fires have burned there in the breast of the founders. These legislative laws are yours, and you honor them and you honor us by your presence here today. In the shifting scenes of time you stand today upon an eminece of honors faithfully earned and we earnestly desire that Providence will deal kindly with you and lengthen out your days to permit your presence at these functions here for many years to come. (Applause.)

GEO. L. DOBSON.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Thirty-third General Assembly: Twenty-two years ago I had the privilege of occupying a seat in this chamber. I had also the pleasure of meeting with the second gathering of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, and from that day until today I have looked forward with pleasure to the time when I could belong to the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. Twenty-two years ago, when I looked into the faces of the men who laid the foundation of the great State of Iowa—up to that time there was no association—I suppose the average member thought that the best of Iowa was assembled in the Twenty-first General Assembly, and, after looking over the situation and meeting with those great men, men who had met for the sole purpose of giving to Iowa the very best law that the best minds of Iowa could devise, I have looked forward with pleasure to that time when I could, under their rules, become a member of that association, and today I have been initiated. I suppose every General Assembly naturally thinks that they are doing a little better work than that of every other Assembly that preceded them. My good friend, Mike McDonald, who served with me in the Twenty-first General Assembly, told me that before he became a member of the legislature he supposed that all laws were enacted according to the very highest ideals, but that after he had served one term he discovered that all laws of any great importance were as a matter of fact compromise measures. He said when he came down he thought it took a good man to ocupy a seat in the capitol building, but when he really come to know the situation, his opinion was considerably modified.

The members of the Thirty-third General Assebmly have great responsibilities resting upon them. They have as fine and intelligent a constituency as can be found in any part of the world, a constituency that demands the very best service and the greatest effort that can be put forth for the betterment of the people of Iowa, ever keeping in mind the purity of the home-life and the protection of the same from the designs of men who care not for the same, and I believe the members of the Thirty-third General Assembly will demonstrate before they leave the Capital City that the people of Iowa in its several districts made no mistake in selecting the representatives that are here assembled.

Just one thing further and I am through. I noticed some men in the Twenty-first General Assembly when important matters were before this body for settlement that involved the welfare of Iowa found it convenient to retire to the cloak room and did not dare to meet those great questions, and were inclined to be on both siides of a question, and I want to say to you men that this class of men has disappeared largely. There is no place for that kind of men, but for men of conviction; that stand for the

better principles, for the homes of Iowa, there is always a place. Those are the men, I believe, whose names will go down to posterity and are the best men that Iowa ever produced.

We thank this body for the courtesies they have extended to the pioneer lawmakes by granting them this opportunity of appearing before them. (Applause.)

SPEAKER: Representative Jacobs of Calhoun.

HON. J. W. JACOBS.

Mr. Speaker and Pioneer Lawmakers: I assure you that I appericiate the opportunity of appearing on this program and expressing my appreciation for the services rendered to the State of Iowa by its pioneer lawmakers. I trust that in all the years to come this organization will make biennial pilgrimage to the historic scenes of legislative action to inspire coming legislators to measure up to the high standard and example of pioneer accomplishment.

No people can be truly great and prosperous without wise and beneficent legislation. As we read the history of nations we find that eras of prosperity are always associated with wisdom of statesmanship. If we read the history of Rome, the greatest nation in antiquity, we find that at one period a people of the same blood, under the same genial skies, blessed with the same fertility of resources, are ignorant, poverty-stricken, and without a single lofty ideal; that under another period commerce extends, the arts prosper and the people are happy and contented. If we seek the reason for this change, we find it in the laws under which the people were governed. So it has been in all ages and among all peoples.

The lawmakers of the State of Iowa occupy a unlque position among the lawmakers of the civilized countries of the world. They were not hampered by any crystallized conditions of injustices and inequality. They came to a new state unexampled in fertility, and represented a people who possessed in largest measure the principles of liberty. Someone has said that a fixed idea is like a gimlet, each year gives it a turn. To remove it the first year is like plucking the hair out by the roots; the second year like tearing the skin; the third year like crushing the bone; and the fourth year like removing the very brain itself. To the constituents of these pioneer lawmakers the principles of liberty were fixed ideas, and they could no more be destroyed than the people themselves.

The real assets of this state do not consist in the fertile valleys and uplands, in the wonderful material prosperity surrounding us, in the wealth of factory and business house, in the stocks and bonds and assets in the bank, but rather in the legislative action which has placed upon the statute books for all time the principles of liberty brought to the State of Iowa by the pioneer. And if the time shall ever come in this state when our people are called upon to choose between the evidences of material prosperity and the evidences of statesmanship on our statute books, they had better destroy all this wealth of factory and city, all this prosperity of the farm, and hold fast to the evidences of statesmanship. You may sow in ashes these broad fields of the State of Iowa, burn down these towns and cities, destroy all this wealth about us, and with the

laws upon our statute books we can go out and reclaim the desert places, build again the cities and towns, and restore our material prosperity. But let the people repudiate our fundamental laws, and notwithstanding this unparalleled prosperity, our people would journey back to savagery and barbarism.

These pioneer lawmakers could not have built this state alone and single handed. They represent a constituency that stretches back to the days when this state was a magnificent wilderness. They are not alone in this accomplishment.

Yesterday afternoon I walked through the corridor of this capitol before the cabinets where stand the war-worn flags of the many companies of the State of Iowa, dedicated there to remain as long as the capitol of this patriotic state shall stand, while before them through all the years to come will pass with reverent tread a multitude that no man can number; and I thought how glorious and yet how mournful that marshaling of the flags. No more the gallant waving in the breeze; no more the proud flaunting on parade; no more the wild flight in the face of foe to victory on stormy battlements. How silently they stood, sacred with the memory of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and a hundred other campaigns of the civil war. Their mute wounds told the story of rebel hate. This one torn by shot of some wayward son of the Republic long since forgiven. This one cut by saber thrust of some child of treason who should have given life and strength that no dishonor came upon the flag his grandsire once defended. There stood the standard carved from the heart of the rugged oak shattered by the conflict on the confederate battlement. There black like a plash of night lay the blood of a color-bearer where once the gleaming stars shone down in victory on Lookout Mountain, and the blue of that banner blended with the blue of the heavens.

Hearts have broken over those silent relics; they stand for hopes forever stilled in death, for heart's bravest thought and daring, for patriot's fondest dream. The flood of sunlight parting in the western doorways and flooding the silent ranks, seemed an aureole about the mildewed folds and over the dimming stars such as mediaeval tradition has framed so lovingly about our Saviour's head, and I thought it was the spirit of sacrifice of the pioneers of this state as they so lovingly bound up those silken folds and gave their lives and the lives of their loved ones that not one star should fall from its glorious setting. In that moment the threads so faded seemed golden and bright silver, and the dimming stars again gleamed like the diamonds of the night. These men sustained by sacrifice and heroism the work of the pioneer legislators of the State of Iowa.

These lawmakers could have done nothing without the support of men and women all over this State of Iowa. The pioneers of Iowa were men of rugged virtue, and have transformed a magnificent wilderness into a magnificent civilization. As a type of these fast disappearing citizens I wish to tell you of an old friend of mine who bears sturdily and patriotically his weight of well-nigh four score years. Surrounded by his children he dwells on the homestead located in the early fifties by his grandfather, near the site of the home where he bade adieu to his wife and babies and entrusted them to the care of his father while he went away

to defend the integrity of this nation. Just round the turn of the road stands the "Cottonwood" schoolhouse, named from the original schoolhouse in that section of the country, built by the pioneers and rough-hewn from cottonwood logs. Upon the corner of his acres stands a little country church erected by his contributions and the contributions of his neighbors, with its spire pointing him the promise of immortality. Prosperous, contented with his lot, sustained by his staff and his Bible, the infirmities of his age soothed by the loving presence of the wife of his youth, he journeys slowly down the western slopes of life to the land everlasting. May no shadow intervene to dim his vision on his final journey!

It may be thought by some to be good taste to sneer at the conscience of the rural hamlet and ignorance of the country cross-roads, but without the support of such pioneers all over the State of Iowa, the work of these pioneer legislators would have been in vain. Constituents such as this man and his wife all over the State of Iowa held up the hands of these legislators and inspired them to write upon our statute books the wise and beneficent laws under which we prosper today.

I remember reading that when Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, was returning from a coronization trip to the new world in the sixteenth century, his vessel was hailed by its companion, and he responded with the words: "It is near heaven by sea as by land," and these words carried back to his home and friends are preserved in history as the last words that he uttered. But sometimes when I take up with reverent hands the constitution of my native state; sometimes when I read and ponder upon her statues; sometimes when I look out over this broad state and reflect on the wealth, prosperity, culture and contentment of her people, I think that we are a little nearer heaven in this State of Iowa than in any other place in the world.

Again I wish to express my tribute of admiration for the pioneer lawmakers of the State of Iowa, the humble men who built this great state and laid its foundation so strong and so secure, and I trust that the inspiration of this presence today may lead us to accomplishments that will add to the luster of the lawmakers of the State of Iowa.

SPEAKER: Response by Hon. Alonzo Abernethy.

MR. ABERNATHY.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of the Thirty-third General Assembly: It is a real pleasure for Iowa pioneer lawmakers to be permitted to re-visit the halls of legislation in these later years, to note the changes in environments, methods, and paramount issues, which engross the attention of legislators and legislatures. It tends to recall the earlier experiences. In my own case, about forty-three years ago, returning from the army at the close of the civil war, it was my good fortune to be chosen member of the House from my county of Fayette, to the Eleventh General Assembly. Now, after the lapse of these years, such occasions as this tend to bring back interesting memories. I now think of the methods of reaching the capital of the state at that time. Those coming from the northeastern part of the state left the trains at Nevada, and walked

most of the way over the soft and muddy roads of the wide Skunk bottoms to reach Des Moines. Those from the older section of southeastern Iowa left the railroad at Monroe. I had occasion to visit the state university during that session of the Eleventh General Assembly, and I took the stage to Newton. Western Iowa had no railroads. When we reached here we found a city pretending to have six thousand people, with a street railway which began at the court house on Court avenue and came across the river on that street, stopping at the foot of Seventh. There were two cars, as I recall, both of them standing during the winter in the mud at the side of the track. I remember and could recount many scenes of that interesting session, held at the close of the war, where the first act passed was the unanimous ratification of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, forever abolishing slavery; where we passed in the corresponding House the first railroad freight and passenger tariff bill enacted in Iowa, if not in any state of the union; where we very earnestly resolved, "that the arch-traitor, Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the so-called southern confederacy * * * should expiate his crimes upon the scaffold," by resolution introduced by the eloquent Colonel Sapp of Council Bluffs. About one-half the members of that House were returned soldiers, and we were all loyal citizens in these days. It would be uninteresting for me to recount more of these early scenes. You have read them and heard them related over and over again.

Yesterday, in talking to a senator whose legislative experience extends back over a period of twenty years or more, and beginning soon after our association had its origin, I mentioned the fact that our recent meetings were neither as largely attended, nor perhaps as representative as in the earlier years. His reply was that there was good reason for this fact, saying in substance: "In the earlier history of the state the men generally sent to the legislature were among the most prominent in their several localities. Such men were then willing to serve, and were largely chosen. Legislative service was then the best thing there was, and the ablest and most prominent people sought it. In these later years there are many positions that attract strong men; in the professions, and especially in business, which they are unwilling to leave for public service."

Doubtless also a much larger percentage of our people now have fitted themselves by education and various ways to serve the state intelligently as lawmakers than formerly.

We greatly enjoy meeting with you, but I suppose my chief service on this occasion is to express the very earnest and cordial thanks of our body for the very pleasant and delightful reception you have given us and the very complimentary things said of us which we thoroughly appreciate also, whatever basis there may be for them. We trust you will carry away as pleasant memories of your present service, and live as long to recall and enjoy them.

SPEAKER: Address of Representative Crozier of Marion.

HON. W. S. CROZIER.

Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa: As has been said by the speaker of this House, "you have come down from another generation." We greet you as the founders of our great state. To you, to your wisdom, courage and

patriotism the people of Iowa owe a great and lasting debt of gratitude.

I would not address you in terms of fulsome flattery, nor attempt to exaggerate the value of your services to the people or this great commonwealth, but I am proud to acknowledge that the present wealth, prosperity and happiness of our people, and the commanding situation of the State of Iowa in the great sisterhood of states of our beloved country, is largely due to the wisdom, intelligence and fidilety of the pioneer settler and the pioneer legislator. It is no longer a question of what the State of Iowa *will be*, for already have we reached a point where we can challenge comparison with any other state or country on the globe. But, while we are congratulating ourselves on our much favored condition, our material wealth and resources, the intelligence of our people and the wisdom and beneficence of our laws, let us hope that we will never forget, and that our children will not forget, how much we owe to those who, under much less favored conditions, enduring the privations and inconveniences of frontier life, laid the foundations of our present greatness. For my own part I will say that my gratitute for the great services you performed in planting, watering and nurturing the tree of our prosperity is at least equal to my admiration of the appetite of those who partake of the fruit.

While I am not insensible to the advantages of material wealth, while I trust I do not underrate the blessings of this prosperity which in so high a degree the people of our state enjoy, I wish to acknowledge obligations of a much higher nature and without which wealth, power and influence tend rather to degenerate than to elevate a people.

You laid the foundation of our state government on principles of right and justice. You gave us a constitution recognizing the supreme right of self-government in the people and that no man is good enough to govern his fellow man without his consent. You gave us a code of laws which left to every man the broadest freedom and at the same time protected the humblest in the exercise of every essential right. He is indeed blind who fails to see in the constitution and laws of our state that spirit of justice expressed in that truly American maxim, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

This system of government is the proudest, the most enduring monument to your memory. You not only laid the foundation of a great state and secured millions of people the right of self-government, but your influence has contributed vastly to the elevation of mankind everywhere.

I see in your number some who were here in the days of the log cabin and the old fireplace. God bless the old log cabin. It gave us Abraham Lincoln. Aye, and on the broad prairies of the west it sheltered a generation of the highest and noblest type of manhood and womanhood that any age has ever produced. From the humble cabins of the west have gone forth statesmen whom the world has delighted to honor, whose early lives were lives of toil, who slept under the clapboard roof and who obtained the rudiments of their education around the old fireplace. In the hour of our nation's peril no braver or truer man ever went forth to battle for the rights than the pioneers of Iowa.

While we might be excused for a little vanity when we contemplate the wealth and power of our state, we must not forget that these things

alone cannot make a state or people great. The head and heart of the people must be educated. No consideration of gain should be thought of at the expense of the sacrifice of correct moral principle. A people with no higher purpose than the accumulation of wealth and power cannot long endure. The past is full of examples of such and they live only on the historian's page. A nation or people may dare to do an injustice but in time it will pay the penalty.

To my fellow legislators, I might say that this is a fitting occasion to take note of our duties and responsibilities as members of this House. If we are to discharge our whole duty to the people of this state, we must banish every consideration save the public good. No consideration of partisan advantage should be thought of in determining what measures shall receive our sanction. If we address ourselves to the work that is before us in this spirit asking ourselves what effect this or that measure may have on our prospect of re-election, or how this or that measure may affect the party to which we belong, seeking nothing but the right, we will have acquitted ourselves worthily. If we do less than this, we will have failed in our duty.

In conclusion let me say to you, pioneer legislators, that I believe this assembly will at least endeavor to do its full duty as servants of the people whom we, for a time, represent. That we will emulate the example you have given us and will seek at all times to honor the great State of Iowa, and in all things endeavor to show ourselves worthy to be your successors. Eternal justice our guiding star.

SPEAKER: Response by Hon. Ben McCoy.

MR. McCOY.

Mr. Speaker: It is the first time that I have taken advantage of being a pioneer legislator, and I have rather enjoyed it. I find, however, that whether we feel Rip Van Winklish or not, we are looking it a good deal. but I have not noticed anybody feeling it very much. I listened today to Mr. Matthew's paper on the recollections of the Fifth General Assembly, and he recounted a condition that was unique to me. He said out of that General Assembly that they had not got a governor, nor a judge, nor a member of congress; hadn't got anything but lieutenant governor, and he didn't seem to think there was much in that. In the Twentieth, Twenty-first and the Twenty-second, if I am right, history is repeating itself again. If there was any man that was not getting ready to be a governor or a member of congress, or judge, or something of that kind, I have forgotten his name. They did not all make it. I know some of them did not make it.

When I came in last night the first thing I saw or read was about what you did yesterday—I think it was only yesterday—in the matter of the resubmission, and what occurred when you did do it. When I came into the building today I came up in the elevator, and as I came out the distinguished jurist, Judge Weaver, came in, and my mind went back at once to the heroic times that we were living in when Judge Weaver was carried on a stretcher—perhaps from Hardin county. I don't know where the stretcher started from to get here—to vote on the question of statu-

tory prohibition, and it seemed like I had fallen in where we had fell out. Now, Mr. Matthews was able to show us today before the pioneer legislator session the original pass; at least I thought it was the original pass. It was a pass from the first railroad that ever got into Iowa, to Mr. Matthews, a member of the Fifth General Assembly, to ride from Iowa City, perhaps to Davenport, and I suggested at the time that that pass had gotten us into a great deal of trouble. We were trying to get away from it twenty-five years ago. You succeeded in getting away from it.

Another thing that struck me when I got in here,—and if you do not like such speeches, you will not get one now. I thought this: This matter of reforms you can tell little very little about. All the legislatures are reform legislatures. I was here when we were building and enacting the statutes that sought to control the railroads, and they were enacted at those sessions, and my attention was called to the fact that our records were in the book, and I thought of one vote that I cast then that I would not care if the record was expunged, and yet it is proposed at this time as a reform and is going to go through. Why, we were breaking our necks—somebody asked me to tell about this—at that time we were breaking our necks to get a railroad commission that was elected, and I understand you are breaking your necks to get a railroad commission that is appointed. That is what I had in mind. Now, I come from the people to-day, and I have not told you that, and I am going to the people, but what was the trouble to us and the people at that time was that about half the people were restless because the legislature was not doing anything and the balance of them were lying awake of nights for fear we were doing something, and that is just about the condition when you get out among the people now. I don't know what it is, whether history repeating itself; I am not afraid of this. I wanted to see that the foundations were laid right before I was in the legislature and been being made right ever since. I have tried to keep up with the procession in a way, and I got that information from an old soldier in my town, one who had the most lead in him of any soldier, and I asked him what induced him to be out in the sun, in the that was about him, and he said he was trying to keep up with the procession and he was going to keep up with the procession. So if you keep up with the procession, gentlemen, you will be going forward and never backward. (Applause.)

MR. MOIR: Mrs. Cheek, one of the sweet singers of Iowa will now favor us with one of her beautiful songs.

MRS. CHEEK: I have been requested to sing an old Swiss echo song that has been echoing down the halls of the State House ever since it was built, and with your permission I will sing it.

Mrs. Cheek sings "Swiss Echo."

On recall by encore, Mrs. Cheek sang "Last Rose of Summer."

SPEAKER: Address of Representative Perkins of Delaware.

HON. E. C. PERKINS.

Mr. Speaker, Pioneer Lawmakers, Ladies and Gentlemen: There comes with the echo of the past, legislators of Iowa; memories of the days that have gone, and we wonder where the first ten of the legislatures of the State of Iowa are, so few of those before the sixties are here to answer the roll call today, but we think of the days when the flag was assailed, when the home was forgotten, when the legislative halls were deserted, when they answered to the roll call in another place. Go down the Mississippi to the hamlets and alopg the great rivers that flow into that stream in its course to the Gulf and along their banks you will find little stones marking the resting places of the legislators of the days before the sixties. He rests in a far-off grave. Many and many a one went forth from this home and gave up his life to the country and it is no wonder that in the early legislatures of Iowa there were so few men that became governors of the state, but they became greater than governors. They became greater than the law givers of the state. They became the saviours of the state. The law makers who gave to the State of Iowa its code, who gave to the State of Iowa its constitution, were building greater than they hoped. From a little beginning with less than 10,000 people when it was organized as a territory with its only manufacturing plant, a hollow stump with a stone grinding in the top of it for its manufacturing plant.

In every direction have proceeded the great railroad lines of this nation and the manufacturing plant has developed from the hollow stump until in each and every hamlet from the north line to the south, from the east to the west, you hear the hum of machinery and see the smiling faces of the industrious laboring people of this great state.

The laws that you made were good. You laid the foundation deep and broad and those of the early days who interpreted the laws for this grand state gave to the people of this state such an interpretation of the law that the people still rule in Iowa. You made laws for the common people. You thought for the man who, like yourselves, had the burdens of life to bear and as you laid deep the foundation on which to build, you thought not to give to any one special privileges. You retained within the grasp of the great State of Iowa the privileges for all and not for the few. It was a great task that you undertook to do in those days. You left your homes to seek the seat of government, not along the railways, not in palace cars, but on horseback and the stage coach. You were following the trail of the plow across the prairie to find your way to the seat of government. When you reached there, you found the humble state house. There you laid deep and broad the foundation for a great commonwealth. You laid the foundation for great institutions of learning. You thought of the little school house that you left at home. You cared for the great school that you were willing to found. You thought of the state as it would develop and grow, as it has grown. You saw far down in the future an institution of learning. You saw the families of industrious, happy people that peopled the prairies of Iowa. You sent to the legislatures of this nation men who were great, men who, when they reached the halls of congress, could not be spared from the congress of the nation. They toiled

long years until, worn out by the service of the nation, they laid down their burden, and we of the present day and generation are attempting to put in their places men of equal ability, men whom the nation will demand and keep.

This is a great state. You built it. You laid the foundation so that it grew great and strong. Iowa has become a power in the halls of congress and for the development of this nation. Iowa has become grand by the laws that you gave her, by the foundation that you put deep down for her institutions. And when we gather in the fall of the year and see the graves of the pioneer statesmen that are lying along the streams of our own land, it is an inspiration to think of the homes that have been blessed by the laws they made. We find no other inspiration which will go ringing down the ages as an encouragement to each and every boy from the little farm, from the little red school house dotting the prairies to the strong boy that comes out from the universities that you have started on the prairies of Iowa like that which comes from the acts of the pioneer lawmakers.

It is a blessing that you bestowed on this people by the acts that you did. It was some privation for you to leave your homes and families for the conveyances were not such that you could take your sweetheart or wife when you came to the capitol in those pioneer days. You left them at home. You came here. You labored faithuflly and well for the upbuilding of the laws of Iowa. Go look into the pages of the code of Iowa as it is today. More than fifty years have passed since the last constitutional convention of this great state and no attempt to remodel the constitution. Only one man of that constitutional convention still lingers among you. He has grown gray in the service of his country. And yet that constitution remains with but few additions on which you built your statutes. We have not changed them as much as we have tried to add to them, following the models that you have put there so that we of the present generation only hope that we may add some little to the structure that you laid so deep and broad and well for the people of Iowa.

SPEAKER: We are very fortunate in having with us this afternoon the Governor of Iowa, who has kindly consented to address you. Governor Carroll.

GOVERNOR CARROLL.

Members of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers Association: It was my pleasure yesterday to talk to the pioneer lawmakers for a few minutes, and I assure you it is a pleasure today. I am glad to note that your numbers have somewhat swollen since yesterday, but I am sorry to learn that ten of your members have passed away.

I presume there has not been a session of the legislature since the state was organized but what has given the state legislation that would be regarded as of vast importance. I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the kind things that have been said about you as pioneers. I want to say to you that they are not flattery; they are a just recognition of a work well done. And, while I say that to you, I want you to return every year, and just have you keep in mind what I shall say, that

all which has been said in commendation of your work I feel amply justified in saying in commendation of the men who now constitute the Iowa legislature. It has been said that the people fear the legislatures. I have never had much fear of an Iowa legislature. Sometimes I have feared that they would not do the right thing, and will not do it in the right way, but our form of government is such that mistakes cut so little figure with us and we have such ample means of correcting them that nothing that a legislature might do need greatly shock us. We make mistakes. It is human to make mistakes, but we profit by them, and better conditions are brought about by recognition of the fact that we do make mistakes. One of your speakers remarked that he came from the people and would return to the people. I would modify the expression of the speaker by saying he is now with the people. There is no difference between the men that occupy seats in the legislature, except for the time being, and the men who are out on the farm and in facotries and in stores and in the workshops of the State of Iowa, because my friends, who are now in the state legislature, most of them, have farms, factories and stores to return to. Our legislatures change greatly. We always have a great reserve force, a great army, and I will say we have a great many volunteers. That is the moral strength of our government. Great men sometimes get in the legislature, but they are not always in the legislature at one time, and they do not always leave the legislature at one time, and these boys, comparatively speaking with you old men, are filled with the same spirit, the same disposition and the same desire to serve their constituency faithfully and well that you were filled with when you were in the legislature. I know something of the trial; I know something of the tasks that have to be performed, but I have always had a deep and settled conviction that an Iowa legislature, no matter whether the Thirty-third, or any other always have a desire to do the right thing.

I do not think I should talk to you longer than I have this afternoon. Your work as pioneers is a matter of record. It constitutes the statutes of the state today, enlarged upon and modified by those who have followed you, and I submit to you that the code of the state of Iowa will stand comparison with that of any other state of the union, and those persons who are responsible for the code are not all pioneers, and are not all of the present day. My friend McCoy referred to the fact that some years ago he and those associated with him were bending every effort in one direction and that many of you are now bending your efforts in another direction. I am not going to say whether he and his co-workers were right, or whether you and your co-workers are right, but I want to leave this thought with you, that a law in the State of Iowa is never so sacred but there is a weakness and our people are ready to recognize that. You have been dealing during this session with the school laws of the state. I presume there is not a man within the sound of my voice but what is ready to admit that our school laws at the present time are defective, very much so, and yet there was a time when those laws were, perhaps, as well adapted to the conditions then existing in this state as laws could have been at that time; but conditions are changing, and under our system of government we are able to adjust ourselves to those

changed conditions. Now, do not misunderstand me. I am neither pleading for or against the law, but leaving with you that thought, that our legislature is so constituted and so composed as to be able to deal with any condition that may be brought before it.

I am certainly grateful to you for being permitted to make these remarks, and I hope in the next two years your numbers will not be thinned as they have been in the last two years, and that you will continue in good health and be permitted to come back at the end of two years.

SPEAKER: Our program will conclude by remarks of President Moir of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa.

PRESIDENT MOIR.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: You would scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage. Thus remarked a small boy nearly a century ago, and those words are doubly applicable today to the man who is nearing the shores of the Eternal Morning and is within sight of his 85th milestone in life's journey. A wise man has said, "I was young, now I am old, and many changes have passed before me." Many solemn changes have passed before me. When I reflect that I know of only two men now living who were in the Ninth General Assembly with me, it makes me feel a little sad; and when I second the remark made by our worthy governor, that ten of our beloved members who met with us two years ago have crossed the Mystic River, I cannot help feel a little sad. I feel like that one who treads alone some ancient hall deserted.

I said many changes have passed before me. I have lived to see this nation, though an infant in years, become a giant in every element that tends to make a great and powerful and prosperous nation. Those who have seen the years that I have seen, have lived while twenty-two presidents have occupied the presidential chair in these United States, and all have crossed the Mystic River but two. When I first drew breath near the banks of the Bonnie Dundee in the land of the Scots there was not a mile of railroad in the civilized world. Now there are 220,000 miles of railroad in these United States. Palatial coaches cross this continent from ocean to ocean at the speed of a mile a minute. But I am not going to occupy your time any longer. The time has arrived when we are invited to meet the senators in the Senate chamber, but I want to say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, and I speak the voice of every pioneer lawmaker within the sound of my voice when I say that we desire to tender to you our most sincere thanks for this kind welcome and generous reception that you have given us this afternoon, and as the years roll on, as the years pass and go, and you become pioneer lawmakers, may you meet with the same generous reception in the legislature that then exists that you have tendered us today. (Applause.)

Speaker Feely asked the members to arise and remain standing while the Pioneer Lawmakers pass out of the Hall under the direction of their sergeant-at-arms, Col. G. L. Godfrey.

Arriving at the Senate Chamber, Hon. Cassius C. Dowell said: "Mr. President, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa."

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR G. W. CLARKE: Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, I welcome you to the Senate Chamber. Conduct the President to a seat by my side and the members of the Association to the vacant seats to my right. Pioneer Lawmakers, I now have the pleasure of calling on Senator Gillilland to extend to you a welcome address.

Hon Shirley Gillilland said in substance:

Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: When asked at the close of our luncheon today to make the address of welcome to you this afternoon, I was reminded of a remark my son uttered one morning not long since. I had hustled him out a little earlier than usual and he asked me at the breakfast table the occasion for the hurry. I replied that I must take the early train and go to Villisca.

"What is on at Villisca?"

"The old settlers of four counties meet there today."

"Are you going to make a speech?"

"I suppose I will have to, my son."

"Well" (knowing how busy I had been for many days with home affairs) if you say anything that is worth listening to it will certainly be a clear case of spontaneous combustion."

But, gentlemen of the association, I imagine if a much revered father or a much loved son had been absent from the home for a considerable time there would be little difficulty to express and little chance to fail of understanding the warmth of the welcome on his return. It is with much the same feeling we greet you today. And with my greeting to you I must express on behalf of the Senate our very great pleasure because of the visit of your honorary member, Mrs. Cheek, whose charming presence and exquisite song will add so much to the delights of the day.

It is indeed good to have you here, back to the place of your earlier labors. And in a sentence let me say you wrought so well, you wrought so wisely, you wrought so worthily, that you have made us proud to be your successors. We can only hope that when we, too, step into the ranks of your association our successors will as heartily place upon our brows the crown of achievement and utter the benediction we utter for you.

We are trying to meet the problems of our day with the courage and fidelity that you displayed. We have many new problems and some not so new. Only this day have we met again that biennial and perennial question of the woman who wants to vote and with the same result that it met at your hands.

Many amusing things happen about the legislature. I have heard a story from the lips of an eye witness about a German member from the great county of Scott, the home of our beloved brother, Senator DeArmand, who invariably voted "no" on every roll call but was again and again returned to the House. This eye witness asked him how it was

that he could be so repeatedly returned when he never did anything but answpr "no."

"Vell, I dell you, ven a good law is bassed nobody looks to zee who voted for him, but ven a bad law is bassed, eferybody looks to zee who voted "no" and I am always dere." Possibly this man is with you today. I heard another story representing the other extreme. Here is his speech at his third nomination:

"Fellow Citizen: Four years ago you were kind enough to send me to the legislature. I deeply appreciated the honor thus conferred and set out with ambition to make a name for myself. I went to work with enthusiasm and vim. By dint of persistent effort I succeeded in getting twelve laws into the books. It was an unusual record for a new member to make. Now, two years ago you sufficiently approved of my work to return me to Des Moines. By that time I had begun to see that it wasn't necessarily the fellow that got the most bills through that did the best work, but that some of the best work of a session may be to keep bills out. I began my work over, and by dint of about equal persistency and enthusiasm I succeeded last session in getting six of those bills repealed and if you will only send me back this time I will try equally hard to repeal the other six and leave a clean slate."

I note that my good friend, Mike McDonald, is one of your number, and I cannot resist the temptation to acknowledge a debt I owe him for early advice. When I first came to the legislature five years ago the prodigality with which the state's money is expended was too much for my personal training and habits of economy, and I made a loud complaint. Mike said:

"I can tell ye a stoory thot will help ye out. In Ireland, among the poor, butther is put upon the table as a curtesy to the guist and the guist appreciates the curtisy and never touches the butther. Me father had four big husky byes. On one iccashun a guist was prisint and me mother had put the butther on the table asyushill. The guist, contrary to the coostum, tuk a swipe at the butther, teking about a foorth iv ut. Me father and us byes looked on wid sirprise. Soon afther thot he tuk anither swipe at the butther. Me father and us byes were dumb wid istonishmunt, and when our guist, afther yusin ip this sipply was startin to tek anither swipe, me father ses, 'Byes, ye might as will go in noow fur the butther's all gone to the divil annyhoo.'"

As a final word of greeting and re-assertion of our pleasure in your visit, I have the honor to assure you that in the twenty years since you yourselves were members, the Senate of Iowa has not had in it a bigger, better or more brainy body of men than those who welcome you today.

MR. MOIR: I take pleasure in calling upon Judge Cole, one of our pioneer orators of Iowa, and he needs no introduction in this Senate Chamber from me. Judge Cole, will you please respond?

JUDGE COLE.

Mr. President and Senators: I have no doubt that you each of you came here to attend this General Assembly with the same sentiments, perhaps, that the pioneer lawmakers came here to attend the assemblies in

which they took part, and that is that you came here with a resolve to do the best you could and the right as God gave you to see the right and trust to Him to work out beneficent results either from your wisdom or your folly. No pioneer lawmaker can claim to have done more, and while the results of the action of such pioneer lawmakers have been most beneficent and have stimulated to a wonderful growth in our state, of which we are all proud, yet no personal claim is made by any one of them. I am a little peculiarly situated, Mr. President and Senators, for that I was never a member of the Iowa House of Representatives or of the Senate. My making of the law was in another tribunal, sometimes called "judge-made law" but it is not that to which I refer. It is that your laws as you prepare them require to be construed and interpreted as they are being administered and the beneficence of your enactments will be very greatly frustrated or promoted as the wisdom of the judges shall show itself in their interpretation. But to console ourselves and to console yourselves with respect to any possible errors, allow me to refer to a fact which will present with a little more force than I have already presented the thought of the necessity for wise construction and enforcement of the laws, as well as in their drafting and enacting. The first congress of the United States had in it several members of the constitutional convention of two years before. That congress prepared the Judiciary Act of 1789, the most wonderful act I think which can be found upon the records of legislation. It stood from 1789 to 1869 without any material change or alteration,—without amendment. But that congress provided for courts, and among other things they provided for circuit courts, but did not authorize the judges of the supreme court of whom there were then five associate and one chief justice, the country being divided into six circuits to hold such courts, but they did assign circuits to individual members of the court and they held the circuit courts in their several circuits, and it went on for between twenty and fifty years before any man was bold enough to suggest to the justice of the supreme court of the United States who was holding a circuit court as he supposed pursuant to law; though there was no law authorizing such judge to hold the circuit, and the most thorough investigation failed to discover any such law, but the wisdom of the judicial tribunal devised a way which has been the basis of that jurisdiction up to the present time and that thought that a contemporaneous construction of a statute or a constitution was the most potential or conclusive of any possible interpretation to be put upon it, and since the judge of the supreme court of the United States held these circuits and they had never been questioned. Now, the supreme judicial tribunal said that a contemporaneous construction of a statute or a constitution. I put that as the best illustration I can of the necessity and the wisdom of securing an ultimate tribunal for the interpretation of your laws that shall be sagacious, conservative and beneficient I have thus explained my position and how I am not a lawmaker, and yet I rejoice with very great rejoicings as in retrospect I look at the decisions which were rendered during the twelve or more years of my taking part and assisting in laying the foundations of the jurisprudence of the state, and I am glad to say I look back on that period of my experience with very much satisfaction. My associates were able, conservative, wise and sagacious

men, and there was then no division and announcement of any individual opinion, but announcement of an opinion after a thorough examination of the record by each and a consultation by all, so that the announcement was a result, and I can today, after thirty-five years or more of the period I was engaged in that duty the cases in the reports in which there were the most heated discussions. In those opinions there is a ring and a clearness and a penetration that cannot be found in others. I say, and I submit now—and this may be somewhat out of the line of my proper duty—that a court that has more business than it can consider in that deliberate, careful and cautious and sagacious way can be expected to attain the excellence which they would attain if the business and the arrangement of the tribunals were such as to give them greater time and the better opportunity for thoroughly investigating the case; for I remember well, and I have thought of it often since, that I never rose from the writing of an opinion at my desk—and then we wrote the opinion at our desk and with ink—without saying to myself after that deliberate examination and investigation, I do wish I had time to go to the very bottom of that question and be sure beyond a doubt that I am right, but the human judgment is liable to err and it may not even after the most thorough investigation be sure of the right. It is only by the accomplishing of the purpose to do right and by the beneficence of an overruling allwise Providence that the action of any human being can meet the approval of either the masses of the people subsequently or the overruling God who guides them. (Applause.)

SPEAKER: I now take pleasure in behalf of the Senate in calling upon the Senator from Marshall, and introduce to the Pioneer Lawmakers Senator Van Law.

HON. C. H. VAN LAW.

Mr. President, Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and Senators: I rise in response to the recognition of the president of this Senate, filled with the feeling that any expression of appreciation of mine on this occasion will fall far short of the deserts of you men who have honored us with your presence.

As I have sat here under the influences of the utterances that have already been made, I have been impressed with the thought that we owe a debt to you that can only be paid by lives of the most loyal service in the interest of the future of this commonwealth of Iowa.

Since the dawn of historic time the record of man's progress exemplifies a struggle for higher realization in those things that contribute to man's happiness and security. The struggle has wrought for the uplift of the race because progress only came as the reward of highest virtue.

The struggle for advancement has been the refining process of the ages in the development of a higher type of manhood and womanhood, as the decades have come and gone. The hardships of the wilderness allured only the most hardy and most courageous, and therewith has sprung a people that inhabit the confines of this fair state of ours, equal to any upon this terrestrial sphere.

It is not only for this hardihood of character and sturdy virtue that we must today acknowledge ourselves your debtors, but to you as the pionner lawmakers of this state, we are compelled to acknowledge a debt of gratitude for the care and the skill with which the fundamental law of this state and the collaboration of our statutes, were moulded under your supervision.

And, if any subject above another, received your judicious consideration that has told for the present welfare of this state—and I apprehend will tell infinitely more for the future welfare of this state, that subject was the provision for the education of our youth. As I contemplate my life, I can only feel a sense of infinite gratitude, which exceeds all possibility of expression in words, to you men who, in days gone by, tendered to the youth of this land the means for the acquisition of knowledge as an equipment for life's work. With that means of acquiring knowledge there comes the assurance to every child born in this state, though in an humble cottage and in poverty's toils, that the gateway of opportunity opens invitingly to him and bids an awakening to the largest possibilities within the reach of mortal man. I would be ungrateful for the advantages of the years of my youth and for the opportunities afforded me by the educational institutions of this state, endowed by the care and consideration given them at your hands, should I withhold anything within my power to extend the advantages of those institutions to the rising generation. I confess that, born out of the experiences of the past, there has come to me not only a desire that the advantages of higher education shall be extended to all our youth, but that desire has given rise in my life to a resolve that, in so far as it lies within the power of my meager abilities, it shall be my purpose to lend my support to such measures as shall, in the end, pave a pathway of invitation from the college halls of this land to the threshold of every home. A pathway so reassuring to the youth who dwells within a lowly cottage that he need no longer hesitate to reach forth and grasp the advantages which invite him; and a pathway so admonishing to the youth who dwells within the palace of luxury as to awaken with his soul of self-sufficiency and ease the terrors of a failure in life's race, due to indolence and neglect.

For these institutions, planted and nurtured by your early care and solicitude, succeding generations will rise up to bless your labors, and in a larger life of service in behalf of the welfare of the future rendered by these beneficiaries of your toil, may you realize a greater reward than can find expression in words of appreciation.

And we who have here succeeded, in some measure, to the burden which you, in days gone by, so ably bore; and the duties which you so wisely performed, must feel by your very presence in our midst a more solemn sense of the responsibilities that rest upon us. It can only be to us the cherished hope that in the discharge of the tasks which here confront us, future generations may realize that we have not been unworthy successors to you in matters of great responsibility; and that our labors will fit with harmony and symmetry into the labors of our pioneer lawmakers, to the end that there shall be builded a more perfect state in a more perfect union.

PRESIDENT MOIR: I take pleasure in calling upon Hon. Michael McDonald, one of our old pioneers, who will now respond to the address just heard.

MR. MC DONALD.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate: This is a red-letter day in my life. I became a member of the pioneer lawmakers today and dumped into the Senate; that is good enough for one day. I asked Mr. Brandt, who has charge of the pioneer lawmakers, what I would have to do. He says every two years the members of the legislature will jolly us and then we make an exhibition to them to show them what they will be when they get twenty more years on their heads. The accident of politics dumped me into the Nineteenth General Assembly from my county, and up to that time, if one might be termed a man-worshiper, I was one, because when I would look at the code of Iowa I would think those men were a little beyond the human—in fact, superhuman—that would frame a book like that. And after I became a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly that gilded pleasure was dispelled; and I can best illustrate that by a story that they tell on a couple of fellows down in Tennessee. After the close of the war, the great civilizer, the railroads, had pushed into the interior of the State of Tennessee and a couple of fellows thought as they had never seen a locomotive in their localities, they would come down and see the first locomotive that pulled a train into their station. They went around the engine and looked over on all sides, and the engineer, for the purpose of getting their ideas, took his oil can ostensibly to oil his engine, but in fact to get those men's opinions. They asked him some questions, and he answered them. Finally one of them said, "Are you the feller that runs this machine?" He said "Yes, I am the engineer." He turned to his companion and said, "It don't take much of a man to be an engineer, do it?" That is what I found out when I was dumped into the Nineteenth General Assembly.

Another idea I had formed was dispelled. Up to that time,—you understand there is always a set of fellows on the outside censuring the fellow in the legislature for fear that he is not doing what he should for the poor fellow in the country. I found that, also, was a delusion. I found that the legislature always has and always will look after the poor man.

Now, Mr. President, as Mr. Dobson remarked in the other House, we did not come here to direct or tell you what you were to do but simply came here to enjoy an hour with you, and I thank you gentlemen of the Senate.

PRESIDENT CLARKE: I now take pleasure on behalf of the Senate to call upon the Senator from Plymouth, to address the Pioneer Lawmakers. Senator Sammis.

Senator Sammis made an able address.

PRESIDENT MOIR: Before we call upon the gentlemen to respond to the last address of welcome. I will say that we not only have

gentlemen members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, but we have a lady member of that Association. That lady resides in this city and has given us her sweet songs ever since the organization of our Association, and she has been made an honorary member of the Association, and she will now favor us with one of her sweet songs. Mrs. Cheek. (Applause.)

MRS. CHEEK: As in the House, I have been requested to sing a Swiss song. I know other songs and a great many of them, but people seem to think I cannot sing anything else.

Mrs. Cheek sang a Swiss echo song.

On recall by encore, Mrs. Cheek sang "Coming Through the Rye."

PRESIDENT MOIR: "If a body kiss a body need a body cry." I am inclined to think my countryman, Burns, had read that chapter in the Good Book where it says that Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept. I never could understand why Jacob after he had kissed Rachel lifted up his voice and wept, and I am inclined to think that Burns had that chapter in his mind when he composed that song.

We will now call on Mr. E. H. Gillette to respond.

MR. GILLETTE.

Mr. President, Senators and Ladies and Gentlemen: When the pioneer lawmakers gathered this morning to attend to some business and consult about different matters they did not feel particularly exuberant or self-important. They were proud of one thing, all of them, but of only one thing, and that was that they were citizens—perhaps a fair sample of the citizens of Iowa. You know once, to be a Roman was to be a king. Now, to be an Iowan is to be a king. But while experiencing the kind treatment accorded us in the House we heard so many compliments and still they are continued by the senators here, that I should think you gentlemen would fear lest you would turn our bald heads, lest we should be very proud and vain, lest we should perhaps hardly be able to recognize ourselves or know who we are. There was a man of a prominent family in New Haven, Connecticut, by the name of Ami, many years ago, and one of the sons of that family was addicted to a free indulgence in spirits and at times could not imagine who he was and his soliloquies were extremely amusing. His name was spelled A-m-i, and he would be heard to say "Am I, an Am i, or am I not an Ami and if I am not an Ami, who the devil Am I? Perhaps you might get us into that same fix, by your praises. But, my friends, we all recognize the fact that we are worthy of no more credit than yourselves. Your motives, as has been well said, are precisely as ours were. You are doing the very best you can for the best interests of your state. That is all we did; but Iowa has been famous for its clean

legislators and for its clean legislatures. It has been famous all over the country for cleanliness, and that is the first and highest qualification of a legislator. Not only that, but Iowa has sent a great many men to Washington to represent her who were clean men and who met with men there, perhaps not as clean. If you will pardon me for the personality, I will give you a little incident that came under my observation. Thirty years ago I sat down to a dinner with fifteen others, a dinner given by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. It was one of the famous Washington dinners, and General Butler was noted for giving as fine dinners as were given in Washington. We sat down about nine o'clock in the evening and got up about three o'clock in the morning. Before each plate were half a dozen wine glasses of different sizes and different colors for the different kinds of wine. Now, there were four men in that assemblage who turned their wineglasses upside down, which indicated that they wished first, last and all the time no drink other than nature's beverage, water. One of these members went from Illinois, one from Indiana; all the members who were there from the eastern states left their wine glasses up to be filled and indulged freely, but the after-dinner speeches that night were some of them, even though delivered by the ablest men, perhaps, in that Congress, hardly fit for print, but the men who turned their wine glasses down knew what they were talking about. Let me tell you the sequel to it. Of those sixteen men, the dozen who left their wine glasses up have only one representative on earth; the four men who turned them down are all alive but one. One of those men who turned them down has since become vice-president of the United States, and my friends, two men who turned them down are members of this association which you are honoring this afternoon. (Applause.) I mention this only to show the moral influence that has gone out, and goes out still from Iowa, a clean state, with a clean legislature, and if the people of this state elect any who are not clean, it is because they are deceived. There have been a great many changes since that dinner in Washington; and the men of Iowa who were prominent then, are now upon the retired list watching the procession as it goes by, proud simply of their citizenship of this great state. That is all we are proud of. We are glad if we have been able to do anything, though it may be very small; we are glad if we have been able to do anything in any way to help make that citizenship valuable. (Applause.)

MR. BRANDT: Before adjourning to the Governor's office I would like to have you call upon one of our aged Senators from Clinton county in 1853. Dr. Matthews is a genuine specimen of what Iowa had fifty odd years ago. (Applause.)

DR. MATTHEWS.

Mr. President: I did not come here expecting to make a speech, and I don't intend to make one now. I think my friend, Mr. Brandt, is the greatest organizer that I have ever met and I have passed a good many years, as you must know—about eighty-three of them. As I said once before today, I have the profoundest respect for the members of the Fifth

General Assembly, or senators, of whom I was one. In a little paper that I read today I refused to speak of anyone as possessing superior ability or that merited more than passing respect. In fact, I believe that in my paper I mentioned no name, but I did say that I believed, and I believe now, that there was as much ability among the members of that senate as there has been or ever will be in any legislative body. I will mention one or two men. We had Judge Love. He was a splendid man, and at that time rather a representative of the Southern view of politics. We had John R. Needham, who represented the other view and was a good man of equal ability, in my opinion, to Judge Love. He was afterwards elected lieutenant governor and died in his younger life, I have no doubt respected by all who knew him.

Now, this little bit is all that I will say to you. I thank you for taking this much notice of me, and I do not expect to address you again, and I say goodbye. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLARKE: On the part of the Senate it is my pleasure now to call upon the Senator from Dubuque, Senator Frudden, and I desire to say before Senator Frudden speaks, Mrs. Cheek has been requested to sing for us "Annie Laurie," and at the close of his address she will sing.

SENATOR A. FRUDDEN.

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers, Senators, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with some reluctance that I rise to speak to you, as the best legal talent, as well as the greatest orators of the Senate and those of the pioneer lawmakers have preceded me; but the request was made at 1:45 P. M., by the chairman in charge, that I should make a few remarks, and as my friend, Mr. McDonald, to the right, said, a few moments ago, "It don't take much of a man, after all," I will try and get up courage enough to address you for a few moments at this time, and on this occasion, on behalf of the minority.

I want to say to you this: In a very few years we will all be pioneer lawmakers, past masters in the art of fighting, legislating and dodging. Only a few years ago you fellow pioneers filled these seats occupied now by us, and in a very few years still another generation will be here having charge and control of state and nation. As you look back upon your past careers, upon your accomplishments, upon your failures, so do the others look forward to what they expect to accomplish in the future, which puts us between two cross fires. One party, the old pioneers, says, "You foolish fellows, why don't you do as we did"—and I often wish we did—and the other party says, "Just wait until we get in the harness, and we will show you a thing or two." So you see the position we are in, the pioneers on one side, those who are looking for our seats on the other side, confronted by two constitutional amendments, woman suffrage and re-submission. Mr. President, were you ever in such a *status quo*. You, of course, all know what *status quo* means.

This is especially true of a Democrat. As a rule the Presbyterian doctrine is applied to him—"He be damned if he does and he be damned if

he don't. Knowing this to be true, we put ourselves down as somewhat of a mugwump, part of the time we vote with the standpatters, and part of the time with the progressives, but sometimes we find after we have done so that the standpatters don't always stand pat, and the progressives don't always progress. Or, in other words, they promise us heaven and give us hades. Mr. President, and pioneer lawmakers, how would you like to be a Democrat under those conditions? But, Mr. President, for the good of all, it is necessary to have a majority and a minority, and the best result is always achieved when they are very nearly balanced as to number, and in all parties, in fact in all organizations you need the standpatters and the progessives, or, in other words, the conservatives and the progressives. I remember very well when W. J. Bryan addressed the Thirty-second General Assembly of Iowa, among a good many other good things he said, "If it were not for the conservatives the progressives at times might go too far and too fast, and if it were not for the progressives the conservatives, or standpatters, would not go at all.

But, after all, when we get our second wind it is not so bad. A good and true Democrat is always of a philosophical turn of mind, and is therefore prepared to meet conditions as they present themselves, or, in other words, take the world, including the senators of the Thirty-third General Assembly of Iowa, as they are, and not as we would like them to be. Our aim is to go through life sailing with flying colors, following as nearly as possible in the footsteps of those who have been here before us, in accepting all that was good, and letting the grass grow over all that was bad, until such time that we seek a more quiet place, and there throw our anchors, turning over the affairs of state and nation to those who are now waiting, but in the meantime, pioneer lawmakers, we will attempt to do our duties as we see them, as you did before us, without fear or favor.

We know we live in the best state in the union; we know the people of Iowa are good and law-abiding citizens. None better can be found anywhere, and we as their servants find it very easy to serve them, and I have no doubt, pioneer lawmakers, you found it that way when you served them as their representatives in these halls. And I desire to say to the men and women of Iowa, to our boys and girls, "You have done fine in the past. You have turned the wild prairies of the state into the garden of Eden of the land. Continue to do well in the future, and the angels in heaven will continue to smile on you. And as what I have said is conceded by all to be true, then we must come to this conclusion, that this great commonwealth of ours needs no constitutional prohibition, it needs no state marshall law. The author of the latter may continue as a citizen of our neighboring state, Illinois, and Carrie Nation may be good enough for Kansas. They may fit in well in their respective states, but Iowa has no place for them within her borders. I, for one, am ever ready, and I know you pioneer lawmakers are, to stand up and fight for the good people of our state, and join in the chorus at any time, and sing, "Iowa, Beautiful Land.'

But I assure you, pioneer lawmakers, it is a great pleasure to me to meet you here again. I have done so on several former occasions, both here and on the other side of the corridor, but I never had the pleasure

before to rise and make a few remarks in your presence. It brings to my mind some of the old lawmakers of my county, who have crossed the divide, and some who are still with us, who have served their county and state so well in the past. No doubt you remember a number of them from the time they met with you.

In closing permit me to say that I feel highly honored in being allowed to make these remarks here, and could not imagine another body of men before whom I would rather appear on an occasion of like nature. I sincerely hope that you wind up your labors, and retire to your respective homes, that you may take home with you at least a favorable impression, without prejudice, of the members of the House and Senate of this Thirty-third General Assembly, who have had the pleasure today to meet with you, as I assure you the impression you have made upon us will be a lasting one, and as I am the last one on the floor to speak to you, I wish you God speed on your return, and a number of happy years to come.

Then let us part and say, "Hapy to meet, Sorry to part, Happy to meet again."

PRESIDENT CLARKE: The program of the afternoon will be closed by the singing of Annie Laurie by Mrs. Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: Before singing Annie Laurie I feel it a duty to thank you, both the Senate and the House, for the courteous treatment given me this afternoon. For twenty years I have sung for the Pioneers. There is no honor I esteem so high except my membership in the Crocker's Iowa Brigade. And now I am requested to sing "Annie Laurie." (Sings.)

PRESIDENT MOIR: Mr. President—Before we adjourn permit me to say that you may think it a little strange that there are no more of our Pioneer Lawmakers here. There is no doubt but the storm kept some of them away. I guess some of them are getting old and some of them are more feeble than I am. During the last session we probably had fifty or sixty members during the meeting. When I tell you that ten of those members who were with us two years ago have crossed the Mystic River, it accounts somewhat for the few that are here today.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to say, and I voice the sentiment of my brother Pioneer Lawmakers when I say that we tender to you and to the Senators present our most sincere thanks for the kind words that you have given us and the kind reception that you have paid us, and when twenty years shall roll round and you become Pioneer Lawmakers, may the Legislature of Iowa then in session give you as hearty a welcome as you have given us today. (Applause.)

Our Pioneer Lawmakers will now follow our leader to the Governor's office, when we will pay our respects to him.

MRS. ALICE SMITH-CHELK.

AT THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

PRESIDENT MOIR: Governor Carroll—I assure you we have not come here to make a speech, but to shake hands.

(General and hearty hand-shaking with the Governor.)

PRESIDENT MOIR: Mr. Brandt, the father of the Pioneer Lawmakers, will now preside.

MR. BRANDT (presiding): We will have a song by Mrs. Cheek.

Mrs. Cheek responded by singing "The Golden Bells."

MR. BRANDT: Mrs. Cheek, since 1886 you have favored the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association with your magnificent singing. It has not only indeed been a pleasure of those who have met here today, but it has been for the many hundred who have listened to your voice from the time we first organized. The silver tones and those strains of sweet music is ringing in the ears of many of our members that were unable to be with us today. Over thirty letters I have received since day before yesterday from members storm-stayed, saying they could not be here, and said they wished they could, because they would not only enjoy the association of good old friends, but would hear the sweet voice of the Jennie Lind of Iowa. It is also a fact that in many instances these aged men wrote me asking if Mrs. Cheek was going to sing. I wrote them without seeing you, Mrs. Cheek, that you would be with us and they wrote me "We will be there, because there is nothing more attractive than the sweet voice of the one who has so often sung for us. In our Council this morning they requested me to hand you this golden token of their respect and esteem.

MRS. CHEEK: My Dear and Honored Friends—Words cannot express my feelings at this moment. You know I have always given you the best that was in me because I loved to, and I do feel loyal to Iowa and her Pioneer Lawmakers, because I have been reared in this State from almost babyhood and have seen it grow from what it was to what it now is. This section was a wilderness when I came to Des Moines. My father came overland to Des Moines, and I know what it is to be a pioneer in Iowa from that time, and I rejoice that my fond parents lived to see this great city and that I, their child, might be able to give them some pleasure and happiness with my voice, and it was my love and my pleasure to minister to them in their last days, and, now, if I can be of assistance and

pleasure to you, as long as God gives me life and voice I certainly will use them in your behalf. I thank you most sincerely for the beautiful gift, and I shall certainly keep it as long as I live and hand it down to my family.

MR. BRANDT: I move you, Mr. President, that we now adjourn sine die.

Motion put by President Moir, and carried.

Mrs. Cheek led in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,

Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I got your letter in due time, reminding me of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, to be held this week. I indeed would like to be there. Those gatherings have an abiding interest to me. They are especially valuable for preserving the rceord of events that otherwise would be forgotten; often being not of sufficient importance to be considered worthy of being put into histories of a more general character. I doubt not the coming meeting will be one of interest, and those attending feel compensated for the effort of getting there.

The meeting will be a sad one, because our dear friend Aldrich will not be there. How much he will be missed; originator as he was of the reunion of which the coming assemblage will be I think, the sixteenth. Another good man has passed away during the period since the last meeting in the person of Judge Casady. He, too, will be sorely missed. And there are others who will not answer the roll-call. One especially comes to me in the name of John Russell. Of course you know that he was a soldier of the war. He was drafted into the service. As soon as he had the word that he was summoned, he made his arrangements for reporting for duty, which he promptly did. Adjutant-General Baker, finding Russell was among the men thus brought into camp, at once set about putting him in a company that would do only guard duty. This he accomplished, without however any suggestion from Mr. Russell to that effect; neither do I understand that Mr. Russell himself knew of Baker's intentions. Some time afterwards, General Baker, on coming to his office one morning, discvovered Mr. Russell lined up with a squad that was about to be sent to the front. He had him taken out of the file and returned to the original assignment. This, too, was entirely unsolocited by the man thus excepted from the ordinary lot of the soldier. Mr. Russell was then well on in age to the limit, and he had a growing family at home; but neither consideration, potent as they must have been to a man of such attachment to home and family, were not permitted by him to deter him from doing his duty to the country. Others there are whose names will readily come to you, or the mortality list will disclose them.

SECRETARY ISAAC BRANDT.

Last week the thirty-first presidential term began. As all know, the estimable member of the pioneer lawmakers was recommissioned secretary of agriculture. He is now therefore in the thirteenth year of his valuable service in that department. He approaches the length of service to the country that another naturalized citizen rendered, Albert Gallatin, a native of Switzerland, was in commission as secretary of the treasury a century ago for the period of thirteen years. But, most of the last year of his incumbency, he was abroad negotiating for peace with Great Britain. His actual performance of the duties of that post then did not exceed in point of time that already rendered by Mr. Wilson. The latter, it may be added, has been four times commissioned to the office he holds. Mr. Gallatin had only one commission. Even Governor Shaw had one more commission than Mr. Gallatin. It was not the practice formerly for the entire cabinet, or any member of it, to be recommissioned at the beginning of a presidential term. The first time it was done, when the president was re-elected, was by President Grant. Some two weeks after the beginning of his second term, he nominated the members of his cabinet for reappointment. He appeared to be in doubt whether the tenure of office law, then on the statute books, did not contemplate such reappointment of the heads of the departments. So he sent in the names of his advisers. President McKinley may be said really to have inaugurated the practice now prevalent, there being then no tenure of office law to afford a reason for the action.

Last week Iowans in Washington were glad to have the opportunity of meeting and greeting the governor of Iowa, who had come on to the inauguration. The hospitable homes of General Hoxie and Senator Dolliver were thrown open to allow of his meeting them. All were glad of the opportunity, and he made a good impression on Hawkeyedom as represented at the seat of the national government. The governor, while here, called on the venerable John A. Kasson at his home. The old gentleman, with that courteous grace which is so characteristic of him, cordially welcomed the state's executive, nearly all of whose predecessors he had met and been more or less well acquainted with.

I have recently come across a bit of history, which I had never had an inkling of. Looking over the proceedings of the Senate in secret session, from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed and the same published, I found this entry, of date July 15, 1842:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I nominate to the Senate Thomas S. Wilson to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Iowa in the place of Charles Mason, whose commission has expired; Charles Mason to be associate justice of said court, in the place of Thomas S. Wilson, whose term has expired; William Brown of Kentucky, to be associate justice of said court, in the place of Joseph Williams, whose term has expired.

Signed) John Tyler."

Several days later, another message was sent to the Senate, recalling the nominations thus made, and renominating the entire court, without any change in their respective positions. This was on the 27th of July, and the nominations were at once confirmed. Wonder if the files of old papers will throw any light on this incident. I find that when the judges were

named in 1838, there appears to have been some opposition to Williams, because, after his nomination had been confirmed, Clay of Alabama moved that the action taken be reconsidered, and that was done; but the nomination was again confirmed, on motion of Felix Grundy. Now, the thought occurs to me that some of the senators may have thougth that there ought to be at least one Southerner on the bench of the territorial court. May there not have been some explanations made that satisfied the senators that Williams was sound on "the goose," as the trite saying is or was, and that thus his name was allowed to go through? The nomination of a Kentuckyian in the room of Williams, at the later date, would seem to add plausibility to the suggestion I have made. Who the Brown was that was thus nominated I have been unable to ascertain, unless it was a William Brown, who was in congress from Kentucky 1819-21. I do not find the name recurring anywhere else when it could refer to the man Tyler selected for the Iowa judgeship. Although twenty years had elapsed since there was a William Brown in congress from Kentucky, it is altogether possible that the congressmen of 1820 is the person chosen for the judgeship. That man was a member of the congress that admitted Missouri to the union, the act admitting the state containing the famous Missouri compromise. Brown tried in that same congress to have the section of the law (the eighth) repealed, thus anticipating what was done by another Kentuckian, Archibald Dixon, with the aid of Senator Douglas, a generation later.

I think there is no person now living who held state or judicial district office under the first constitution of Iowa except George H. Williams, of Oregon, who is said to be yet a sturdy, well-preserved man.

Very sincerely,

WM. H. FLEMING.

RED OAK, Iowa, February 12, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Brandt: I have your invitation of the 5th inst. to be present at the hall of the Historical building, Des Moines, March 10, 1909, to attend the twelfth biennial meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

I thank you very much for this invitation and regret exceedingly that I cannot be present owing to the fact that my court that day will be in session at Council Bluffs. And much as I know you want me to be present, I likewise know you would not want me to do this by failing to give attention to official work. I trust you will all have an enjoyable time. I believe that such meetings are of great use and benefit and wlil be instructive to all, saying nothing of the great pleasure in old time friends gathering for a reunion.

With personal and kind regards both for yourself and all, I am

Very cordially yours,

SMITH MCPHERSON.

DES MOINES, IOWA, February 5, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers, City.

Dear Mr. Brandt: I am in receipt of your letter and circular in regard to the biennial meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association March 10th. I also notice that you invite me to take part in the debate or to make some kind of a speech. I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to do this. I have so many engagements in several directions that I could not take on any others. Your list of pioneer lawmakers embrace the names of scores of distinguished men. Many of them are ready and capable speakers and I know you will have no trouble in making up an interesting program. I shall personally endeavor to be present. If I shall be, it will be with the positive agreement and understanding that I am not to make a speech. I have spoken several times before the Association and must be excused.

With highest respect, I am

Sincerely yours,
LAFAYETTE YOUNG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1909.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Sir: I have yours of the 10th instant. I have had so many letters from Iowa that it has been impossible for me to keep up with my correspondence. I have directed that the most recent congressional directory be sent to you, and I hope you will receive it all right.

With a thousand thanks for your kind comments upon my political course, and hoping that I may be able to see you every time I return to Des Moines, I am,

Yours cordially,
ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1909.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Brandt: I have your letter of the 10th, and in reply will say that it would afford me sincere pleasure to be able to attend the coming meeting of your association if my official duties here would permit. This, however, is out of the question, for, as you know, there will be a special session that will keep us all here. However, I know that the sessions of the association will be of great interest and value, and the people of the state are to be congratulated that such prominent men of the state can give their time and effort to the important work performed by your association.

With best wishes for a successful session,

Very truly yours,
J. P. DOLLIVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1909.

My dear Mr. Brandt: I have your letter of the 10th instant, inviting me to attend the meeting of the pioneer lawmakers on March 10th. I would very greatly enjoy meeting with you; many interesting things will be said that will be very enjoyable, but the pressure of duties here will prevent me from attending. The administration is changing. There is a very great deal of work to be done that does not come on ordinary occasions, as an old legislator like you can very well understand. But I wish you a pleasant meeting. I know you will make it interesting when you get together.

Fraternally,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1909.

ISAAC BRANDT, ESQ.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Brandt: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant inviting me to attend the twelfth binenial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association at Des Moines on March 10th. Permit me to thank you for this invitation. I would like to attend the meeting but fear it will not be possible. As you know congress will be in ssesion until the 4th of March and I will be quite ousily engaged for some time after the adjournment, so that it will not be possible for me to get to Iowa in time to attend the meeting on the 10th of March. I hope you may have a good attendance and a fine time.

Your friend,

W. P. HEPBURN.

February 13, 1909.

My dear Mr. Brandt: Your favor of the 5th instant received. I would like very much if I could be present at the meeting of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa, but it is utterly impossible. Congress will be called together about March 10th, or possibly a little later, but so near that date as to make it impossible for me to leave.

Very truly yours,

J. A. T. HULL.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
City.

Dear Sir: Your circular letter under date of February 5th is at hand. In reply I beg to say that it will afford me very much pleasure to attend the twelfth biennial session of the pioneer lawmakers if I am in the city on the date of their meeting. I had not been previously advised that I was entitled to membership in the Pioneer Lawmakers Association. I notice, however, that it takes in persons who were members of the Twen-

ty-second General Assembly. I was a member as you will see by the records, of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HAMILTON.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, February 25, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Friend: I have your letter of the 6th, which I delayed answering hoping to be able to give you a more definite answer.

I have cases assigned in court for practically the whole month of March, and it is very doubtful whether I will be able to attend your meeting. I have never attended one of them so far, though, I suppose, I have only lately become eligible by reason of the change of date as to eligibility. It would not be safe to count on me as one surely to be present.

In any event, I should not care to speak on the subject of the Japanese children in the schools. It is a subject of which the people of Iowa know very little. It is evidently being used much as a political issue to further individual ambition in California, but we in Iowa who are not confronted with the question may not view the problem as it appears to the Californians.

I would be glad to be with you, but my professional engagements keep me very busy.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,
JOHN F. LACEY.

COLFAX, IOWA, March 9, 1909.

Dear Mr. Brandt: Pardon the delay in answering your letter. It will not be possible for me to make the address you requested. Have not time to give it consideration it deserves. Am very busy.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind words. My friends have certainly honored me beyond any expectations on my part, and I can never forget it. Will try to be at pioneer lawmakers' meeting if possible.

Affectionately yours,
J. B. WEAVER.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, February 15, 1909...

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Brandt: I regret more than I can tell you that I will be unable to meet with you on the 10th proximo. The conference of superintendents of state institutions with the board of control occurs a week

or two later and it will be impossible for me to absent myself from duty at both times.

I would indeed be pleased to be with you and grasp the hand of some former colleague in the Senate, or greet again men of prominence known to me in the past.

I hope you will have a large gathering and all join heartily in remembering past days and present needs.

Truly yours,
HENRY W. ROTHERT.

WYOMING, IOWA, March 9, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Sir: The accumulated infirmities of more than four score years makes it impossible for me to attend the sessions of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association tomorrow. I regret the condition of my health is such that I must forego the pleasure of such a meeting.

With kindest remembrances, I am

Sincerely yours,
M. H. CALKINS.

by M. C. C.

PASADENA, CALIF., February 11, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Dear Sir: Your circular about the meeting of the Lawmakers' Association is received. I expect to remain here until in April, as my wife don't want to return before that time. Otherwise I would be glad to be present. On the two first named subjects I will say that while always a protectionist to the extent of securing fair competition, I have never been in favor of the erection of a tariff wall. I am in favor of the election of senators by the people, and in favor of all measures tending to make all public servants directly responsible to the people, including the judiciary. I am not sure that the line of demarkation between the races should be made more distinct, but how I think I would leave that to the individual. I think it very interesting to have these reunions of the pioneer lawmakers, and have sometimes wondered that other states do not follow the example of Iowa in this. It would afford me great pleasure to meet the survivors of the sessions of 1884. I was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1869, elected in 1868, and I have heard that there is but a single survivor except myself.

Thanking you for the kind invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,
DANIEL KERR.

FORT DODGE, IOWA, February 7, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

My dear Brother Brandt: Thanking you for your kind invitation to meet with the old lawmakers on the 10th of March, will just say in a word, that I hope to be with you and enjoy the reunion which is so pleasant always.

Yours most truly,
L. S. COFFIN.

MADRID, February 12, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th inst. received, containing notice of meeting of next meeting of Pioneers of Iowa Lawmakers' Association. Am glad of holding the meeting later in the season, hoping weather may become settled and more pleasant. The text of subjects which you present as being likely to come before the meeting are of much interest to the country.

Very respectfully yours,
J. F. HOPKINS.

PLEASANTVILLE, IOWA, February 23, 1909.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT,
Secretary of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Yours of the 5th inst. at hand, informing me of the meeting of the above association. Will say that eleven years or more ago I was stricken with paralysis and have not been able to leave my room during that time without assistance. Were it possible for me would like to be present and hear those important questions discussed.

Sincerely yours,
LAFAYETTE JOLLY.

February 20, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Sir: I have your circular letter of February 5th relative to meeting Wednesday, March 10, 1909, of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. I would very much enjoy being there, but as our court is in session, it is an uncertainty about my being able to get there.

Very truly yours,
JOHN D. GLASS.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: I regret to say that I am unwell, and my daughter whom I intended to take with me, is also unwell, and we will not be able to get

to Des Moines this week. I very much regret this, as I had made up my mind to go, and after having done so became very much interested in the trip.

I hope you will have a good time.

Yours truly,

H. H. TRIMBLE.

March 3, 1909.

W. J. MOIR, ESQ.,
Eldora, Iowa.

My dear Sir: Yours of the 25th ult., enclosing a notice of the twelfth biennial session of the pioneer lawmakers' meeting on the 10th inst. is received.

It would give me great pleasure to be at that meeting. But the state of my infirmities is such that I dare not undertake the same.

It would do me great good to be there and see what few remain of the Ninth. I do not recall many that are left but presume that there are some besides you and myself that have stemmed that tide and time, and are yet bidding defiance to the old fellow with the scythe.

I should like to see them but as I can only get around with two crutches and not very fast with them, it seems to be an absudity for me to try.

I certainly hope that there will be a large attendance and that they will all have a good time.

Of those that represented the counties that adjoin ours I do not know of one that is still here. VanAnda of Delaware, Fuller and Lakin of Fayette and the one from Black Hawk whose name I do not now recall, also the two from Linn, one of whom I well remember, all of those from Dubuque and many others, I have heard, have gone over to the majority.

Then there was Clarke and Sam of Johnson—Fairall I mean—I think that Fairall is still on this side.

Now, it would be a good thing if all that are alive could be there and we could probably talk over some of the incidents of the session.

As I remember Rothrock was from Cedar, and he had a very successful life after he came from the army. Since I came back I have rather avoided polititcal life, and have kept myself out of office as much as possible.

My general health is good but the trouble of getting around is such that I do not go away much. It is with hard work when I have to go that I get around. So considering the facts I think it will be best for me to not attempt to meet the old boys on the 10th inst.

Hoping that you will all have a good time, I remain,

Sincerely your friend,

JED LAKE.

P. S. You might show this to Isaac Brandt, the Secretary. He asks to be written to in his circular. J. L.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 8, 1909.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT,
City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your kind note of the 1st inst. In reply to same would say that I will be in Winterset trying a law suit on the 10th and therefore cannot attend this very pleasant reunion. If anything should happen to my case so that I can get here, I will be pleased to be present.

Very truly yours,
S. F. PROUTY.
March 9, 1909.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT.

Dear Sir: Would be glad to meet with you and others tomorrow, March 10th, but circumstances render it impossible.

Yours truly,
G. T. AULD.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 10 AND 11, 1909

Name	Post Office	State	Years in Iowa	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Character of Official Service
Abraham, Lot	Mt. Pleasant	Iowa	66	Ohio	Apr. 18, 1833	Member Senate, 19-20th General Assemblies.
Abern'thy, Alonzo	Osage	Iowa	44	Ohio	Apr. 14, 1836	House of Rep., 1866. Supt. of Public Instruction, 1872-1876.
Auld, T. J.	Washington	Iowa	46	Ohio	Feb. 7, 1825	Member 16th General Assembly
Bliss, L. O.	Iowa Falls	Iowa	39	New York	July 30, 1826	House of Representatives, 14th General Assembly.
Brandt, Isaac	Des Moines	Iowa	47	Ohio	Apr. 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th General Assembly.
Brooks, Phebe S.	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Ohio	Jan 25, 1826	
Byers, S. H. M.	Des Moines	Iowa	51	Pennsylvania	July 4, 1838	
Cheek, Alice S.	Des Moines	Iowa	50	Indiana	Jan. 1852	Honorary member since its organization.
Chassell, Mary E.	LeMars	Iowa	41	Iowa	Dec. 3, 1865	Daughter of the Hon. W. H. Calkins.
Chassell, E. D.	LeMars	Iowa	48	New York	May 25, 1856	State Binder and Member of House, 1894 and 1904-1906.
Cole, C. C.	Des Moines	Iowa	47	New York	June 4, 1824	Supreme Judge, 1864-1870.
Clayton, B. F.	Indianola	Iowa	37	Kentucy	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 14th, 18th and 20th General Assemblies.
Clark, J. S.	Des Moines	Iowa	41	Indiana	Oct. 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869-1870.
Coffin, L. S.	Fort Dodge	Iowa	50	New H.	Apr. 9, 1843	Railroad Commissioner, 1882-1885
Davis, John M.	Des Moines	Iowa	49	Ohio	June 25, 1831	Deputy Sec. of State, 1854-1868. Deputy Land Office, 1857, 1861.
Day, Jennie E.	Des Moines	Iowa	46	Indiana		
Ericson, C. J. A.	Boone	Iowa	46	Sweden	Mar. 8, 1840	Member House, 14th Senate, 26th, 27th and 30th, General A's.
Edmundson, J. D.	Des Moines	Iowa	66	Iowa	Nov. 23, 1843	Messenger 8th General Assembly.
Epperson, F. M.	Eddyville	Iowa	48	Kentucky	Nov. 14, 1840	Member, 14th, 19th and 21st General Assemblies.
Field, A. G.	Des Moines	Iowa	57	New York	Nov. 15, 1829	Member Agri. Board 1862. U. S. Examining Sur. 1866 to 1884.
Frisbie, A. L.	Des Moines	Iowa	34	New Jersey	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty-three years.
Finkbine, C. A.	Des Moines	Iowa	51	Iowa	Nov. 16, 1853	
Godfrey, G. L.	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Vermont	Nov. 4, 1833	House of Representatives, 1866.
Gallup, W. H.	Boone	Iowa	44	New York	May 17, 1840	Member Senate, 16-17th General Assemblies.
Gillette, E. H.	Valley Jct.	Iowa	44	New York	Oct. 1, 1840	Member 47th United States Congress.
Glendenning, E.	Lineville	Iowa	51	Indiana	Aug. 31, 1831	Member 10th and 16th General Assemblies.
Horton, Chas. E.	Marshalltown	Iowa	59	New York	Jan. 13, 1840	Member, 15-16th General Assemblies.
Keables, B. F.	Pella	Iowa	50	New York	Nov. 30, 1828	Representative 12-14th General Assemblies
Moir, W. J.	Eldora	Iowa	50	Scotland	Oct. 13, 1824	Member, 9-14th General Assemblies.
Perkins, Geo. D.	Sioux City	Iowa	46	New York	Feb. 29, 1840	Member 43d, 44th, 50th, 54th United States Congress.
Perry, T. B.	Alba	Iowa	53	Ohio	April 11, 1832	Member Board of Ed. 1868-1869-01 Senate, 24-25th G. A's.
Prouty, S. F.	Des Moines	Iowa	52	Ohio	Jan 17, 1854	Member, 28th General Assembly
Porter, Will	Des Moines	Iowa	52	Ohio	Jan. 29, 1833	Clerk of the House of Representatives 1862.
Reed, Joseph R.	Council Bluffs	Iowa	48	Ohio	Mar. 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE—CONTINUED

Name	Post Office	State	Years in Iowa	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Character of Official Service
Robison, G. S.	Des Moines	Iowa	37	Illinois	May 28, 1853	Member House, 10th G. A. Senate, 19-20th and 21st G. A's.
Rothert, H. W.	Council Bluffs	Iowa	49	Ohio	Sept. 11, 1843	Member Senate, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th General Assemblies.
Smith, R. A.	Okoboji	Iowa	47	New York	Oct. 13, 1830	*Member, 12th General Assembly.*
Trimble, H. H.	Keokuk	Iowa	57	Indiana	May 13, 1827	Co. Atty 1850-54 Senate 6-7th G. A's. Dist. Judge 1862-1867.
Twombly, V. P.	Des Moines	Iowa	65	Iowa	Feb. 21, 1842	County Treasurer 1878 to 1884 State Treasurer 1885 to 1891.
Weaver, James B.	Colfax	Iowa	43	Ohio	June 12, 1833	District attorney Member of Congress.
Young, Lafayette	Des Moines	Iowa	56	Iowa	May 1848	Member Senate, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 22d G. A's.
Dobson, Geo. L.	Des Moines	Iowa	40	England	Sept. 29, 1851	22d, 23d, 24th General Assemblies. Sec. of State 1886 to 1890.
Kegler, A. G.	Belvidere	Iowa	56	Germany	July 17, 1845	Senate 22d and 23d General Assemblies.
Livingston, Phil.	Moingona	Iowa	42	New York	Oct. 17, 1839	20th General Assembly
Mathews, J. J.	Dana	Iowa	71	Ohio	Jan. 25, 1836	Senate, 5th and 6th General Assemblies.
McCoy, Benjamin	Oskaloosa	Iowa	59	Indiana	1847	Senate 21st, 22d General Assemblies.
McDonald, M.	Bayard	Iowa	52	Ireland	1847	19th, 20th, 21st General Assemblies.
Henderson, G. W.	Rolfe	Iowa	65	Illinois	April 1, 1839	25th, 26th General Assemblies
Nelson, Oley	Slater	Iowa	42	Wisconsin	Aug. 11, 1845	21st, 22d General Assemblies.
Schaller, Phil.	Sac City	Iowa	56	Germany	June 6, 1838	21st General Assembly.
Schee, Geo. W.	Primgar	Iowa	48	Missouri	Jan. 15, 1848	20th, 21st, 33d General Assemblies.
Smith, J. A.	Osage	Iowa	40	New York	Feb. 4, 1851	22d, 23d, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d General Assemblies.

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1911

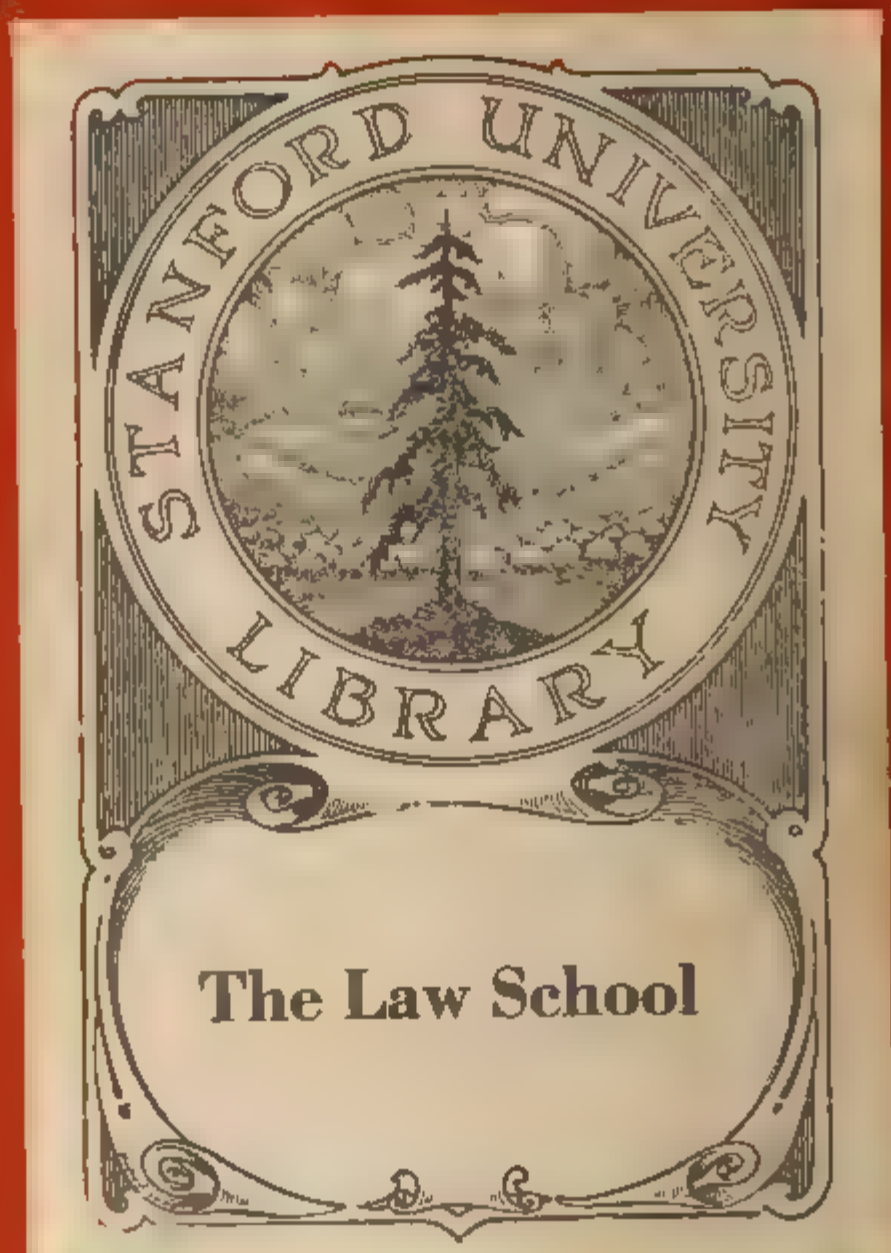
HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 14-16, 1911

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES
ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER
1911



The Law School

ISAAC BRANDT

PIONEER

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1911-12.

President:

HON. CHESTER C. COLE,

Des Moines.

Secretary:

WM. H. FLEMING,

Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary:

JOHN M. DAVIS,

Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First .....Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.
Second .....Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.
Third .....Merritt W. Harmon, Independence.
Fourth .....Nels Larson, Spring Grove, Minn.
Fifth .....John M. Parker, Marshalltown.
Sixth .....Francis M. Epperson, Eddyville.
Seventh .....Edward H. Gillette, Valley Junction.
Eighth .....Lewis Miles, Corydon.
Ninth .....William Groneweg, Council Bluffs.
Tenth .....A. D. Bicknell, Humboldt.
Eleventh .....Edgar E. Mack, Storm Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Capt. V. P. Twombly, Des Moines. Benjamin F. Clayton, Indianola

James G. Berryhill, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF INCOPORATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa:

NAME.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

WHO ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP.—Its members shall consist of all former State officers, including members and officers of territorial and State legislatures, senators and representatives in Congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions, and state boards of education, judges, and district attorneys, who served twenty years prior to each biennial reunion

TIME OF MEETING.—The reunions shall be held at the Capitol of the State, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the year in which the General Assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committees.

OFFICERS.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice-president from each congressional district of the State, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of each meeting. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present postoffice address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1911

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 14, 15, and 16, 1911

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

President Clayton called the meeting to order, and announced that the Chaplain of the Association was present and that the meeting of the Association would be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Miller, standing.

DR. MILLER: Our Father, we recognize Thee as the independent source of life and power and authority. We recognize Thee as the Infinite perfection of character; therefore, come before Thee with reverence and peace before the further proceedings of this Association to consider our motives and our purposes as before Thee. We thank Thee that Thou hast taught us the way by which to appropriate the authority of Thy character, and the strength of Thy wisdom, and to nourish the life which we derive from Thee. We thank Thee that Thou hast taught us how, in the midst of necessities in which Thou has created us, we have found a way to help each other, and that these necessities have given rise to our recognition of each other's rights. These rights have led to the support of each other in the maintenance and enjoyment of our rights, so that our civilization has advanced to the present high standard by following along the lines that Thou hast conditioned us in, and we find these conditions to constitute the great bond in which all nations are held. We thank Thee that we have learned what by precept Thy servants have taught mankind, ages ago, that righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is the destruction of any people. We have learned the more thoroughly we have knowledge of Thee and of Thy activities in the world, and the more closely we study them and the more persistently we follow after them and harmonize with them, the better is our life, the stronger are our characters, the more prosperous is our political life, the more successful our finances, the more thoroughly fruitful our agriculture, and, indeed, in every legitimate sphere of life we find the knowledge of God, and the harmonizing of man with Him, constitute the rule of prosperity

and success. We thank Thee that in the Providence of God this noble standard has been opened up to the civilization of man. We thank Thee, Our Father, for the benignancy of Thy providence that has conferred such development and uses as we have. We thank Thee for the men who have taken part in its government and the conduct of its political life. While we regret the abuses and shortcomings, and selfishness, of man that cause discord and disharmony and disadvantage to us in many ways, we thank Thee for the merciful elements in which Thou hast placed us, and under Thy mercies there has been a steady trend forward, upward, and better in all the history of our Commonwealth. And, now, we pray Thee our Father that in this session as these elderly lawmakers of Iowa have gathered together they may have Thy blessing to rest upon them. Give guidance to their thoughts and words and may they be an example to those who are younger and more actively engaged in the interests of the government such as shall be wholesome in all its influences upon them. We thank Thee, our Father, for what has been good in our government of the United States and in its activities and influence among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee that we are permitted to be a great factor in the general welfare of mankind. We thank Thee for the development of the highest possibilities of human character in the midst of the political and social conditions in which we live. We feel that we know not where to begin to enumerate the many blessings and benefactions that Thou hast poured upon us. We only regret the unworthiness with which we have received Thee and the selfishness in which we have appropriated Thee in many, many instances. Therefore, we pray for a greater outpouring of Thy Holy Spirit upon the people; a more intense impression upon the minds and hearts of our citizens as to their obligations to God, and especially that they may recognize that righteousness is the great sanitary influence and the only disinfectant of the motives, morals, and manners of a people that can be depended upon in all emergencies; and therefore make them to appreciate and practice upon the great principles that righteousness becometh more than anything else. Hear us in these petitions and in these recognitions of our dependence upon Thee, and help us ever to honor Thy name as a people and as individuals, and to these considerations, and prayers, and conditions we add the prayer which Thou hast taught us: Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory forever. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: I think at this time, if there is no objection, I will appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms, and that, it seems to me, is a very essential officer, for the reason that if us boys get too rantankerous the Sergeant-at-Arms can take charge of us. I will appoint ex-Senator Abraham of Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, and everybody has got to act nice since I have appointed him.

Now, we have always had the Governor to give us a welcome address, and it is essential that I should appoint a committee to wait upon him and inform him as to when we will be glad to hear his address. I will appoint as such committee to wait upon the Governor to inform him that we are duly organized, and see as to the time that will suit him to call upon us and we can hear him, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Col. Godfrey, and I will suggest that they had better attend to that duty right away.

Now, members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, we have with us the Mayor of the city of Des Moines, and we don't know what trouble we may get into, so we should stand solid with the Mayor. He is with us now and we want to hear from him. We have all been acquainted with Des Moines for a long time, and we are, in some degree, acquainted with the present city government and think it is a good one. The reputation of Iowa is co-extensive with the bounds of the United States not only, but has jumped the ocean; and we are very proud of Des Moines and of Des Moines' Mayor. Gentlemen, Mayor Hanna.

THE MAYOR OF DES MOINES: *Mr. President and Gentlemen.*—I don't know why I should be officially appointed to welcome you. I should think it ought to be turned around the other way, and that you should welcome me. At least I feel that that is the way it ought to be.

It is hard to know what to say in a speech of welcome. I have already been to one and I have to go on an average to a half-dozen every day, and to say something appropriate as an address of welcome seems, at least, to be rather an arduous undertaking Nevertheless, these conventions always signify something to me in that they require a great deal of thought. I cannot help but link your Association with the great State that you have helped to make the fortunes of. One hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty years ago we announced to the world that we were building a democracy here. After these 130 or 140 years the question is whether or not we really meant it, or whether we mean it today. What do we mean by democracy? We have an old saying that "vigilance is the price of liberty," and I suppose that like many of those old sayings it has become neutralized and has lost its significance from the very fact that we have heard it very often and its deep and broad meaning does not impress itself on us any more. Eternal vigilance is the price of democracy. Democracy you cannot plant and go off and leave it alone. You must nurture it; you must cultivate it; it must have new things every generation. So I think of this Association here in our connection of democracies that we have been establishing between the two great rivers and the section called Iowa.

In the next place, after traveling over a great part of the globe, I think the good God never made an equal territory for the home of a great people anywhere else on earth. When you think of the fact that we have

55,000 square miles of territory here and almost every mile of it made for the homes of men, adapted in a marvelous degree as it is to varied production, with such a climate as we have and such connections with the commercial world, such resources of the soil, etc., it certainly is a marvelous piece of the earth's surface for the home of a great people. There is an intimate association between the soil and the people, but at the same time there is something in what the people do for themselves. So I think about those men whose pictures hang about these walls, and those who are present at this gathering and by right might be here whether they are or not, that wrought the great problem of building a democracy on this soil.

In the first place I note in the history of this state, going back to the beginning, everything was done to diminish the old idea of the servant and the served, and every statute, all through the constitution of our State, and in every respect, we wrote the principle that abolishes the lines that mark off the servant and the served. In other words, we attempted to establish the brotherhood of man, and you and your associates had a large part in establishing, or attempting to establish, that brotherhood, and you did it by removing titles and putting everybody on the plain ground of mental, moral, and industrial worth, taking away the inherited relationship and everything of that kind. But that is not all there is to democracy. You must help those who are willing to help themselves. You provided the common school, as well as institutions of learning for education in literature, art, and professional, mechanical, and industrial life. So you did everything you could to grow to full height. We can never have a democracy if we do not let every man that may be able to do so utilize all of our good chances. You must cultivate the possibility in every man, every individual. So it seems all through the history of our State we have it written large that we not only do not recognize class distinction, superiority by birth, etc., but must take the man, or child, who is born under adverse circumstances, and do everything we can to build him up in the full stature of a man. So it seems to me, as we read back over the history of our State, that one of the proudest points we have to show is that everything was written down there to cultivate that possibility in every man and every woman who was born in our borders, or whose lot might sooner or later come within those borders. We used to think—it used to be the political philosophy that among a savage people, as they become organized into society, each individual must give up some rights to the rest of society in order to establish a society, to make a democracy. It used to be the idea in 1776, when our Fathers were doing great things,—and they were—that in order to have a democracy you must give up certain rights in the interest of humanity at large. After about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty years that is reversed. We have learned that true democracy is not giving up the rights, but standing together to guarantee the rights that had come to us. When we had the tribal chief nobody had any right he was bound to respect. He lorded it over everybody, and everything he wanted he took it away; the greater lords took everything they desired from their vassals, so they had no right that anybody

was bound to respect; anybody had a right to take away about anything he might be able to. But we have now come to realize that it is necessary for us to stand together in the solution of our political rights, and it seems to me that it is one of the fine things, that we have written in our Iowa laws and Iowa institutions, that we try to stand together to guarantee to every man his rights, and rights that we could not have if we did not stand shoulder to shoulder to help each other; and I think it would be one of your chief points of pride that you had some interest in this establishment of the guarantee of the rights of man. I do not think it is incumbent upon me to make an address upon what you have done. You know what you have done, and the plaudits of two millions of prosperous and happy people seem to be the best evidence of the fact, rather than feeling I am welcoming you, and I thank you for the privilege and the honor of saying a few formal words of welcome and greeting. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: During my experience in the Twentieth General Assembly one of the active members of that body was Dr. Calkins, a man that I learned to love early in the session. Mrs. Edward D. Chassell, the daughter of the Doctor, has made us a present of this splendid bouquet on our table. Coming up through the lower story of this building I saw it sitting on a table there, and I was envying the young ladies around it, supposing it was placed there for their benefit. I don't know of anything that looks prettier than that, and its beauty is doubled in the way it came to us. And I would now like some brother member to make a motion that a vote of thanks be extended to the lady.

JUDGE COLE: I move, Mr. President, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Chassell.

Motion seconded.

Put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: I had the matter we have just had before us in mind, and so neglected a duty, and that was to thank the Maayor of this city for his very welcome address. I think that we have taken all over this State a great pride in Des Moines. I think it is one of the best capitals of a State that I know of anywhere in the West, thoroughly progressive in every respect. It is located at a point out from which we can reach every other point throughout this State, is central, and it has always taken care of those attending conventions and meetings of different organizations. I have been coming here to conventions and attending meetings of various organizations for thirty years. While I lived out on the "Slope," where Brother Groneweg, who has just come

in, lives, and before he got into the Senate, I was in the House. They used, when we came up here to the Convention, to call us half-breeds from the slope, and, while we got a little noisy sometimes, the officers of this city away back in those days took care of us all right, and Des Moines to my notion,—and I have seen a great many cities at home and abroad—is one of the best governed, and filled with the best people, of all the cities I know of its size, and I thank the Mayor for his address. I say this with a great deal of pleasure.

Now, if there is any other matter, Mr. Secretary, that we can dispose of, we had better do it.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—We have had flowers and eloquence, but that does not bound our capacities. We have both capacity and love for music. We have been in the habit in the past of having some music early in our meeting, and I thought I would suggest to the President that we are provided with it and we could have our first manifestation of talent in that line now, and I move that we do have it.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brown will now favor us with some music.

MR. CORYDON H. BROWN: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: After the very able address of our Mayor and the prayer of our Chaplain, Dr. Miller, it seems to me that the old American Flag should speak for itself, so I have a soliloquy which I will sing. You will listen to the song entitled, "The Flag Without a Stain; the Soliloquy of Our Flag." (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: We have a little badge here that has been prepared for the members. We hope they will put it on so they will be recognized on the street.

(Badges were at this time distributed to the members by Secretary Fleming.)

MR. BROWN: Mr. President—I am not a member of this organization. Unfortunately I was not living in Iowa when you men were molding the future of this State, I just mention this personally. I was called on by the Executive Committee and supposed it was part of the program.

CHAIRMAN: Well, it is.

MR. BROWN: I did not suppose it was necessary to authorize the President to name a song to be sung, nevertheless, this Executive Committee requested me to take charge of the music of the meeting. It seems they have thrown the matter of music, which Mrs. Cheek, the sweet singer, who used to favor you on all occasions admirably, had charge of, on my shoulders for the time being. Now, of course, it is very essential, perhaps, that you shall have a lady's voice. In connection with this I will say I could bring a lady that is the peer of any singer in the State, and I learned this morning that Mrs. DeGraff would be ready and willing to render the music on any occasion. She is very competent, and I would suggest that the matter be laid on her shoulders, and I would suggest that you take that up.

CHAIRMAN: That she take charge of the music?

MR. BROWN: That is for the future.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I would like to state that I know Mr. Brown,—knew him very many years ago. I know he was here at the laying of the corner stone of the foundation of one at least of our now influential colleges. He has been a pioneer and has been with us, aided us voluntarily, and has appeared here this morning at the request of the Executive Committee, and I would like to make the suggestion that this meeting instruct Mr. Brown to secure Mrs. DeGraff, and any other person he may desire, to assist him in the matter of rendering the music. I put that as a motion, that the meeting so instruct Mr. Brown.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Cole is one of the Executive Committee, in connection with the Secretary, and it has all been left with them, and we are very cheerful and still live. The question is on the motion by Judge Cole.

Motion put and carried.

MR. ABRAHAM: Mr. President—The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor to ascertain when it would be his pleasure to meet with us and make a report are now ready to report that the Governor will be with us this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN: We have pretty nearly an hour yet before noon, and I would like to dispose of some other matters, but it is hardly ready yet. As Judge Cole is one of the pioneers that have enforced the law at least, if he has not helped make it,—and

he is fully competent to have helped do that. He is I believe the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and I would like, if he is willing to do it, for him just to talk a short time to us this morning of his early experience in Iowa. Doubtless you all would, if the Judge will favor us.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I have rejoiced all my life in the fact that what little capacity I may have is of the flying artillery order, to be commanded at any time and made at any point. I want to say for the encouragement of those who are here that it has been quite usual in the past, when the Association met on the first day, that the morning session was not full, and I give an example of it this morning in coming a little late myself.

I was not at any time, in the sense of passing statutes, a member of the legislature. I was as early as 1859 a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court. In connection with that candidacy but little of interest and fame attached, I think, from the fact that I was on the Democratic ticket with two others, and my associates on that ticket were Charles Mason, the first and only Chief Justice of the Territory, and Thomas S. Wilson, an Associate Justice of the Territory. Both of them held their offices from the organization of the Territory in 1838 down to the admission of the State in 1846, and several months longer. I was beaten, with my very worthy associates. Four years or more—about four years later—I went to the bench, which was my ambition then, and I served for twelve or more years with pleasure; but I was compelled by circumstances around me to resign that position while I was Chief Justice in 1876. The cause for the resignation was that the increase in my family had rendered more money necessary for their feeding and clothing than the salary of the office was paying. And I want to say, while I was in that office, laboring as one of the judges, striving to lay well the foundations of our jurisprudence, I often found it necessary to construe statutes that had been passed by the legislature and would find a statute was susceptible of two constructions; with possibly two interpretations. There were open to us the interests of the State and its people, and another view or interpretation which would not conduce to their best interests as we saw it; and we made that interpretation with a liberal and a free hand.

My associates on the bench when I went on in 1864 were Ralph P. Lowe, who had closed a term as governor of the State: and

John F. Dillon, both pioneer citizens, and been on the bench for many years; Judge George G. Wright, who was the judge appointed by the legislature of 1855. All excellent men, who did well their work.

The thought I wanted to impart was in response to a remark of the Chairman that I had not been making laws. I think indeed, now, as we more or less reflect, that we contributed quite as much to the development of the laws of the State and their interpretation so as to advance the interests of the people rather than to retard them, and that I was in that sense a lawmaker. This is the Lawmakers' Association, and by its constitution such condition was recognized as being a lawmaker, so that I am by constitution or interpretation or by inference a lawmaker. And I want to say this: It is not always so. I was before the judiciary committee of the Senate yesterday afternoon at their request to make an argument in respect to bills presented to them, one of which they may adopt for the reorganization of the supreme court. In that address I could refer to my experience and to what the records show; but I want to say that in the retrospect of life, of which I had before me since my beloved wife left me some four years ago, I have found very much satisfaction in connection with my service on the bench. It was a laborious service, an uncompensated service; for the salary was not at all adequate considering the work to be done; but no official could complain of that, because he seeks the place with a knowledge of the diminutive salary.

I went on the bench quite before I was forty, and I was a candidate for the position before this with men of quite enviable reputation as jurists, Charles Mason and Wilson, when I was thirty-six. I notice recently that a Mr. Bowman has been appointed president of the State University of Iowa. Do you know, Mr. President, that that matter came to my mind, for I knew Mr. Bowman, in connection with Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and I began to reflect about myself, for I had an ambition for as responsible and enviable a position before I had arrived at his age. So I withdrew my objections and am willing to give the plan a trial. He has had quite an experience with the Carnegie Institute, for one of his duties was to cultivate the acquaintance of presidents of colleges and college curriculums; how they could be improved and conducted. No man in the State has had advantages equal to him for preparation for the duty assigned. However, the question remains, and I was talking with President

Bell, who knows him very well, and he thought very highly of him; but when I made the inquiry, "Has he the tact at that age so that he can manage the faculties, nearly all of whom are his seniors in years?" Can he so indicate as to have them go in the line of procedure where he would like to have them go without their having the consciousness that he is guiding. But if he shall appear to set up some new standard, undertaking to compel the faculties to accept the same, he will be pretty likely to meet obstacles quite insurmountable. In other words, he needs the highest type of practicality, and being so young a man the query is, whether he has it. Now, we need practicality, and that practicality was very much needed on the bench at the time I was one of the justices. That it was the practicality possessed by Judge Lowe, a devoted Christian man, a man of the kindest heart and fondest disposition, fond of equity as we see it in the text; by Judge Wright with his very varied and brilliant talent; by Judge Dillon, one of the most laborious and studious of men in the State; and by myself, last, all working together in harmonious concert, that succeeded in laying, perhaps both wisely and well, the foundations of our jurisprudence. Now, those four, if you know their history and personnel, you will understand how much we relied on practicality in the interpretation of these laws and the application of the law in the administration of justice. It is a wise judge who can discreetly interpret so that the best result will come from the enactment. If you will note, it is not difficult to make an interpretation of law which will be very adverse to the purpose for which the law was created. Every item of language must be interpreted to have some effect. It occurs to me sometimes that people do not understand why there should be a necessity for interpreting the law—for construing it. Let me illustrate: "One good turn deserves another." This might be interpreted that if you have done me one good turn you ought now to do me another, but the proper construction is manifestly that I should do you a good turn for that done by you for me. That, it seems to me, illustrates the importance of a correct interpretation of every word and phrase of language in wills, contracts, and statutes in any language; and that interpretation may determine whether the statute or instrument works well or ill.

Now, I say that I am a lawmaker,—not in the odious sense in which it is sometimes used, that "we have too much judge-made law;" but, in passing upon the construction of statutes in that day as we did, I feel that in that construction I have been a

lawmaker, and I have no means of ascertaining, and I have found no instance, where we would find it better if we had adopted the other and different construction. Hence, the making of the law and the administering of it is a godlike duty. In that sense, I made the law and administered it, and in the retrospect of Iowa jurisprudence, while I deplore very much the want of wisdom on my part, yet I do not find in that retrospect any grievous errors on the part of the court. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: I have had always great admiration for the Supreme Court of Iowa. I think we have, taking the history of the State through, so far as my observation goes, and I try to keep tab on those things, had as strong men on the supreme bench as any state in the union. There were two little episodes in my life in connection with the judge that I will always remember. He has not only been a fine judge, but he has been a social factor too. The first time I remember seeing him was at his own house when William Pitt Kellogg, I think it was, was his guest, and he took charge of him while he was in the city, and the magnificent way in which he introduced William Pitt Kellogg as Governor, I believe—

JUDGE COLE: It was Governor Packard.

CHAIRMAN: I stand corrected. The next time, I think, was in the legislature, when he entertained Charles Stewart Parnell. He advanced about half way down the center aisle, when the Speaker called the members to their feet, and he introduced Mr. Parnell in a splendid little speech, as I have always remembered. We have another man with us who has been on the supreme bench, Hon. Gifford S. Robinson, and we would like to hear him a few minutes.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. President—I have been very much interested in the remarks of Judge Cole. I entered public life in the State at the time he withdrew from it. I remember visiting him at his house a few weeks after he had retired from the supreme bench, and of conversing with him about his life on the bench, and I recall this remark, "that he had been in practice only four or five weeks and had already received more money for his services than the salary of the Supreme Court for a year." That raises in my mind the query whether the services of our public men are justly compensated. The people, and especially the law-

yers who have been engaged in the practice in the State, have great reverence for the older members of the Supreme Court. Judge Cole, Judge Dillon, and Judge Wright served about the same time, and there was Judge Lowe, but there were the quartette, Judge Cole, Judge Dillon, Judge Beck, and Judge Wright, who were on the supreme bench during the formative period, whose work was of great importance in establishing the law of the State as it should be; and I think the bar as a whole looks upon the Supreme Court of that period with the highest regard. Now, these men were drawing $3,000, one-half of what is paid now. I think, before the time these other men whom I have mentioned and Judge Cole were on the bench, it was as low as $2,300; but it is scarcely possible that those judges could not have earned much more in the practice than they could earn on the bench. Judge Dillon, who is still living and in practice, has been able to command immense sums. His earnings are very large. But he took delight, as Judge Cole took delight and these other men took delight, in rendering the service for the sake of the service and not for the money. There is an element that goes a long way toward safeguarding the welfare of the State, and I believe that is an element of human nature to be promoted, to be encouraged. I think salaries do not secure the best service for the State always. I have had the pleasure of knowing many public men in the last forty years of my residence in this State, and among those whose work I believe to be of most enduring worth to the State are those who served without regard to what they were receiving. They were at times compelled to withdraw, but as long as they were willing to serve they acted conscientiously and for the best interests of the State, realizing that it is a great duty to make law. We remember that period in federal law construction, when, under the leadership of the great Chief Justice Marshall, certain interpretations were placed on the constitution which have made this a nation instead of a confederation of states. I thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity to speak a few words to my fellow Pioneer Lawmakers.

CHAIRMAN: I have enjoyed Judge Robinson's talk very much, because he was one of my friends in the Senate when I was at the same time in the House.

JUDGE COLE: Let me suggest one thought, and that is that President Lincoln found more comfort and authority in his administration during the War of the Rebellion from the opinions

of Chief Justice Marshall construing the powers given to the federal government by the federal constitution than from all other authority besides.

CHAIRMAN: The Secretary will read the list of those of our members who have gone across the dark waters since our last meeting.

SECRETARY: Mr. President—If it is agreeable, I will read not only that list, but the list also of those who are eligible if they are living at this time.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Members of the Association.—To take the place of Isaac Brandt is not to fill it as he did. We might say of him that he was especially a "filler." Were anything important to be done in his locality, the seeker after information was told to see Brandt about it. The inability to see that gentleman has perplexed the present incumbent of the place he so well filled. I do not know when he became identified with the P. L. M. A., but I take it that it was as soon as he was eligible. If I am not in error the period of preparation for membership here at first was twenty-five years. If that is correct, Mr. Brandt was eligible at the session of 1892 or 1894, as he was deputy treasurer of state from January, 1867 to 1873. But, whensoever it was, from that time he labored for the success of the reunions. Affable, full of good fellowship, always ready to help a friend, and he need not always be a friend, Mr. Brandt's departure from earth left a void in everything with which he was connected and indeed in the entire community in which he lived, and the limits of that community by no means corresponded with those where that genial influence was missed when he had departed. Devoted, painstaking, enthusiastic, how he made things move around him! How cheery he was towards those whom adversity discouraged, even though he was in need often of sympathy more than was he to whom he imparted it. Occupying to a limited extent his place in this association, one can only hope to keep in sight of his capabilities and achievements, and render a modicum of the efficiency which marked his every work. We are to hear more of the man whose loss this association must long deplore, from others who have known him for one or two scores of years.

With this introduction, I submit a paper containing statements of fact that I incline to think of interest.

When the morning paper of September 13, 1909, announced the death of Isaac Brandt, the community was slow to believe it. He was so universally active in local affairs, so apparently so indispensable a citizen, and so strong and hearty in spite of his years, and indeed the years did not appear to have much affected the man, that one could scarcely think of him in connection with physical death.

He had been a resident of Des Moines ever since 1858. A year or two before making this city his residence, he visited Iowa with a view to

locating here, just as young men from here are doing now in lands nearer the great ocean to the westward. On that visit he walked from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, where he made landed investments. He was in mercantile business for several years, and was active in guarding the interests of the part of the city in which he lived. He especially led in an effort to secure a good schoolhouse, somewhere in the east school district. In that effort he was a leader and it was a fight that he had to make. In those days in order to get anything of a good-sized schoolhouse, taxes had to be levied year after year until enough had been secured to warrant the work being begun with what had been accumulated. No borrowing was then allowed. At each succeeding school election there was a contest as to whether the tax should be voted. When enough was in sight to go on with the work, Mr. Brandt, as one of the directors, gave his personal attention to the enterprise, even doing manual labor on the building, in order to make the money go as far as practicable. His interest in school matters never flagged.

The temperance cause was another thing that was very near the heart of Mr. Brandt. He was connected with .the order of Good Templars scores of years, and was six times at the head of the order in this state, and he rarely missed a meeting of the national body until the later years of his life; but his interest in teetotalism never drooped. At different times when the question of prohibition was before the people, he threw himself heartily into the struggle, and often at no small pecuniary sacrifice.

Mr. Brandt was an early abolitionist. The first money he ever earned he gave to help a runaway slave to get where his pursuers could not reach him. The Underground Railroad had him for an agent for a long time, and he was well acquainted with John Brown, with whose family he corresponded after the old hero's death.

We learn from the Red Book, gotten out so well by the Secretary of State, that former State Senators to the number of eleven (11) and Representatives to the number of fifty-one (51) are eligible to membership with us if living. The following is a list of their names:

FORMER SENATORS.

Ansel Kinne Bailey, of Winneshiek county (deceased).
William F. Cleveland, of Shelby county.
Jefferson F. Clyde, of Mitchell county.
Perry Engle, of Jasper county.
John M. Gobble, of Muscatine county.
Edgar E. Mack, of Buena Vista county.
Jacob J. Mosnat, of Benton county (deceased).
George W. Perkins, of Fremont county (deceased).
Thomas Rich, of Carroll county (deceased).
James H. Shields, of Dubuque county.
William C. Smith, of Wright county.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVES.

Andrew Addie, of Fayette county.
G..P. Arnold, of Decatur county.
J. F. Austin, of Wright county.
Riley W. Briggs, of Pottawattamie county.
Daniel C. Chase, of Hamilton county (now in the Senate).
Willis G. Clark, of Woodbury county.
Daniel F. Coyle, of Humboldt county.
Charles D. Cutting, of Howard county.
John Dolph, of Hardin county.
P. B. Ellis, of Grundy county.
William J. Welkner, of Cedar county.
George S. Gardiner, of Clinton county.
Samuel C. Gardner, of Washington county.
John Gates, of Floyd county.
George L. Gilbert, of Clayton county.
Charles G. Gitchell, of Linn county.
William Glattly, of Chickasaw county (now living at Afton).
Bernard Graeser, of Ida county.
I. B. Hendershott, of Marion county.
J. F. Holiday, of Louisa county..
John P. Hornish, of Lee county.
Andrew J. Jewell, of Mahaska county.
Jacob Jewell, of Winneshiek county.
Charles F. Jewett, of Worth county.
J. M. Johnston, of Bremer county.
F. M. Kyte, of Clarke county.
Bradford B. Lane, of Polk county.
John Law, of Winnebago county.
C. L. Lund, of Kossuth county.
Cornelius G. McCarthy, of Story county (now at Des Moines)..
Peter McDermid, of Adair county.
James K. McGavren, of Harrison county.
Christopher Marti, of Scott county.
James Mercer, of Pocahontas county.
Lewis A. Mitchell, of Benton county.
J. W. Monk, of Lyon county.
James Morrison, of Tama county.
William W. Morrow, of Union county (now Treasurer of State).
N. B. Nemmers, of Jackson county.
John F. Potter, of Cherokee county.
Samuel B. Powers, of Jasper county.
Irving B. Richman, of Muscatine county.
Allan Smith, of Boone county.
Asa B. Smith, of Sac county.
Ellison Smith, of Des Moines county.
James J. Smith, of Wapello county.
S. W. Soesbe, of Greene county.

William J. Stewart, of Polk county.
S. J. Van Gilder, of Warren county.
William H. Ware, of Pottawattamie county.
Herbert B. Wyman, of O'Brien county (now living at Des Moines).

The Twenty-third General Assembly, that in which these persons entered the State's service, was not one that enacted many laws of importance. The one immediately preceding had adopted some formidable legislation, meeting therein an undoubted popular demand therefor, and there was something of a disposition to rest and let matters develop. At this session there was, however, an enactment requiring railroad cars to be equipped with automatic brakes. An act was passed giving wage earners prior claim up to $100 on insolvent estates. A law better regulating pharmacists was one of the enactments of the session. School boards were authorized to purchase text-books to be disposed of to pupils. A very valuable feature was introduced into the journals of the two houses, in the introduction of intelligible indexes. This was not fully effected in the House journal until the following session. But the improvement here was a marked one. Since then one may readily find what was done in respect to any measure or the work of any member. In examining for data relating to members deceased during the period one is materially aided in the research. This, in the earlier journals, is tedious, when sometimes one has almost to make an index for himself. Another good feature introduced into those journals was a statement as to what bills became laws, either as originally introduced or as amended, with the number of the chapter. This much facilitates tracing the course of a bill that has become law.

Several other persons, if living, became entitled to membership this year. The late lamented Senator Dolliver entered the Congress of the United States twenty-one years ago, and thus would be eligible to our membership. Others are:

W. R. Cockran, Taylor county, secretary of Senate.
Henry S. Wilcox, Polk county, (now at Chicago, Ill.,) clerk of the House.
General Byron A. Beeson, of Marshall county, and General George Greene, of Linn county, Adjutants General.
George H. Ragsdale, of Plymouth county, State printer.
Otto Nelson, of Polk county, (now at Washington, D. C.) State binder.
H. K. Snyder, of Poweshiek county, and J. H. Harrison of Polk county, pharmacy commissioners.
Augustus C. Tupper, of Mitchell county, dairy commissioner.
H. K. Soper, of Emmet county, fish commissioner.
James Gildroy, of Keokuk county, mine inspector.
James J. Dunn, of Dubuque county, inspector of oils.
John R. Sage, of Polk county, director of the weather and crop service.
Dr. Frederick Becker, of Fayette county, member state board of health.
Clifford D. Ham, of Dubuque county, private secretary of the governor.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

George M. Gilchrist, of Benton county.

D. R. Hindman, of Boone county.

Andrew Howat, of Clinton county.

D. J. Lenehan, of Dubuque county, N. W. Macy, of Shelby county, and John C. Sherwin, of Cerro Gordo county (now of the Supreme Court).

NECROLOGY.

There is here presented the names of the persons in our actual or possible membership who have passed from earth during the last two years. With the names are embraced only the date and place of departure, the name and age, and the position which made the person named eligible to membership. They are arranged in chronological order; more extended notice to appear elsewhere:

March 20, 1909. At Dubuque, Marcus C. Woodruff, the day before he would have been seventy-eight; was clerk of the house of representatives in the twelfth general assembly and railroad commissioner 1878-1882.

April 8, 1909. At Onslow, William Spencer Hall, aged 86. Was member of the house, fifth general assembly.

April 19, 1909. At Madrid, Boone county, John F. Hopkins in his eighty-eighth year of age. Was a member of the house 1870-1872, thirteenth general assembly. Was much interested in the work of this association.

April 29, 1909. At Anamosa, Col. William T. Shaw, commander of the 14th Iowa regiment. Was a representative in the sixteenth general assembly. Aged eighty-six.

May 2, 1909. At Marion, Col. Samuel W. Durham. Was a member of the first constitutional convention in Iowa, that of 1844, the work of which fell through because of disagreement with congress as to the boundaries of the future state. Col. Durham was secretary of that body, and had long survived every other member of it. Aged 92.

About May 1, 1909. At Marshfield, Mo., Matthew Long in his eighty-eighth year. Was senator 1868-1872.

May 16, 1909. Amos N. Currier, long connected with the state university, and occasionally its acting president.

June 14, 1909. At Ames, Milliken Stalker, in his sixty-eighth year. Was the first state veterinary surgeon.

June 20, 1909. At Vinton, John David Nichols, in his seventy-fifth year. Was senator 1876-84.

July 17, 1909. Cyrus H. Mackey, at his home in Sigourney, aged 71. Was lieutenant-colonel and colonel Thirty-third Iowa. Was representative in eighteenth general assembly.

August 31, 1909. At Pasadena, Cal., Delos Arnold, aged 70. Was representative in the sixth and thirteenth general assemblies, and senator 1876-1884. Was also regent of the state university.

September 12, 1909. At his home in Des Moines, Isaac Brandt, long secretary of this association, aged 82. Was deputy treasurer of state 1867-1873, and representative in fifteenth general assembly.

September 19, 1909. At Atlantic City, N. J., Orlando H. Manning, representative 1876-1880, and twelfth lieutenant governor of the state.

September 20, 1909. At Decorah, Ansel Kinne Bailey, in his seventy-fourth year. Senator 1890-1894.

September 21, 1909. Major Sewell S. Farwell of the Thirty-first Iowa. Senator 1866-1870, and member of congress 1881-1883.

September 24, 1909. At his home in Bloomfield, Henry Clay Traverse, aged seventy. Was senator 1868-1872, and circuit and district judge 1881-1894.

September 28, 1909. At Wyoming, Martin H. Calkins, M. D., aged 89. Was representative in nineteenth and twentieth general assemblies.

October 2, 1909. At Sidney, Loran R. Henderson, aged seventy-eight. He represented Fremont county 1882-1886.

October 21, 1909. At Fargo, N. D., Martin Nelson Johnson, a senator of the United States, at the age of fifty-nine. Member of the house in the sixteenth general assembly, and senator 1878-1882.

December 1, 1909. James B. Stuckey, aged 75. Was representative in sixteenth general assembly.

December 9, 1909. At Keokuk, Eli C. McMillan, aged sixty. Warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison 1878-1884 and 1892-1896.

December 24, 1909. At Des Moines, Gen. John H. Looby, adjutant-general of the state 1876-1878.

January 7, 1910. At the home of her son, William A. Stone, at Caldwell, Idaho, Caroline Mathews, widow of William M. Stone, sixth governor of Iowa. They were married in 1856; her father, afterward Captain Mathews, being the law partner of the young husband. The latter passed away in 1893.

January 9, 1910. At Keokuk, Col. Henry Hoffman Trimble, in his eighty-third year. Senator 1856-1860; lieutenant colonel Third Iowa cavalry. He was our vice president of the first district.

February 12, 1910. At Muscatine, William F. Brennan, in his eighty-sixth year. Judge of the seventh judicial district 1872-1875 and 1887-1902.

March 22, 1910. At Des Moines, P. Gad Bryan, in his eighty-fifth year. Was representative in fourth and fifth general assemblies, and first district attorney fifth judicial district, serving 1859-1861. Was captain, major, and lieutenant colonel First Iowa cavalry.

April 4, 1910. At Portland, Oregon, George Henry Williams. Was the first judge of the first district holding that office from 1847-52. Was presidential elector 1852. Aged eighty-five.

April 9, 1910. At his home in Ottumwa, Joseph G. Hutchison, was representative eighteenth general assembly and senator 1882-90.

April 13, 1910. Thomas M. Fee, aged seventy-one. Was district attorney, and later district judge, second judicial district. Was captain in the Thirty-sixth Iowa.

April 20, 1910. At Monrovia, Cal., James K. McGavren in his sixty-fourth year. Representative in the twenty-third general assembly.

April 21, 1910. At Iowa Falls, Lewis C. Bliss, in his eighty-fourth year. Member in the fourteenth. Was the association's vice president.

April 24, 1910. At Tonopah, Nevada, Stephen F. Balliet, in his seventy-third year. Was judge of the ninth judicial district 1891-1894.

May 1, 1910. At Shenandoah, George Willard Perkins, aged seventy-eight. Senator 1890-93; railroad commissioner 1893-99.

May 19, 1910. At his home in the city of Washington, John Adam Kasson, aged eighty-eight. Was first assistant postmaster-general 1861-1862, representative in congress 1863-1867, 1873-1877, and 1881-1884. Minister to Austria 1877-1881, and minister to Germany 1884-1886. Member of the Iowa house of representatives in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth general assemblies.

May 21, 1910. At Topeka, Kansas, Thomas W. Harrison, aged sixty-eight. Was representative in the twentieth.

June 10, 1910. At North Liberty, Johnson county, David Stewart, aged eighty. Representative in the thirteenth general assembly.

June 19, 1910. At Washington, D. C., Charles Abiather White, aged eighty-four. Was our state geologist 1867-1873.

August 7, 1910. At his home in Boone, Charles John Alfred Ericson, aged seventy. Was representative in fourteenth, and senator 1896-1908.

October 15, 1910. At his home in Fort Dodge, Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, aged fifty-two. Was representative in congress 1889-1900, and United States senator from 1900 till the date of his death.

October 15, 1910. At Charles City, Robert G. Reiniger, aged seventy-five. Was circuit judge 1870-1884; senator 1886-1894.

October 18, 1910. At Hedrick, John Morrison, aged seventy-five. Representative 1868-1874 and 1896-1898.

November 15, 1910. At Des Moines, Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, in her fifty-ninth year. This lady was acknowledged as an honorary member, she having done so much towards adding to the interest of the association's reunions. It is with gratification, though mournfully so, that her departure is here chronicled.

November 21, 1910. At his home in Denison, Henry Clay Laub, aged eighty-six. Was representative in the eighteenth general assembly.

December 22, 1910. At Toledo, Major Leander Clark, aged eighty-seven. Was representative in ninth and eleventh general assemblies. Between the sessions of those bodies he served in the Twenty-fourth Iowa, attaining the rank of major.

December 23, 1910. Levi Hubbell, aged eighty-four. Was representative in the eighteenth general assembly.

December 25, 1910. At Sioux City, John Nicholas Weaver, aged sixty-six. Was circuit judge fourteenth judicial district 1877-1884.

January 10, 1911. At Muscatine, Samuel McNutt, in his eighty-ninth year. Was representative 1864-1870, and senator 1870-1874. Was the asscciation's vice president and took great interest in its proceedings.

Also, on January 10, 1911. At Denver Colorado, Michael Joseph Kelly, in his sixty-first year. Was senator 1888-1896.

I find also the names of five others, whose death, though occurring prior to the last meeting of the association, does not appear to have been brought to the notice of my predecessor:

May 17, 1908. At Muscatine, Jacob Scott Richman, aged eighty-five. Was a member of constitutional convention of 1846; clerk House of Representatives of First General Assembly, and member of House in 1856.

November 5, 1908. At Boone, John H. Jennings, aged eighty-three. Was representative in eighteenth.

November 6, 1908. Green T. Clark, aged eighty-five. Was representative in the fifth, sixth, fifteenth, and sixteenth general assemblies.

January 2, 1909. At Mediapolis, William Harper, aged seventy-nine. Was representative in the third and thirteenth general assemblies.

February 28, 1909. Gilbert Baldwin Pray, aged sixty-two years. Was clerk of the supreme court, 1883-95.

April 16, 1909. Col. Henry J. B. Cummings, aged seventy-eight years. Represented the seventh congressional district in congress 1877-79.

For years the meetings of the association have been cheered by the presence and tuneful voice of Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek. This time we meet she is to us only a memory—a delightful one, that ought to make us grateful, as we always have been, that one so talented, so unassuming, so helpful, was with us for so many of our periodical gatherings. May she not be with us now? Does not our faith tell us that she is near? A silent benediction for the company it was such a pleasure for her to meet, and which it was such a constant source of enjoyment for those who were permitted to be of that company that heard her offerings of song.

Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, was born at Brookville, Indiana, in January, 1852. Of her childhood, as indeed of her whole life, much is told in a letter of rare beauty and pathos from Mr. James S. Clarkson, which will be presented. In 1856, the family removed to Keokuk in this state. During their residence at that city, the war began. Among the regiments gathered there for organization was the Fifteenth. While it was there, a hospital was established for the care of the soldiers who might need attention. Among the nurses at that hospital was Mrs. Smith. With her mother there, Alice visited it often, and many times with the guitar and gift as a singer, she with her ministry of song, in all the wards of the institution was ever helpful. Years afterwards, when the department encampment was held at Keokuk, the songstress had the pleasure of hearing from some of those who were in the hospital and being told of the comfort and help her ministry was to them.

In the year 1865, the family removed to Des Moines. Here service of song was continued for more than forty-five years. For most of that time she was connected with the choir of the Central Presbyterian church of the city, principally as a soloist. She was moreover a faithful worker in the church's activities. At hundreds of public gatherings she sang. With scarcely an exception she attended the G. A. R. department reunions. From the time of her coming to Des Moines, she was identified with the musical life of the capital. She sang at different times in the legislative halls. But it was not alone before crowds of admiring listeners she sang. At funerals her voice was heard to soothe and comfort the bereaved ones. At more than three thousand occasions when mourning friends were gathered around the remains of their beloved her sweet and kindly voice was heard.

This association has enjoyed the ministrations of the voice so long and so frequently that we will often feel like calling on her for one more song; and then we mourn that the "portal we call death" has closed on her and taken her even though it be to the "life elysian" whose suburb is this life of our. And so it happened on Tuesday, November 15, 1910, this gracious woman, this helpful love of all, this sweet singer in our "Israel" was found to have fallen asleep in that slumber that only opens on a broader life, a grander view.

WM. H. FLEMING.

CHAIRMAN: What will you do with this report.

MR. BERRYHILL: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that it be accepted and be published in the proceedings of this meeting.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

SECRETARY: Mr. President—We are promised sometime during the session a paper by Mr. Perry, who was a member of the State Board of Education. There are only a few of us that remember there was any such board. The constitution of 1857 undertook to make a separate organization from our legislature; that is, it had a state legislature which was intended to make law that was for the good of the schools. I am glad they undertook to carry out that law then and have it separate from the legislature. It did not work very well, and it was done away with. But I think the bill enacted by the legislature in 1858 is the best school law we have ever had.

CHAIRMAN: It is now about noon time, and immediately after we assemble this afternoon, if the Governor does not appear, we will read the communications from various persons.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I would like, for considerations which will occur very readily to the members of the Association, to move that Mrs. Chassell, daughter of Dr. Calkins, who was

a member of this Association and of the legislature, and Mr. Corydon H. Brown, be made honorary members of this Association. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: I would like at this time to appoint another committee, so they can do their work. There has been a concurrent resolution passed. I was in the House when Mr. Proudfoot, Senator from Warren county, introduced it, asking this body to be the guests of the Senate and House in the Dolliver Commemoration services. Now, it passed the Senate and was messaged over right away to the house, and I have no doubt but it has passed the House.

SECRETARY: Oh, yes, it has passed the House.

CHAIRMAN: I will appoint as committee to communicate with the Senate and House, Judge Robinson and Judge Cole, with instructions to report to them that this body is organized and ready to communicate as to any invitation the Senate and House are ready to make. I think their joint session will be in the House, anyway. But courtesy demands that we communicate with them, and I will appoint that committee if there is no objection, and they can report.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. President—I would like to have a little more definite idea as to the duties of this committee.

CHAIRMAN: Well, about all you have to do is to go there and put yourselves in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or somebody in authority, and it will be called out as a communication from the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, then you will simply have to report to them that we are organized and ready to receive any communication that the body sees fit to make; then they will report back. Of course, this joint resolution having been passed, it will all be fixed and they will make detailed arrangements as to where we will be seated, etc.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President—I would suggest an amendment to the appointment of the committee and that is that Mr. James G. Berryhill be added to that committee.

By general consent Mr. Berryhill was added as a member of that committee.

MRS. CHASSELL: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

CHAIRMAN: You are very welcome, I am sure.

MR. BROWN: One word more, gentleman. Are you expecting the music committee this afternoon?

CHAIRMAN: We are.

The meeting here adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association —The Governor of Iowa is here by invitation of this body, and we will be glad to hear from him on this occasion. Now, Governor, we will be glad to listen to you.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE: *Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association*—I take a very few moments from a very busy day to pay my respects to you and not to make a speech, for I have had no time to make or prepare one. I remember with a great deal of pleasure the occasion I spent with you a year ago. I look to the right of me and seeing the bust of one of our friends who has passed away since our last meeting makes me feel sad. And our old friend Isaac Brandt, who was so loyal and so enthusiastic, is likewise gone.

I used to look at your Association as away in the future, or through working, but on inquiry since coming in the room, I find I am three-quarters of the way up to the point of being eligible to membership in your Association. So it is not so very great deal past after all; these years go by quickly. While referring to the members of your Association in a past way I cannot forget, and ought not to forget, that splendid woman who has recently left us, whose voice was always so welcome to many of you, and who was always so ready and willing to add to the pleasure of your meetings. I refer, of course, to Mrs. Cheek, whom you all know without my naming her.

I trust that your attendance before your sessions are over is going to be larger than this, and I have no doubt, Mr. President, that it will be larger.

When we look back through the statutes of our State, as I am now compelled to do almost every day, I see the handiwork of you men, and I see written there the principles by which our State is being governed, and upon which its foundation is laid, and I find here one or more of the men who were active in connection with the adoption of our present constitution. So it is only the stretch of a life—in fact not that—since the state was organized and since the organic law of the state was agreed upon and adopted. We have made great progress in that time in many respects. Our growth has been constant and rapid and very satisfactory; our institutions have prospered and grown and enlarged and become more useful.

I have wondered sometimes if we are keeping inviolate all of the splendid principles which you folks wrote into the early laws of our state, if we are improving on them and adding to them, and if we are

keeping just up with the procession and taking advantage of all the good things that have come along that have been tried out in other states and found satisfactory. To me, those things constitute the real progress in the affairs of our state and nation. It is not the man who can originate and find something that someone else has never thought of, but he who can appreciate when a thing is held up before him and see its true value. This is true in matters of state, as well as in the affairs of individuals and in their individual capacity. So that the purpose I have had in view is not always to try to be original; that is too much trouble; I do not care so much about that, but I want to see the good things other people have originated, then I want to also put them into use for the benefit of all.

I think I shall not detain you longer. I hope that your associations may be pleasant, and I am sure they will be profitable, if in nothing else than in furnishing an opportunity for you folks to come together and meet again, and form new acquaintances, and carry away impressions and memories of our meeting together, even if no more than the mere meeting one another. We get new ideas, learn to think of each other, and keep alive the memories of the times when you were co-workers.

The man you have the highest regard for is the man who can stand the test when you have gotten up close to him. So that when we come in contact with each other, and learn more about each other, we find we are all human, and all inspired by that rule which is right, and I am sure that rule would apply to the lawmakers as to all the people of the state.

Now, wishing you the greatest pleasure and a splendid session, I retire to my office to sign a bill or two this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN: We certainly feel very grateful to the Governor to have the boldness to take the stand to talk to such a few members of this organization. He has always been loyal to do everything that he has been asked to do, and, by the way, is making a pretty good Governor.

Mr. Secretary, you may now read the letters we have.

Secretary here reads a list of letters, which will appear in the Appendix.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—It has been some time since we have had any music.

CHAIRMAN: Well, will our musical fraternity get busy now?

MR. BROWN: Gentlemen—We will sing what we have been copying about Iowa in the long ago of the past, and you can all mix in with me at any time. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—Our Secretary is out at present, and I will proceed to say what I ought to have said in the opening of this meeting. I have endeavored to follow along the lines of

the development of Iowa and its continued growth. I may have wabbled a good deal from that line, but that is the idea I want to present to the best of my ability that you may understand my view of it.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa—Under your rules it becomes obligatory upon your president to deliver the opening address at each biennial period. While it is perfectly appropriate, yet I do not like the word Pioneer: it indicates that we are growing old. I don't like to admit that I am old. I would prefer to think of my legislative colleagues as I knew them thirty-five years ago, and now as I look upon them grouped together upon the walls of my study. In those days we had only few gray hairs, but now it would be difficult to find the black hairs among the gray of your president. I don't feel that I am seventy-two years old, but seventy-two years young. I am inclined to think that the idea that we are growing old has been engendered by a spirit of jealousy in the breast of the modern statesman. If the modern statesmen think that we are old, if they will meet us on the grass in front of the capitol in a physical contest we will have half of them on their backs in about fifteen minutes. In those bygone days we dispatched business in a hurry. We did not have to go through the effort to elect a United States senator at the noon hour each day for two months. In fact we did not have so many candidates to vote for, nor were there so many political parties represented in the contest. We usually had everything cut and dried and designated some evening when we would have a short session, nominate a senator, and adjourn in about thirty minutes. If our friends over at the capitol do not get busy, they will be as gray as we are before they reach that result.

Your president was born south of the Mason and Dixon line, and in common with all mankind I love the home of my childhood. I have spent more than half of my life in my adopted state of Iowa. I have been in nearly every state in this great federal compact of ours, I have traveled some and read much of the older countries beyond the great ocean. So far as my observation goes Iowa is the best thing in sight.

At one time, at a national gathering in Boston, I had to respond to the welcome address of the governor of Massachusetts. We had met in Faneuil Hall, that old temple of liberty. In my closing remarks I said in substance, that I hailed from that proud young western state of Iowa, the best in the union; that I could prove my assertion, and that I dared them to make me prove it, and I was cheered to the echo. That was a happy thought our friend Sid Foster coined, when he said, "Of all that is good Iowa affords the best." In Iowa the development and growth have been so gradual, so even, so constant, that we often fail to comprehend its magnificent results. Let us refer to some of these results. Let us go back and look the matter over. Somewhere in the history of Iowa, which I cannot now recall, I learned that the first school teacher called

BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON

upon to report the condition of his school to the public was down in the southeastern part of the state, about Keokuk. His report was about as follows: "I have the largest school district in the world. My south line is the north line of Missouri, and my north line is the south line of the British possessions. My east line is the center of the Mississippi river, and my west line is on the Pacific coast;" indeed a magnificent school district. Shortly after that time another school district was organized somewhere in the northeast part of the state, probably near Dubuque. Taking this as the foundation under the direction of Thos. H. Benton, Theodore S. Parvin, and James Harlan, there has grown up in Iowa the most perfect, successful, and enthusiastic school system known in any western state. Let me mention another bit of history that will recall in actual figures the development of our state that seems almos incomprehensible. As a part of the records of our early legislation, I find the following:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Iowa, That our representatives in congress be requested to use their influence to have a two-horse mail hack placed on the mail-route between Fairfield and Ft. Des Moines, in the state of Iowa, said mail to be carried once a week."

I find in the same legislative document the report of the first state treasurer, Mr. Morgan Reno, as follows: "Total collections of the state revenues from all sources were as follows, $72,716.70." He further says, "Of this amount Marion county paid $5.10, Iowa county paid $14.60, Polk county paid $40.00, Dallas county $13.00; total for counties named, $72.60." The last state treasurer's report to which I have had access is 1908, when the total collections of the state were $8,321,866.32. Of this amount the counties shown above were reported as follows: Marion county, $50,-136.89; Iowa county, $60,470.14; Dallas county, $66,497.90; Polk county, $236,295.99; total, $413,400.52. Deduct from this the $72.60 and you will have the financial growth of the state between the dates mentioned.

Gentlemen, it has been a pleasure to me, as doubtless it has been to you, to play some part in this splendid march of development and success. We have unconsciously grown to be a giant; when I settled on the farm in the southwest part of Iowa, the best conveyance I had was a farm wagon with spring seats. With the same wagon I would feed cattle, throw on the spring seats, and drive eight or ten miles to church. The other fellows soon fell in line, and it was not long until they all had the same accommodations. Shortly after this I bought the first buggy that came into my township; 'twas not long until my neighbors had a better buggy than I had. The little village near which I lived was seized with an inspiration for a church. A Methodist church was soon erected. Our Presbyterian brethren also decided to build, and the Methodist people very enthusiastically assisted them in this good and great work. About this time I was herding cattle in the Nishnabotna valley in eastern Pottawattamie county, while that distinguished gentleman now in Washington as a potent influence in the administration of President Taft, Hon. F. W. Lehmann, was herding sheep a few miles off in Silver Creek valley. In those days, when we came to Des Moines, to attend state con-

ventions the delegates from the slope were designated as half-breeds from the Pottawattamie tribe. At this time Judge Deemer was learning to play baseball at Red Oak, and now ex-Governor Leslie M. Shaw was conducting a small law office at Denison. When we organized the Seventeenth General Assembly we brought John Y. Stone along with us and made him speaker of the House; in the meantime Fred Lehmann had studied law and stuck out his shingle at the capital. He made his appearance before my committee on claims as the attorney of two wild Irishmen. Fred got his claim through all right, but has not as yet divided up with the chairman of that committee. The Irishmen are living yet, and are my fast friends. During the years since our schools, and educational as well as state institutions, have grown in tremendous proportion, costing fabulous sums of money, and their influence is felt in every community, placing our state in the front rank in this great work of advancing the education and advancing the moral force of our people. Each schoolhouse, state institution, and private college appears as a mile post in our great onward march. I had it in mind to refer more extensively to the cost and expenditures of those institutions, which the loyal people of Iowa have cheerfully met, but having seen the figures in a paper prepared more elaborately in detail by our excellent secretary, I have decided it was best to have Mr. Fleming present this most valuable paper in his own way, that the organization may get the full benefit of his long experience as a public servant. I was not in Iowa during the Civil War, but I was in the Iowa State Legislature in time to introduce a bill and secure its passage, to pay the Civil War debt, and to help complete the new capitol building, and when we occupied it for the first time by the Twentieth General Assembly I had the honor of being speaker pro tem., and of doing the first work in the house of representatives in the new capitol. In looking over the list of members and mentally calling the roll I find there is today only a few of them left. Many of them have answered the roll call beyond the dark river. As I remember there is now only one in either branch of the legislature that saw service with me during the six years; that is the representative from O'Brien county in the present legislature. Since then the members who have gone since our last meeting will be properly reported by the vice-president of each congressional district to the secretary, and the part each one has played in the upbuilding of our political, material, and social institutions will be referred to in the minutes of our proceedings.

Together with the productive possibilities of the soil, which I believe to be the greatest on the globe, the manufacturing industries, the discovery and development of our mineral resources, the independence of our citizenship, our schools, and our colleges, we have rapidly stepped to the front as a proud member of this great federal compact. There is a reason for all this. The first settlement made upon our shores was that of the Puritan. When he stepped upon Plymouth Rock, and the Cavalier who landed at Yorktown, the one tyrannically moral, the other despotically heroic. Both of those types were of good blood; and yet they could never have formed a union. These two elements naturally emigrated west, they began to mingle and to intermarry, and by the time they

reached Iowa soil the blood was so well mixed that it gives to Iowa the best civilization under the canopy of heaven. This is the kind of material that has built up Iowa until every quarter section of land of the 55,000 acres composing the state is occupied by a palatial home, where hunger and distress are strangers. In your travels around the globe you will find no country where the people are so universally free and happy as upon the broad prairie of our state. In Iowa the American flag means much. To our people the stars and stripes is the proudest emblem that floats under the stars. You may ransack ancient and modern libraries, and take from the dusty shelves forgotten books in your research for a better country, happier homes, sweeter poetry, and song, but from all of your research and travel you will turn home again, and agree with me when I say that from the time the first rays of the morning sun lights up the splendor of Bunker Hill at Boston Harbor, in its transit across the American continent, until its last dying rays reflect the glory of the Golden Gate, it kisses no land so fair as that of our own state.

CHAIRMAN: We will have another song from Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President—Mrs. Chassell will favor us with a solo. If not asking too much, we hope you will all join in on the chorus.

Mrs. Chassell sang beautifully and was highly applauded.

CHAIRMAN: That is pretty good. Now let's have some more and let us all stand up to sing. Shall we not have "Marching Through Georgia?"

MR. BROWN: We will sing "Marching Through Georgia" and ask the meeting to join in the chorus. (Applause.)

Senator Abrahams called to the chair.

There being nothing further for the attention of the meeting, the further reading of the correspondence was proceeded with.

CHAIRMAN: At this point under our rules the officers to serve for the ensuing year are to be selected by a committee. There are three to be appointed, and I believe I will make that appointment at this time. The appointments to be made are the President and the Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District, etc.

Has the committee to visit the Senate and House performed its duty?

JUDGE COLE: Not yet. They have no session this afternoon. It was understood when we were together that we could not make a report until tomorrow morning.

CHAIRMAN: That will be time enough.

JUDGE COLE: I suppose, Mr. Chairman, it it about time for some more music.

CHAIRMAN: Suppose we have another song.

MR. BROWN: We will render a duet, but I would suggest we might be able to give you more classical music. We will render you "Our Old Kentucky Home."

CHAIRMAN: Well, that interests me.

JUDGE COLE: I am also interested in that.
(Song rendered by Mr. Brown and Mrs. Chassell.)

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. President—Our legislators have been very much impressed on hearing the music of Mrs. Chassell, and the State should be grateful to her, and thankful that we have succeeded so well in replacing what we have so unfortunately lost in the death of Mrs. Cheek.

CHAIRMAN: By the way, at this time we have only one Vice-President here and we had just as well work him. I move we have a song from Senator Lot Abraham of Mt. Pleasant.

LOT ABRAHAM: Mr. President—I always like to honor anyone who deserves honor, such as the one I have in mind; one who was the subject of songs that did so much good for us during the war; I refer to Julia Ward Howe. She was our friend and knew what we wanted. I will sing "Old John Brown," written by her, and I hope you will join in the chorus. (Song.) (Applause.)

SECRETARY: Mr. President—We will sometime during the session have some kind of a memorial for Mrs. Cheek. I supposed Mr. Cheek would be here, but he is out of the city and will be out for two weeks yet, but he has given me a very touching letter from Mr. James S. Clarkson. He and Mrs. Cheek were children together, Mr. Clarkson being a little the older. If there is nothing else, I will read that.

But I would ask to read another before that one.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

SECRETARY: I have what Mr. Hussey said, which I will read. (Reads.)

DEATH OF MRS. ALICE SMITH CHEEK.

"Mrs. Cheek was found dead in her bed at her residence on Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday morning, November 15. She had gone to bed at the usual hour, and from appearances she had died without a struggle soon after

MRS ALICE SMITH-CHEEK

retiring. The cause as stated by her physician was rheumatism of the heart. The death of this well known and loved lady has cast a gloom over the city; for she was known in every circle and highly esteemed by all classes. She was blessed with a beautiful voice and her ministrations at the funerals of her friends and acquaintances were numbered in the thousands. She began her musical career when a little maiden of eleven years, while living at Keokuk in the early days of the war, by singing patriotic songs to the soldiers encamped there, who were being prepared for the heroic struggles which were to come after. Since that time she has been a well known and favorite singer at the army posts and camp-fires in various parts of the state; for no such gathering was considered complete without her presence to cheer and recall old reminiscences of the heroic struggles in behalf of the Union and the old flag. God had gifted her with a beautiful voice and she used it without stint on all occasions where a heart was to be cheered or a family grief consoled. Her name among the veterans was revered because of her willingness to cheer their many gatherings with her songs; and many a tear will be dropped when the news has been received by them that her voice has been stilled on earth forever. She was a womanly woman, the wife of a soldier and closely associated with the cause for which they fought; she did much to render service to their families when occasion offered and in return received the unstinted love they showered upon her. She has garnered more love in this respect than any woman in Iowa. Her memory will be cherished long in the hearts of these grizzled veterans, their wives and children, for there was not a family so poor, nor a dwelling so poorly furnished, that she did not brighten it with her presence when duty called. Thus has passed the life of this gifted woman. Not until the Book of Life is opened will be known the many kind acts she has performed willingly and without the hope of reward. Surely such a life is worth the living and for which death has no sting. Peace to her memory.

Secretary: Now, Mr. Cheek thinks a great deal of the letter he got from Mr. Clarkson after Mrs. Cheek's death in answer to one announcing it. If it is not too long, I will read it.

CHAIRMAN: Well, we will hear it, anyhow.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES S. CLARKSON.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1910.

Dear Jesse: It is a very sad message you send me in your letter of the 20th, of the death of your sweet and noble wife, and it is the first news I had of it, as your telegram, which came just after we had moved from the city to our farm near this place, has not yet reached me, as I had given up my residence there and have not yet established an office in the city.

The news came, as all news of the death of those you love comes, as a cruel shock, both to Mrs. Clarkson and to me. I had known the dear

and blessed girl all her life, and her blessed father and mother before her; had known her in her babyhood, in her girlhood, and in all her later years; and Mrs. Clarkson had known and loved her for over forty years, and therefore practically a whole lifetime, and to both of us she had always been only less dear than our own children. We had never thought of Allie not outliving us, and as persons grow older it is a great shock to have those younger than themselves, and whom they love so dearly, pass away before they do. Allie, too, was so interwoven with our lives that she was as near to us as a member of the family. I can remember when she was born, and she was born about the same time as my second mother's only child was born—little Elizabeth, who died in her babyhood. Allie's mother and my mother were close and lifelong friends, very intimate—more intimate than many sisters are, and I can remember how the two baby girls were brought together constantly, and one loved about as much in either family as in the other. Much of our affection, after little Elizabeth died, was centered on Allie, and this love and regard for her never changed, only to increase through the whole of her beautiful life, from the now far away days at Brookville, down to the days of her sudden going away at Des Moines.

At Brookville the Smiths and Clarksons were like kinspeople. Uncle Charlie and Aunt Kitty were as dear to us Clarkson children as our own Uncle Joseph and Aunt Pamela. Allie's brothers were like brothers to us, and one of them, Edward, who came with the family to Iowa (and who died much as Allie died, as I remember it) was my dearest schoolboy chum and playmate; a fine, splendid, strong, and generous man, and true friend, all the days of his life, and who left those of us who knew him best, and therefore loved him most, nothing to remember of him that did not show good heart, manliness, and nobility on his part.

So, too, and over a longer range of years, did Uncle Charlie and Aunt Kitty, with their beautiful and useful lives, bless with their love and kindness all of us who knew them, and also everyone else who came within range of their generous lives.

It was in a family like this, and blessed with parents like these, that little Allie came into the world, to live the beautiful life she lived from her babyhood to the day of her death. She was born to be kind, generous, self-sacrificing, and helpful to others, and out of as kind a heart as ever was in the world she gave lavishly, constantly, and unceasingly all her days, and just as much and as freely when she herself was ill and weak, as when she was strong and radiant with health and happiness. Trouble and affliction to anyone was grief to her, and yet grief never made her weak, but instead seemed to call out a reserve of strength and courage with which to give cheer to those in sorrow, or to strengthen those who were weak.

With her rare gift of song, and her voice so sympathetic as to seem inspired, scarcely a week of her life passed that she was not in some stricken Des Moines home, a very angel of comfort and consolation. Her name is thus consecrated with loving tenderness and undying gratitude in hundreds of homes in Des Moines, and in the hearts of thousands of people, to whom, in her rare and beautiful gift of song, and in her rarer

and more beautiful sincerity and depth of sympathy, she brought comfort and cheer in the darkest and saddest hours of their lives. I doubt if any other human being ever carried so much of sympathy and comfort and cheer into as many homes of sorrow as your Allie and our Allie did; she who gave you your greatest blessing and greatest honor, by being your wife, and who blessed all of us who knew and loved her, with any loving service she could render us. As she was thus an angel of comfort in time of trouble and sorrow to so many hundreds of stricken families, so was she an angel of inspiration and strength on every public occasion or public meeting called for the public good, or to quicken the sense of public charity, or of praiseworthy local ambition. None of Des Moines' many orators, always so eloquent and so ready to help, and so loved in the grateful memory of the city, ever extended their ministry of help and inspiration over so many long years and in as many capacities, and in such sufficient and timely help, as our Allie did in Des Moines for forty-five long, generous years, from the time she came to the city in her gentle and beautiful young girlhood, through all the following years to her last day. It is doubtful if any woman ever rendered to the people among whom she lived more kindly, noble, generous services to people in sorrow, to movements for a larger and quicker public sympathy, and to any and all efforts for the public benefit than this gentle, modest, perfectly noble girl from Brookville rendered to all classes of people, and to all forms of public improvement or betterment, in her more than forty years of blessed work in Des Moines. It must be that her name will be treasured in love by thousands of Des Moines people, and transmitted in loving loyalty to their descendants, as but very few of Des Moines names will be loved and transmitted.

With all her great and generous work which she gave so lavishly, there never was a show of vanity or pride. God gave her so good and generous a heart, and endowed her with so much of that beautiful strength which blesses itself while bringing blessing to others, that she asked no reward but the satisfaction of knowing she had been of help to those in need of help. The story of this beautiful life, as attractive as a life could be, as we now look back to it and see it in its rare and unusual devotion and generosity, should in some way be expressed in a public memorial; first as a fitting expression of the gratitude and praise of those who received such an unusual service, and second as an example and inspiration for young people who have yet their lives to live and their careers to make, to follow. Des Moines may well afford, indeed it cannot in justice to itself fail to afford, some expression of enduring thanks and praise to one who gave so much of her life in so many beautiful and sufficient ways, to the help of the people among whom she lived, and to the city itself, as Allie so freely and so bountifully gave in all her days in Des Moines. Those of us who knew her best know how even more beautiful and tender and lovable she was in her home life, as a daughter, as a sister, and as a friend; and in later years as a wife and mother. She was ideal in all her duties, and as ideal in the tenderness as well as the fidelity of her affections. In her own home she was, from her

birth to her death, a daily blessing in her rare quality of giving both love and strength. I can remember how much of comfort and strength she gave to my mother in her later life, when, with her years growing so short, she lived much in thought of the days of her youth, as all of us do as we grow old, and found in Allie and her gentle, loving kindness to her, something of her own little Elizabeth, long since gone; a something which was of great comfort to her in the loneliness of her years. Allie had a special faculty for thus giving strength and comfort to others, and you and we know, as her parents and brothers knew, best of all, the unusual sweetness of her nature and the unusual beauty and nobility of her life; so I can understand how your grief over her loss is "almost unbearable," as you say; but it is for you to remember that while it is much to have lost such a wife it is far more to have had such a wife to lose. It is for you to remember, too, and to be thankful for, that you have a son worthy of her and of you, to bear with you the loss and to comfort you in the grief. In the strange ministry of grief, too, you will find comfort for yourself in trying to comfort him. Beyond this, and more than all, is the thought you will meet her again, as you and I both believe.

Some people say it is too strange to be true that we shall live again. There are a thousand answers to that, but one point alone is sufficient to answer and disprove it, and that is that it is not half so strange or so mysterious that we shall live again as that we now live.

So, my dear friend of many years, in closing my letter, which has become too long because I had so much affection for Allie that I could write very much more of her and still not say all I would, I send you and to your son the loving sympathy of myself and family. We want you to feel that we are very near you in your sorrow, a sorrow which comes to us all in our time and yet a sorrow which those who are gone would have us bear with courage, as I am sure you know Allie would have you do now.

With love to you and your son, and to *all* who loved Allie, I am,

Always yours,

JAMES S. CLARKSON.

To J. W. Cheek, Des Moines, Iowa.

MR. GILLETTE: I move that that letter be spread upon the records of the Association. (Motion seconded.)

CHAIRMAN: There is lots of this. By editing it it might be better; but, be that as it may, we will put the question.

Motion put and carried.

Now, members of the Association, we are pretty nearly through with the day. I pretty nearly forgot a matter we will have to consider, and that is the financial matter. Last meeting I asked the Secretary about how much the expense would be, and from his estimate it costs from $50 to $60. I don't gather from the printing how they should cost that much; but, be that as it may,

our by-laws I think fix a price for each one eligible each two years, and so far our Secretary has borne this expense himself.

MR. GILLETTE: I want to ask if there is any provision for our Secretary to receive any compensation for his labors?

CHAIRMAN: I do not think there is any in our by-laws. I have not found in them that there was; nor neither the constitution. Be that as it may, our Secretary ought to be reimbursed for what money he has expended at least.

JUDGE COLE: May we not have a larger attendance tomorrow?

CHAIRMAN: That is the reason I have avoided purposely speaking about that thing, but I want for us to think about that. I don't know whether my Senator suggested it, but that expense—something about it—thought probably a concurrent resolution could be passed instructing the Treasurer to pay the expense of this. But there has been nothing of that kind done so far, and that is, of course, with you.

SENATOR PERRY: Let's ascertain tomorrow how much will be necessary and go to work and pay it.

MR. GILLETTE: I would suggest, Mr. President, that instead of paying $1.00 we pay $2.00, and that $1.00 should go to our Secretary.

CHAIRMAN: That suggestion was made last year, or it was made in the shape of a motion—I made the motion to make it $1.00—or yourself or somebody else, moved to make it $2.00, and we raised what money we raised on that basis, but in the future it was to be $1.00 apiece. Now, if our Secretary will be kind enough from now until tomorrow when we meet to give us an estimate of what we want, we will go to work and raise it.

Now, what is the further pleasure of this body?

MR. GILLETTE: I want to suggest, Mr. President, that we have with us a member who is a survivor of the convention of 1857 that drafted the present constitution of this State, and I think we ought to hear a word from him, if it be not but a moment's speech.

CHAIRMAN: We would be very well pleased, indeed. Now, if my greyheaded friend, Mr. Peters, will do that, we will be glad.

MR. PETERS: Mr. President and Gentlemen: This is something out of the usual, although I practiced law for over 50 years; but, Judge, I reformed. I am not a talking man on any subject, or on

either side of any subject, and this is a great deal of a surprise to me. Now, it has enabled me to know what this old Lawmakers' Association is. I did not know what it was; didn't know but it was something to come here, drink coffee, champagne, hot Scotch, and talk over old memories, and so I am not prepared to enjoy the high privileges I find here.

One thing that strikes me as one of the peculiarities is that thirty-six men on the opposite side of the political fence came together for the business of making a fundamental law for the State of Iowa without some partisan advantages to be taken in some shape. As I recall the records of that body, I have no recollection of any but one instance when anything like party feeling cut any figure whatever in that convention. At that time Democrats were "gold" democrats, and they were standpatters. They had had the experience of wildcat bankers and they were opposed to that sort of business, and the committee room was occupied diligently until a chapter was formulated, submitted, and passed by unanimous vote. Within ten days from the time we had passed a certain section there was a telegram from New York banking men, headed by Horace Greeley, and there were political dissensions for a few days. They thought that we were driving capital from the State of Iowa through the legislation, and when the matter finally came to a vote to repeal the chapter that we had enacted it was a strictly party vote, and that chapter was the chapter on banking.

Now as I look over this gathering and think of it, it seems to me that I could address you in the language of the illustrious Webster, and say, "Venerable men! You have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives, that you might behold this joyous day. You are now where you stood fifty years ago, this very hour, with your brothers and your neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country. Behold how altered! the same heavens are indeed over your heads; but all else has changed!" When I think, when I reflect on how we met in that little 'stone building down in Iowa City as our capitol, and then to think that the city which I behold here has grown to its present splendid proportions within the memory of man, that used to be the home of the Indian, his residence the tepee; that within the memory of man, so remarkable a city should be built up and established with its many schools and churches, and fine structures, all ought to make people happy, make people glad to be residents of such a city.

Now, as I think of the matter, I have heard frequently about this old Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and, as I said, I did not know what it meant, and there is some reason for that. While up to the commencement of the war I had a good deal of interest in politics and had much interest in legislation, and perhaps should have participated further; but when they opened fire on Fort Sumter they shot away all the politics in me, and for the last thirty years I have taken very little interest in it, hardly enough to vote. I propose to do my duty, but instead of meeting with the Lawmakers' Association my associations have been with the military part and so I have lost touch with the old legislators. I don't know, I am past the 82 milestone, but perhaps I ought to say something regarding that military organization. It is the uppermost thought in my mind—has been for years, until I quit it. I have always been proud of the grand old commonwealth of Iowa. When troops were called for, she never was behind with her quota of men. The other day, at a meeting of a committee on legislation, I formulated a resolution that I desired to introduce before that body. I prepared it, but I do not know the exact title of the bill that is to be passed, and I wrote to a friend in Washington who is engaged in our military matters to give me certain information. He wrote me back, giving me a very modest resolution in the place of my resolution, but saying we had better have some one present it to the Iowa legislature. It is reported that the Iowa legislature would vote against it. I wrote him to return the resolution, and said in answer to his letter that I wanted to die before I would make a record that would insult a soldier. He sent me back the resolution.

Now, I just wanted to give you a little version of my idea of the way things are conducted today. I must say I had no idea of talking to you. I am aware of the fact that I have lost the language to convey my ideas, but I want to say, to illustrate, that during the four years that I wore a uniform I saw a good many little skirmishes, and some of them amounted to a considerable little fight. At the same time I never saw a regular regiment under fire but once, and it broke and ran like deer. It was a hard fight, but I saw a regiment, an Iowa cavalry regiment, form as rapidly as an order could bring their horses into line under fire, charge the same force that had driven the regulars from the field, and, upon order to open fire, gave them hell, when the Johnnies jumped out and began to run, and in ten minutes they were out of sight.

Congress said the biggest men, that run away and never fired a shot, shall be promoted and ranked above the men that did the fighting, and to the latter they say "you are reduced to the ranks, and placed along by the side of the nurse girls." But it contains an insult that should disturb the bones of our men that have gone before us, that such men as Tuttle, Crocker, and others, whose names are written high on the scroll of honor should be insulted by the Congress of the United States. They said, the next day after the first battle of Jackson, we want volunteer help to come in and said you shall receive the same treatment as the regular army, both officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers. Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation to the governors, and the governors sent out their proclamations repeatedly and repeatedly, yet since Appomattox no action of Congress, not a syllable or line of Congress has recognized a volunteer officer. It matters little with me. I have only a short time to stay at the longest, but I cannot think of departing with my recollection of association with the grand men that led Iowa in that terrible time; men that had no experience, that had no knowledge of the arts of war and yet accomplished the great things we know they did, but perhaps we will have to submit; yet I must say I am surprised; I cannot give any reason for it. However, I am just exercising the prerogative of an old man, the right to kick, and I am going to kick vigorously, unless things are changed somewhat. Gentlemen, I thank you for this privilege of speaking to you."

CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection, we will now stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION—MARCH 15, 1911.

Meeting called order pursuant to adjournment by President Clayton.

MR. PERRY: I would like to suggest that the Register shows about fifteen names. I think the best thing to do would be for each one registered to pay the $2 at once.

CHAIRMAN: In reference to this financial matter I think we had just as well take it up right now, because our Secretary has been at the expense, and somebody will have to pay it. I have been to some expense; I don't know what it is, and don't care to know, because it won't cost this body anything.

MR. GODFREY: I second the motion by handing in $2.

CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that all attending this meeting pay $2 apiece.
Motion carried.

MR. GODFREY: I move that the Secretary notify the members that the dues for the term were fixed at $2.
Motion seconded, put and carried.

SECRETARY: I have some letters which I will read at this time.

W. J. Moir, Eldora; S. A. Converse, Cresco; Senator Hughes, and Julius J. Mathews. (These appear in the Appendix.)

CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the reports of the committees. First, from the committee to visit the legislature. Judge Cole, are you ready to report?

JUDGE COLE: Judge Robinson was chairman of that committee, and we had prepared a report, and had it in readiness to respond to the invitations from the legislature when the invitations should be properly received here.

CHAIRMAN: Then we will hear from the committee on nominations.

COL. GODFREY: Mr. Chairman, the committee on the selection of officers make the following report:

President—Chester C. Cole, Des Moines.

Secretary—William H. Fleming, Des Moines.

Executive Committee—V. P. Twombly, Des Moines; Benjamin F. Clayton, Indianola; James G. Berryhill, Des Moines.

On motion the report was adopted.

The following Vice Presidents were appointed.

First District—Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.
Second District—Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.
Third District—
Fourth District—Nels Larson, Spring Grove, Minn.
Fifth District—John M. Parker, Marshalltown.
Sixth District—J. B. Weaver, Colfax.
Seventh District—E. H. Gillette, Valley Junction.
Eighth District—Lewis Miles, Corydon.
Ninth District—Wm. Groneweg, Council Bluffs.
Tenth District—A. D. Bicknell, Humboldt.
Eleventh District—Phil Schaller, Schaller.

CHAIRMAN: Now whom will we have for your Assistant Secretary?

John M. Davis was nominated and duly elected.

CHAIRMAN: We will now have a talk from Senator Perry.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, there is one feature of my address that will please you, and that will be on account of its brevity. I did not want to extend my remarks so as to become annoying or wearying.

THE FIRST BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I desire to speak of the First Board of Education in the state of Iowa. It was provided for by the constitution of 1857. It consisted of the Governor, who was ex-officio a member, and one from each judicial district in the state, there being eleven at that time. It was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor should be the presiding officer.

The first election held was on the 12th of October, 1858, and the following members were elected:

First Judicial District, Ex-Chief Justice Charles Mason.
Second Judicial District, T. B. Perry.
Third Judicial District, George P. Kimball.
Fourth Judicial District, D. E. Brainard.

Fifth Judicial District, Dan Mills.
Sixth Judicial District, Samuel F. Cooper.
Seventh Judicial District, Thomas H. Canfield.
Eighth Judicial District, Frank M. Connelly.
Ninth Judicial District, O. H. P. Roszell.
Tenth Judicial District, A. B. F. Hildreth.
Eleventh Judicial District, Isaac J. Mitchel.

Oran Faville, Lieutenant-Governor, was president of the board. Josiah T. Tubby acted as secretary until December 21, when Thomas H. Benton, Jr., one of Iowa's most famous educators, was elected. He served during the remaining time.

It met for its first session December 6, 1858, in the senate chamber of the first capitol building at Des Moines, following the first session that had been held by the senate in the winter preceding; and it adjourned December 25, 1858.

The Soldiers' Monument now occupies the site of this, the old capitol. The many historic memories of the war period have rendered this a sacred spot that cannot be more appropriately perpetuated than by the Soldiers' Monument standing thereon, as it does to impart historic and patriotic memories of the past. I regret that there is a movement being made to remove this monument from its historic site to a point more remote from the state capitol and to more private surroundings. I was a member of the senate at the time this monument was located upon its present memorable site. There was a contention at that time for its location eastward amid private surroundings, and also at a point southeastward upon one of the bluffs bordering on the bottom land. Senators Gatch, Bolter, myself, and others urged the important reasons that I have advanced why it should be located upon the sacred spot it now occupies, and our reasons prevailed; and I hope this monument may remain where it is, so that the coming ages may recall the historic reasons given for its location.

It is with sadness that I recall to mind the pleasant and interesting times of the first session, composed of such a worthy and representative membership who have passed away; and I cannot be with them more in this life. I am the sole surviving member.

The Horace Mann system of school organization, management, and education had just arisen, and was being considered; and it had many friends and advocates. Its principal feature was the township system of common schools. Judge Mason, and I, did not consider that such a radical and somewhat novel system for our common schools would be best for successful education and proper economy, and by our efforts the original bill was so modified as to leave the independent district system open for the consideration of the local districts, and in due time to be re-established by the will of the majority. Our present system of school organization is an improvement upon the Horace Mann system, and is quite efficient and acceptable.

The second session of the Board of Education convened December 5, 1859, and adjourned December 24th. The third session convened Decem-

ber 6, 1861, which was the last session of the board, as the law creating it was afterwards repealed.

CHAIRMAN: I have been very much pleased with the reading of what my brother has there, and it calls to mind in a recent visit to Boston, and in a drive out in one of the surburbs, Mann's schoolhouse, the first schoolhouse where he originated this system, we were shown that and went through it. It was quite interesting because of its being used as the schoolhouse where he founded the principles our school system was built upon.

What is the further pleasure of the meeting? We have a legislative committee coming over, and in the meantime we will have our chorister entertain us with a song.

MR. BROWN: Gentlemen, to make a meeting of this character possible we had to do some fighting to start with, so I will sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill." (Applause.)

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, can't we have a song from Father Abraham? Senator Lot Abraham?

CHAIRMAN: First let me say this—Mr. Harlan informed me and I forgot to mention it to the body, that Mr. Cummins will not be here; will not be able to be out of his house today. Now, we want a song from the statesman from Henry County, Mr. Abraham.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: My songs are all relating to the War of the Rebellion and I hardly ever know what song to sing to a gathering of this kind.

CHAIRMAN: Any war song will be all right.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: I will sing "When the Angels Call the Roll."

CHAIRMAN: Is there any other committee's report to be made?

SECRETARY: There is a paper to be read on the death of Samuel McNutt.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear the Secretary read the paper on Samuel McNutt.

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL McNUTT.

Among the most zealous of the members of the P. L. M. A. was Samuel McNutt. He attended about all the reunions after he became eligible, which was in 1889. This meeting misses him indeed. He was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was born there Novem-

ber 21, 1822. He was brought to America when he was quite s
parents settling at Newcastle, Delaware. His boyhood was sp
farm, but he early showed a taste for literary effort, and his co
tions to papers and magazines of the day attracted attention. He
a liberal education at Delaware College, in Newark, in that stat
time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He
a professorship in a collegiate institute in the state of Mississip
he remained three years. In 1854 he came to Muscatine, and a
years later was principal of one of the public schools. He the
editor of the Muscatine Enquirer, a Democratic paper of muc
the time. Next year he became associated with Joseph B.
the management of the Dubuque Express and Herald, then o
best newspapers in the state, zealously supporting Stephen A.
for the presidency. There he stayed until 1860. Then, on the
of some of the Southern states, he came out strongly for su
the rebellion, and in that interest started a paper at Dubuque,
the Daily Evening Union, in which he vigorously denounced a
all who would discourage the enforcement of the laws all over
try. The enterprise not proving successful, he became for a
of the editors of the Dubuque Times; but shortly afterwards w
to his farm in the county of Muscatine. In 1863 he was
representative from that county, and was twice re-elected.
later he was chosen to the state senate, serving in the general
ten years in all. It was during his legislative career that the
for the control of railroads arose, becoming more and more a
resulting finally, but not until after he had retired from the
the passage of the bill fixing rates of fare and freight. In
troversy, Mr. McNutt took a decided position in favor of legisla
lation of railroads, voting with Mr. Wilson, now secretary of ag
for reserving to the general assembly the power to regulate ra
granting lands to aid in railroad construction.

One of the best of public servants, and one of the worthiest o
was Samuel McNutt.

The meeting now adjourned to 2:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION MARCH 15, 1911.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will hear from General Weaver a little later, and other men that are to speak, and while we wait the Secretary will read some letters and communications from members.

SECRETARY: Mr. Epperson, Vice President Sixth District, writes:

Eddyville, Iowa, March 14, 1911.

W. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—I had expected to be with you this morning at the opening session of our association, but am detained on account of sickness of one of my assistants in the bank. I very much regret that it will not be possible for me to attend this time.

Those of our members in this, the Sixth District, who have passed beyond since our last meeting are Col. Mackey, J. G. Hutchison, and John Morrison. Mackey and Morrison, both of Keokuk county and Hutchison of Wapello. I inclose a sketch, for presentation, of Mackey and Hutchison. I wrote to a friend in Hedrick, who was better acquainted with Mr. Morrison, and requested him to prepare something regarding the life of Morrison and mail to me at Des Moines in your care. If you receive anything, open and present together with the inclosed.

I inclose draft for $2.00, payment of my assessment. Again expressing my best wishes for a successful meeting, I am.

Yours very truly,
F. M. EPPERSON.

Now, if you have no objection, Mr. Chairman, I will read this sketch of Senator Hutchison.

CHAIRMAN: All right; read it.

HON. JOSEPH G. HUTCHISON.

Hon. Joseph G. Hutchison, who passed away at his home in Ottumwa, April 9, 1910, was born September 11, 1840, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father's ancestors being Scotch. His mother's maiden name was Caldwell, and her parents came from the north of Ireland in 1798. His grandmother Hutchison, whose maiden name was Guilford, was of English descent. His grandfather Hutchison

was prominent in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, and at an early day represented a district, comprising about one-twelfth the state, in the general assembly.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph G. Hutchison, was educated at the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1862, after completing a four years' course. This institution sustains and conducts classical and scientific collegiate courses. He entered the service August 10, 1862, as first lieutenant in the 131st Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Army of Potomac, and participated in the historic battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. He also took part in the Gettysburg campaign as captain of Company I, 28th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., which regiment was mustered into service under the special call of President Lincoln, to repel the Confederate invasion. Captain Hutchison performed his duties well as a loyal and valiant officer, at a time when the country was in its greatest peril. Special mention was given him by the commander of his brigade for bravery in the charge of Mary's Hill at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Captain Hutchison had been pursuing his study of law, and graduated at the Cleveland (Ohio) Law School in the spring of 1865. In December, 1865, he came to Ottumwa and formed a law partnership with Hon. Edward H. Stiles, one of the most distinguished members of the Iowa bar. He practiced law until 1872, when he assisted in organizing the Johnston Ruffler Company, and the Ottumwa Iron Works, a very important industry that gave employment to a large number of men, and brought the name of Ottumwa to the front as a manufacturing city. In 1873 he went to Europe, on a business trip, accompanied by his wife, and spent nine months there, visiting London, a few of the larger towns of England, and the city of Paris. On the voyage home he met T. D. Foster, who was then on his way to America, with a view of establishing a large pork-packing house in the interest of John Morrell & Company, Ltd. Captain Hutchison, loyal to his own town, and as an act of courtesy to his new acquaintance, called Mr. Foster's attention to Ottumwa and the advantages it offered as the location for such an industry. The final result was that the Morrell packing-house became a fixture of Ottumwa.

The subject of this sketch resumed the practice of law in August, 1875, and continued it actively and successfully until 1879. In the latter year Captain Hutchison was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, where he served one term. In 1881, he received the nomination for the Iowa senate, by acclamation, from the Republican party, of which party he has always been a consistent member, and was elected; he was re-elected in 1885. He thus rendered ten years' service in the halls of the legislature. During his senatorial terms, he was a member of the ways and means and judiciary committees, and, it is said, he had more to do in shaping the policy that paid off the state debt, than any other man in the legislature. He was the author of the registration system for elections, which is now giving the greatest satisfaction to men of all parties, although it was opposed at the beginning by those who did not understand its beneficent effect in securing an honest ballot. Mr. Hutchison also devoted a great share of his attention to railroad legislation, and

organized the committee which took the matter in charge, and at last brought about reforms that were advantageous to the people. He received the nomination for governor from the Republican party, in 1889, at a time when reaction against prohibition was strongest. Many Republicans voted for Governor Boies on account of prohibition, and because Captain Hutchison stood manfully upon the platform of his party.

Two years afterwards, Hiram Wheeler was nominated by the Republicans for governor, as against Governor Boies, when the same issue was presented, and Mr. Wheeler was defeated by 10,000 majority—4,000 more than the majority Mr. Boies obtained over Mr. Hutchison. It thus became plain that Captain Hutchison was not defeated on personal grounds, but because people suddenly turned against the principle of prohibition, and held the Republican party responsible.

Joseph G. Hutchison was twice married. His first wife was Sarah L. Taylor, to whom he was married November 4, 1868; she died on November 2, 1896. She was a woman of strong character and unusual mental gifts and scholarly attainments, and through her influence and executive ability there remain many good works to attest her worth as a true woman of exalted character. Mr. Hutchison was married to Mabel Vernon Dixon, a daughter of Hon. J. W. Dixon, June 23, 1898. Mrs. Hutchison served as president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs from May, 1899, to May, 1901, a position which she filled with rare ability and to the entire satisfaction of the federation. She has done much unselfish and noble work for women's club interests in Iowa.

Captain Hutchison had a successful business career. He was one of the promoters of the Ottumwa National Bank, served seven years as its president, and then resigned to accept the nomination for governor. He left the bank in good condition, which has been maintained by his successors. In May, 1891, he entered upon a wholesale grocery business, in which he prospered, and which he carried on up to the time of his death.

It will be seen that he was a man of action, and took his full share of the burdens of citizenship, and he well won the honors due to those who are faithful in their convictions, and who devotedly love their country and its institutions. His first sacrifices were made when he was only a mere youth, in offering his services as a soldier on the battlefield. When he again became a citizen, he so conducted himself that his integrity and ability won recognition, and he was instrumental, to a large dgeree, in shaping the destiny of the young and growing state of his adoption. During all the years he lived in Iowa, he led the life of an upright Christian gentleman, and attracted warm friends because of his integrity and his unswerving adherence to a high standard of honor.

On motion the foregoing communication was ordered entered in our minutes.

SECRETARY: In regard to Mr. Morrison will say I have a letter from Hedrick saying none of the family are there, but when some member returns will obtain some facts and send them.

In regard to Cyrus H. Mackey we have a sketch, which I read as follows:

COL. CYRUS H. MACKEY.

Cyrus H. Mackey was born at Lewiston, Illinois, August 22, 1837. Removed to Iowa in 1855, settled on a farm near Springfield in Keokuk county. For a time worked with his father at the carpenter trade. In 1857 he commenced the study of law in the office of Sampson & Harned at Sigourney. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. He at once began the practice at Sigourney, and continued therein until 1862, when he enlisted and entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel of the same regiment, and he served until the close of the war, being mustered out in the fall of 1865. After that he returned to Sigourney, and remained in the practice of constitutional law until his death July 17, 1909. He represented his county in the Eighteenth General Assembly. September 10, 1858, he was married to Lydia A. Reed, of Springfield. In political faith he was originally a Republican and supported President Lincoln, but afterwards always upheld the principles of the Democratic party.

CHAIRMAN: This communication, if there is no objection, will be printed in our minutes.

SENATOR PERRY: I think it would be edifying to hear General Weaver sing one of his old time songs.

GENERAL WEAVER: Mr. President, I cannot do it for the reason that I had a very sore throat last night and my voice is not in fit condition, and I cannot do it.

CHAIRMAN: Is Father Abraham here? We will hear from Senator Abraham. (Senator Abraham sang "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys.")

[Gen. Weaver addressed the association in memory of Col. Henry H. Trimble, and also of John Morrison. This address was sent to Gen. Weaver for revising; which his lamented death prevented being accomplished, and the address has not been found among his papers. A sketch of Col. Trimble's career appears in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENT CLAYTON: Members of the Iowa Lawmakers' Association I am very much pleased that General Weaver has given us this excellent talk. I have been in sympathy with it all through. I think this talk has made me a better man than if I had not heard it. I knew Judge Trimble in a way. I think I first met him, perhaps, about the time he was a candidate for governor. I was introduced to him, and you could tell by the shake of his hands that

when a man knew Judge Trimble he knew a friend. I met him frequently afterwards casually—I never had to be introduced to him the second time—he knew me. He always met me with that same friendly greeting. I measured him up as a man of stern moral character—as the General has said, one of the heroes. We have lots of heroes in Iowa. Your speaker that has just entertained you is one of them, too. We are not attending his funeral now, either—he is here. I remember an occasion when he was, I think, running for president on a party ticket, when he had an appointment at Pulaski, Tennessee, and they sent him word at Nashville that he must not come there; that if he did they would kill him. The central committee of his party and of the Democratic party, as I got the story, went to him and said, "You must not go to Pulaski. You will not get back alive." He straightened himself up and said, "I am going," and he did go, and he got back, and he made the same kind of a speech which it is natural for General Weaver to make, mixed with the crowd around there, and finally got in a carriage and was driven back to Nashville. I saw that in the Chicago Inter Ocean—clipped it out. Although General Weaver did not agree with me in politics, I sent the clipping to him and congratulated him on it. So I am glad that General Weaver is with us.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: Mr. President—I wish to announce the committee from the legislature.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, please arise. Senator Proudfoot, we are in session and ready to receive your communication.

SENATOR PROUDFOOT: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, the representatives of the 34th General Assembly of Iowa are here to invite you to attend in a body the memorial service to be given in honor of our late lamented Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver. Seats will be furnished. It will be at the hour of 2 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: We will send you an answer over to the Senate Chamber.

MR. PERRY: Judge Cole is before the committee over at the capitol now.

CHAIRMAN: I will appoint you to proceed to the capitol and notify the committee of the facts which have just transpired.

MR. BULLOCK: I would like to make a motion that we tender the thanks of this body to General Weaver for the very able address he has delivered.

Motion seconded and carried by standing vote unanimously.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gillette, if you are ready with your address on Mr. Isaac Brandt, we will listen to you.

EULOGY ON THE LIFE OF ISAAC BRANDT.

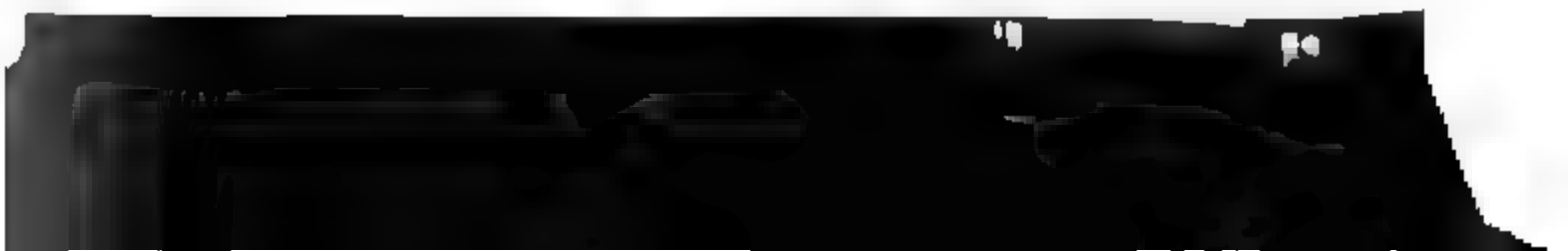
Our honorable and honored Secretary, Isaac Brandt, has left us at the ripe age of eighty-two.

Some zoologists claim that, given a single bone of an extinct animal, they can build up the body complete, just as it was and tell whether the creature was herbiverous or carnivorous; but, better than that, a good judge of character, given the picture of the face of one deceased, can read from it the life history, the peculiarities, and the motives of the person pictured. Such a person could take this vivid picture of our friend, Mr. Brandt, and read from it his attributes, his motives, his life, for it tells the story, without words, of his great heart, his sympathy, and his chastity. It tells of his life work largely for others; of his perseverance, of his temperance, of his desire for justice, of his integrity and longevity, and many other things.

Isaac Brandt was born and reared upon a farm near Lancaster, Ohio. He was the youngest of twelve children; his opportunities as a boy were very limited. At sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the cobbler's trade, and his small earnings went to the family until he was of age. However, he learned a lesson in industry, which made him a most active and useful man, and may be this hard education was the best for him after all. At twenty Isaac visited New York City as a cowboy. There he called upon the famous Horace Greeley in his sanctum, who hardly gave him a look, but told him to write an account of his trip to New York, and send it to him. This Isaac did, and it was published in full in the New York Tribune, which greatly pleased Isaac. His first literary attempt was a triumph; it helped to give him confidence in himself. In 1858, after living a short time in Indiana, where he served one term as sheriff, Mr. Brandt moved to Des Moines, then a town of four or five thousand, and here he spent the rest of his days.

It would require a book to tell of all his labors for the town and for the state. He was a most active anti-slavery man, and gave the first twenty-five cents he ever earned, for himself, to a fugitive slave. He helped these all he could on their way to freedom. While some of our union generals were sending back fugitive slaves to their masters, even such as brought important information from the rebel camp, Isaac Brandt was welcoming such with food and shelter and assistance to the North.

Isaac Brandt was a tireless worker in the cause of temperance. He was a school man, and worked with his own hands upon one or more of our new school buildings to keep the expenses within the appropriation. He was always overloaded with work, but never too busy to stop and assist



anyone in distress. I cannot tell of the honorable offices he filled, nor of his family; nor can I tell of the work he did further than to say, that if you would blot out all the records of his useful life you must level this capitol, for he helped secure the appropriation to lay its cornerstone. You must obliterate the state fair park, for he raised half the money for its purchase; you must level some of our fine schoolhouses which he helped secure; you must blot out our system of parks, of which we are so proud; you must also destroy many of our roads, notably Grand avenue, for which he was responsible.

Mr. Brandt retained the spirit and good cheer of youth until the last. No trials or business reverses could break that spirit; he never complained.

Mr. Brandt did his own thinking, had no superstition, no fear of death. When he breathed his last, flags dropped to half-staff upon our capitol, and in all our parks.

Edward H. Harriman, of New York, died at nearly the same time that Mr. Brandt passed away. Mr. Harriman was buried in a chiseled vault upon his own estate of 43,000 acres in Orange county, New York. Mr. Brandt could boast of no such boundless domain, but he died richer by far than Harriman, for he had pre-empted homesteads in the hearts of the people.

Two years ago, after the visit of the Pioneer Lawmakers to the legislature, we as usual called in a body upon the governor. While in the governor's room, Mr. Brandt said he had a very pleasant duty to perform; that the Pioneer Lawmakers, who greatly esteemed Mrs. Cheek for her kindness in singing at their meetings, desired to make her a little gift as evidence of their appreciation. He then handed her an eagle. She tried to reply but could only answer with tears. Mr. Brandt bent over her and said, "Mrs. Cheek is crying now, but she will give us one of her sweet songs as soon as she can wipe away these tears." This so amused her that she broke forth into song, which closed our meeting.

Mr. Brandt was a clean and humane man; never defiled his mouth with tobacco; never touched alcoholic drinks; never abused dumb animals. Lift your hats when you speak his name; he was nature's nobleman. When he fell asleep a great man passed away. May beautiful flowers climb upon his grave to bloom! May his memory remain green forever!

CHAIRMAN: It is not worth while for me to say anything after the very excellent manner in which the speaker has presented this matter with reference to our ex-Secretary; we are all too well acquainted with his character. Ever since I came to Iowa, which was in 1873, I have heard of Isaac Brandt, and I have been with him in the meetings of the Old Tippecanoes, the Pioneer Lawmakers, at socials in residences in Des Moines, and at churches, and it is not worth while for me to attempt to add anything to what

has been said. The paper just read by Mr. Gillette will be included in our minutes.

SECRETARY FLEMING: I would like to add something from Mr. Tac Hussey in reference to Mr. Brandt.

CHAIRMAN: We will have that, Mr. Secretary.

A UNIVERSALLY LAMENTED CITIZEN.

On Sunday night, the 12th of September, 1909, at near the midnight hour, the death angel stole into the sleeping room of Hon. Isaac Brandt and caused his loving heart to cease beating. It was a painless death and the change came so quickly that he probably did not realize it until he awakened to the new life in the great beyond. It was the form of death he would have chosen. In a conversation not long ago he said: "I do not wish to linger in suffering for a great while. I have always dreaded the waiting in a helpless state for the change which must come to all. I have lived an active life, and the thought of being a helpless old man has given me many anxious thoughts." Nature had been very kind to Mr. Brandt, by endowing him with health and strength far beyond the average man, and like Moses, whose eyes were undimmed and whose natural forces were not abated, he has passed to the land of shadows, lamented by all; but the memory of his good works in this city will be known and read by the future generations for many years to come. The park flags hanging at half mast for two days told the mute but eloquent story of the man whose heart beat with love for his adopted city and whose heart and hands made possible the beautiful pleasure places now enjoyed by the citizens that are now here and the thousands that are yet to come. Mr. Brandt was a man of energy and a doer of things. Who among our young men were not thrilled by his efforts to better his condition by becoming a drover in the earlier days when common carriers were unknown, and driving large herds of cattle to market over the Alleghany mountains to eastern markets and footing it back to his then Ohio home. What a task was set for the rising generations of those days, and how bravely it was undertaken for the pitiful sum of "twenty-six cents per day and keep." Mr. Brandt was never ashamed of honest labor. Today his shoemaking kit may be seen, kept by him until the day of his death, which in life was exhibited to friends with a pardonable pride. His work in Des Moines, public and private, has been well done, nor in the web and woof of life's thread from which he has woven an indestructible and enduring piece of cloth can be found a flaw or snarl. He was a man with a purpose in life; and that purpose seemed to be to do all the good he could. His strength was ever equal to his will power. When he did not have money to ride, he walked. This will account to some extent for his four days' tramp to Council Bluffs on a tour of inspection. He was one of the early east side merchants, and to him in all the history of Des Moines was accorded the privilege of receiving a cargo of heavy goods delivered by the steamboat "Little Morgan," in 1862, at his

store where the Chicago & Northwestern railroad depot now stands. His records of the old settlers, Tippecanoes, Octogenarians, and other societies with which he was actively connected, will stand as the authentic history of those organizations, unquestioned. His life, notwithstanding many dark clouds, has been cheerful, hopeful, and helpful. His hand has ever been stretched forth to help the needy and distressed. He had a way of looking on the bright side of things which was contagious, and men coming to him for aid were cheered up and helped to see that their condition, while bad enough, might be much worse. There come to a majority of men some time in their lives bereavements and financial reverses. Such a bitter cup was placed to his lips, and which he drank with an inward shrinking, yet not a groan was wrested from his lips, and none but his most intimate friends knew the anguish of his heart. Surely such a life is worth the living, and the man who can taste the wormwood cup and smile is a greater hero "than he who taketh a city." He was a lover of trees, many of which his hands planted remaining in place, telling the story of tender hands and a thoughtful care. In his rides over the country many beautiful trees were discovered by him, their beauties noted, remembered and pointed out to friends. He looked upon trees as personal friends. He carried them in his mind and was never so happy as when sitting under the shade of one of his favorite trees in the parks and discoursing on their beauties, their age and lasting qualities. A man who found "sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything," ought not to be judged in a harsh way nor criticised because he found more food for reflection and true worship for the God who has made everything beautiful in its season. He may have read somewhere that the "groves were God's first temples," and that men may worship the Supreme Being beneath a spreading elm as truly as in the most elegantly appointed house of worship in the land. He has passed to the better life and has left a record of good deeds which our people would well do to emulate. He will be missed in every circle in this busy life, a builder up of our city, the life of the several societies which were a pleasure and a joy to him for many years. He has gone to his grave lamented by two sons, a daughter, and a host of old friends who walked hand in hand with him in life, even to the parting of the ways.—Tac Hussey.

We have on tomorrow until 2 o'clock to loaf around here or do business, or however we will spend the time to the best advantage. Now, my own feeling is, I would like to adjourn now until 10 o'clock and hear Judge Cole and Senator Young, and that is about all we have got except that meeting over at the capitol. And I don't know but what it would be a good plan to adjourn now until 10 o'clock tomorrow and then hear Judge Cole and Senator Young and wind up our business. I am pretty sure our place of meeting over there will be in the open rotunda between the two Houses—perhaps at the head of the stairs. Now, I think we had just as

well adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and meet here and finish up our program.

Meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., March 16, 1911.

MORNING SESSION, MARCH 16, 1911.

Meeting called to order by President Clayton, pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Is the committee on invitation ready to report?

JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. President, your committee to notify the General Assembly that its invitation to attend the memorial services in honor of Senator Dolliver has been received and to accept the invitation, respectfully reports that it has performed that duty.

Senator Perry offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking the president for the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of the position.

PRESIDENT CLAYTON: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I feel very grateful to you for the action taken. I have been so very busy that I am sorry I have not done more to make this a success, but fortunately I have had a very good and very efficient Secretary, and I have written a great many letters, and talked with all that I came in contact with, and tried to work it up the best I could considering the amount of work I had to do of my own. I have had the warm support of everybody connected with it, and have got a good many letters that have not been reported here, being more of a personal nature, and I am proud that I am one of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, and I want to assure you that Judge Cole will have my support in the future, or whoever may run it while I live in Iowa, and while I am in existence, and I do not expect to leave Iowa. As I said yesterday or the day before that I had traveled all over two continents, the best part of the world, and Iowa is the best thing in sight; it is the best State in the Union. I can prove it, and I dare you to make me prove it, and in the National Congress it has become a by-word that Iowa is the greatest state in the galaxy. As Judge Harlan, of Kentucky, in some correspondence I had with him said, "Kentucky has some of as fine type of people as any other place under the sun, and some others not so fine." This is true of some other states, but perhaps more true of Kentucky than anywhere else, as they have some feuds that last as long as there is anyone

JOHN ADAM KASSON

connected therewith living, but the social and financial atmosphere of Iowa is the best I know of. I thank you for the resolution.

Gentlemen, Judge Cole is to make an address to us on John A. Kasson, and we have been putting that off until we got some other arrangements fixed. Judge Cole, if you are ready we will now be glad to hear you.

JUDGE COLE'S TRIBUTE TO JOHN A. KASSON.

John A. Kasson was an exemplar and embodiment of the highest type of Vermont character and culture. He was born in that state on January 11, 1822. He was cultured in the fundamentals of her common school education; and an academic course, and the crowning and apex of his culture, which was very fine, was obtained from the state university of his native state. After graduating therefrom, he pursued the study of law in the state of Massachusetts, where he remained for some years, and with his energy and untiring industry he made himself known and felt through the instrumentalities before him.

He was prominent in the free soil movement, which culminated in 1848 in the nomination of Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president. He continued the practice of law for some years, but went early in the fifties to St. Louis and entered upon the practice there. At that time the commercial intercourse of Des Moines and Iowa was very largely with St. Louis and not with Chicago. Nature's avenues had indicated the propriety and advantage of that; and nature, being true to herself, accepted and used that which had been provided until the artificial avenues of commerce by rail were established through enterprise and capital with Chicago, much more conveniently and directly than with St. Louis. There was an instance where art triumphed over nature, for the commerce and business between Des Moines and St. Louis were very much curtailed; and her whole trade facilities were concentrated at Chicago, and that, too, within the period of a very few years after the construction of those arteries leading to that city.

Mr. Kasson came to Des Moines, as I remember, about November, 1857, less than a year and about six or seven months after I had myself come. This was not the capital city when I came, but had become the capital city when Mr. Kasson came. There came to Des Moines about that time, including myself, four lawyers, Mr. Kasson coming in November, Mr. Thomas F. Withrow from Ft. Madison, but earlier from Wisconsin, in the same month, or early in December; and Mr. Charles C. Nourse, coming in the spring of 1858 from Van Buren county, where he had lived for a few years and become somewhat prominent in political affairs, having been successively clerk of the house and secretary of the senate at Iowa City. Thereby four attorneys were added to the bar of Des Moines within the space of a year.

Mr. Kasson was an active man. Indeed, I put that in the summary of his Vermont character; but he had the broader culture which few men

had in the west at that day. He was most remarkable in his knowledge of philology, surpassing, to my knowledge, any other man whom I ever met.

In 1858 the political contest was not very remarkable in Des Moines or in Iowa; but Mr. Kasson was made, as I remember, at the meeting of the state convention, in June, chairman of the state central committee of the Republican party. He was very industrious, and so industrious and untiring that he always made good—to use a modern and very expressive term—in that position; and he was continued in it for the next year, and during that year there was a most heated campaign in Iowa.

It was between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Democratic ticket being headed by Augustus C. Dodge, who had been United States Senator during the entire period from the admission of the State into the Union, except during the years he was our minister to Spain. He was a very able man; his public service in the Senate had cultured him well in politics, and there was no man held in higher esteem. His father, General Henry Dodge, had been Governor of Wisconsin, and had served with his son in the Senate. No man in Iowa wielded a greater personal influence than he. On the other ticket was a more or less new man to the eye of the public, although he had been prominent in Ohio, Samuel J. Kirkwood. The fact was, that, while the experience of Senator Dodge had been in congress—and I deem the American Congress to be the very best school for culture in history, in politics, in statesmanship, to be found on the face of the earth, and more especially the House of Representatives; and General Dodge's experience, which had been long there, ought to have given him the capacity to override Kirkwood, yet the zeal and the eloquence, and the very unusual mental force and aggressiveness, of Samuel J. Kirkwood made him a victor on the stump. The campaign was a very exciting one, and it was conducted on that side by Mr. Kasson in a masterful way, and the victory was to the Republican party and to Samuel J. Kirkwood.

The State, you will remember, had up to 1854 been very strongly Democratic. In that year James W. Grimes, a Whig and later a Republican, was elected Governor of the State over Curtis Bates of Des Moines, who was a most excellent man, but not strong on the stump, or otherwise.

In 1857 Ralph P. Lowe was elected Governor of the State over Ben M. Samuels, the Democratic candidate, a very able, strong man. The new constitution had been adopted shortly before that time. At the election of 1859, to which I have referred, and which resulted in the election of Samuel J. Kirkwood over Augustus C. Dodge, his Democratic opponent, and which campaign was under the supervision and very largely managed by Mr. Kasson as the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, there were to be elected three judges of the Supreme Court, it being the first election of such judges under the new constitution. I was myself one of the candidates for judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. My associates on the ticket were Charles Mason, who was the first and only chief justice of the territory, and Thomas S. Wilson, who was

one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the territory from its beginning to its ending. My associates on the ticket were venerable men, while I was only about thirty-five years of age and had been a citizen of the state a little over two years when nominated. Our opponents on the Republican ticket were Ralph P. Lowe, Lacon D. Stockton, and Caleb Baldwin. The masterful and most creditable manner in which Mr. Kasson conducted the campaign led to our defeat by about 2,200 votes.

In this work Mr. Kasson so endeared himself to the Republican party that he was elected one of the representatives of the state to the Wigwam Convention in Chicago in that year. His ability and culture and activity made him one of the most prominent men in the Iowa delegation. He was one of the most potent influences, in the state or elsewhere, which led to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president, and he contributed very largely to the framing and adoption of the platform whereon Mr. Lincoln was elected to the presidency.

During that time, and down to February, 1861, Mr. Kasson's law office was adjoining my own in the Sherman block, still standing at Third street and Court avenue, and I well remember his departure in company with H. M. Hoxie to attend the inauguration of President Lincoln. No information was given up to their leaving that either of them was a candidate for, or would accept, any office under the incoming administration; but within a few days after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln it was announced that John A. Kasson of Iowa had been appointed first assistant postmaster general, and later that Herbert M. Hoxie was appointed United States marshal for Iowa. Mr. Kasson entered upon the duties of that office, and then, as everywhere, his untiring Vermont energy and industry, which was indefatigable, secured for him and for the government, and especially for that department, very great advantages.

It was Mr. Kasson, who was possessed of remarkable constructive capacity, that provided the first railroad mail lines, not in their fullness and breadth as now, but he initiated it, and is entitled to the credit of having established that feature of our mail service, which has now come to be so indispensable to us.

I am now moved with no disposition to lower the character of the man by saying it, that Mr. Kasson was more or less a reticent man respecting his plans and purposes. He was a keeper of his own counsel. He had very few confidants. I lived, in my first settlement here and his first settlement here, just across the street from him and became very well acquainted with him and his wife, who I may say, in passing, was a very cultured woman and quite his equal, the most politic and strong in her mentality of any woman I ever met. The two were absolutely well mated, and could achieve a triumph in any community, I think, here or elsewhere,

Mr. Kasson during his service, which was well approved and appreciated, was not unmindful of his friends. He gave to them due attention and their wants received a full share of his time and service, and his district was benefited in every way a district could be benefited by a man faithful to his party.

In 1862, Mr. Kasson was nominated by the Republican convention for this, the then Fifth, district for Congress. His nomination was quite a surprise to the people of the district, for Thomas H. Benton, then of Council Bluffs, was by many people expected to be the nominee; but Mr. Kasson's services to the government, and the prominence given to him thereby, and the possibilities coming through the appointment of postmasters, which belonged to his department, contributed doubtless to his success in the convention. He was triumphantly elected, served his district well, and so well that he was nominated and elected for the second term. It is impossible to enumerate the congressional enactments to which he contributed so much, and which were of immeasurable benefit to the country at large, as well as to the people of his own state and district.

After that he was succeeded in Congress by another, and he was then elected to the state legislature and served in that body for three terms. Then the people of Des Moines especially, and many people of the state generally, thought that Iowa had gone along far enough in a very humble capitol, which had been provided by the generosity of some citizens of Des Moines, which generosity had brought nearly every one of them into financial embarrassment. Mr. Kasson, ever true, industrious, and indefatigable in contending for the construction of a new capitol, managed during his second term in the legislature to secure the passage of the necessary law; the bill having been prepared by him for the erection of that capitol, of which Iowa has ever since been proud. I refer to these matters to confirm my estimate of Mr. Kasson that he was not only cultured and competent in that way, but that he was industrious, energetic, and ever faithful. I do not know that I can give you with any certainty the details of his subsequent history, but he was re-elected to Congress and served four further terms in that body.

I neglected to mention that early in his service as first assistant postmaster general, and before entering the first Congress to which he was elected, he was made a special agent or delegate to a postal convention in France, where he secured conditions advantageous to the government, and especially the postoffice department. From his efficiency there as elsewhere, President Lincoln came to appreciate his great usefulness.

Afterwards he was appointed minister to Austria, and later to Germany, and there rendered most valuable service to his government. Indeed, his thorough and ever-abiding industry and activity made his labors most valuable.

It so happened that his departure from Des Moines to attend the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln ended his actual residence and home with us, and yet he maintained a home here. He built one, and had a right to call Des Moines his home, although his official duties called him largely away; yet I think he never failed, down to quite late in life, to come to Des Moines a portion of the year and he maintained his interests with our people.

I have spoken of the fact that he had not many confidants; some have said that he had not any; but they were mistaken about that. He had confidants, and they were here, and some of them whom I remember were ever faithful. Joseph M. Griffiths and his brother Harry H. Griffiths.

Simon Casady, and very many others, and I remember up in Dallas county, Cole Noel, who was the leader of the Republican party in that county and its most efficient organizer, and who always led to victory for Mr. Kasson and the party.

There were fights for the congressional nomination in this district. One of them was with Mr. Frank W. Palmer, editor of the Register, who was successful at first, but two years later Mr. Kasson carried off the prize. Another of his contests was with Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, wherein the General was victorious.

Mr. Kasson's high culture, of which I have spoken, and especially his thoroughness in philology, fitted him in an especial degree for service in the line of diplomacy.

Later he was appointed by President McKinley to negotiate treaties in respect to tariff revenues under the Dinglcy tariff law. He entered upon this duty with zeal and earnestness and succeeded in completing numerous treaties, largely of reciprocity with various nations, which met with the highest approval of the president. Their rejection by the senate caused Mr. Kasson gradually to cease his efforts in that line, and finally to withdraw from them.

Mr. Kasson was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and always manifested much interest in that connection. He gave by his will to that church a large portion of his property, which was not inconsiderable.

After his death his remains were brought here for burial, and were placed in a crypt in Mr. Casady's vault at Woodland cemetery. The large attendance at the entombment manifested the affectionate regard in which he was held by the people of his home city.

ADDRESS OF HON. JULIUS J. MATHEWS.

I ask my hearers to go back with me to the middle of the last century. I call your attention to the conditions that surrounded us at that time. The state of Iowa had a population of about 200,000. Every family could own a farm, the land for the same costing about $200.

We were an enthusiastic people. We looked with pride upon the two great rivers that washed the eastern and western shores of our state. The day of railroads had not come. An immense passenger and freight business was done by the steamboats. They carried the mails and we got our daily papers from St. Louis. In the days of which I am writing there were Whigs and Democrats. Previous to 1854 the Democrats were in the majority in Iowa.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise had been accomplished, and this precipitated an issue the result of which was the election of James W. Grimes to the governorship and a Whig or Republican legislature. We had been for thirty years denouncing the British government for barbarities practiced in the war of 1812, and especially "for the shooting up"

of the City of Washington. The war with Mexico had resulted in the acquisition of Arizona and New Mexico by the United States.

How to govern those territories at once became a live question, which I am happy to say, is now, after sixty years of discussion, about to be settled. The slaveholder had always contended that he had a right to move his slave property into the territories.

There were two classes of statesmen in those days. One class believed that the union of the states was perpetual. The other class maintained that any state could secede from the union at its pleasure. I heard this question discussed during all of the early years of my life. The question was never settled till General Lee surrendered to the man whose body rests in the tomb at Riverside, but whose name must ever be inscribed highest in the list of the immortals.

Sixty years ago people north and south were reading the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The anti-slavery societies were publishing much interesting literature. The reading of these publications that have come down to us of the present day is likely to create the impression that people were sitting up of nights trying to devise means whereby slavery could be got rid of.

The subject was a good one for newspaper discussion. Truth compels me to say that few people were interested enough in the subject to risk their lives or spend much money to relieve the wrongs inflicted upon the slave. There never was a time when the sentiment against slavery was so strong in the North as to enlist any considerable number to advocate war to destroy it. Any administration that favored liberating the slaves would have been swept from power at the first opportunity.

The recruiting of an army for such a purpose in the North would have resulted in failure, if not revolution. I believe I speak the sentiment of a majority of the people of that day, when I say that they believed a worse thing than slavery might have happened to the negro, as, for instance, to have been left in his original savage condition in the country of his origin.

There was sometimes fear expressed that a servile insurrection might occur. There was no time when such a rising could have been successful. The least movement of that kind would have brought disaster and death to those involved. Pitted against the white man, the negro is the most helpless being alive. The two great political parties were on record as opposed to the abolition of slavery in the states.

Speculation as to the ultimate destiny of the negro was then blind as it is now. We expected him to be a slave forever, or at least till every one then living was in his grave. A few negroes escaped to the North each year, but for every one that escaped a hundred black babies were born. The free negroes were not allowed the rights of citizenship. They were not allowed to testify against a white man in court. They were not allowed to vote. Negroes could not vote in Iowa till 1868, and were not eligible as legislators till 1880. Sixty years ago, so far as any human eye could see, there was not the slightest hope for the emancipation of the slaves. Nothing short of the subjugation of the white people of the South could do it, and this was not thought of.

The attempt of the southern states to secede from the union caused the war. Their failure resulted in freedom for the negro; and I maintain that the emancipation proclamation was the most important, as well as the most righteous, document that ever was penned, save and except the writing by God himself on the tables of stone of the law delivered to Moses at that most wonderful interview in the mountains. The slaves had worked for their masters for two hundred years. No one could say that they were unhappy. With rare exceptions they showed no ambition to be free. Even when the war came, they could not see that this was their opportunity.

I note these characteristics of the Iowa farmer; each one desires to own, if possible, at least a quarter section of land. He aims to occupy this with his family exclusively. We may thus count four families to the square mile. This number is enough. What the newspapers call "intensive" farming is not practicable. It takes too much labor and too much fertilization.

The farmer will not tolerate idlers. One who has no employment is usually by the force of circumstances compelled to move to town or leave the state. If this reduces population, so be it. A dense population is not desirable.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I see Mr. John L. Crawford, who is an old citizen of Iowa, is present with us. He never held a state office, so far as I know. I do know this of him: He was clerk of the courts of Linn county for a great many years, and while acting in that capacity he provided a copy of docket and which has been accepted by the state throughout; the docket composing everything upon it, and it has become the accepted docket throughout the state, and as much as it could have been if he had been in the state legislature and passed the law for it. He has been the secretary of the Octogenarian Association and the Old Settlers, and is a man of more ability and experience in that line than any man here. Now, I want to move that he be made an honorary member of this association.

Motion duly seconded and unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I believe this closes our program—that is all the work laid out and we will adjourn to meet at the governor's office in the capitol at 1:30 this afternoon.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The association met at the office of the governor of the state at the appointed hour; whereupon the members proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives, where it took part in the memorial services in honor of Senator Dolliver. The members were assigned seats near the speaker's chair. After invocation by Rev. George A. Scott, of the First M. E. Church of Des Moines, and appropriate music, a telegram was read from Mrs. Dolliver, as follows:

Yonkers, N. Y., March 14, 1911.

HON. PAUL STILLMAN, *Speaker, House of Representatives*:

Kindly express at the memorial services my deep regret that I am unable to be present. If I could express in one sentence Mr. Dolliver's purpose in his struggle for the right, it would be that the children of tomorrow might have their equal opportunity. I believe that Iowa will not soon forget this sacrifice.

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER.

"Lead, Kindly Light" was rendered by First M. E. Church choir.

Hon. Leslie E. Francis, president pro tem of the senate and presiding in the joint convention, introduced the speaker of the day, and briefly addressed the audience.

SENATOR FRANCIS' ADDRESS.

We are assembled here this afternoon to honor the memory of one of the greatest of Iowa's sons. From that day more than a quarter of a century ago when Jonathan P. Dolliver spoke as temporary presiding officer of a great state convention of his political party, his fame as an orator has steadily grown, until almost every school boy in the land is familiar with his eloquence and power.

I have heard him many times and upon many topics, and always and everywhere, whether in the political forum, on the Chautauqua platform or in the halls of Congress, his manner has inspired, his thoughts have burned deep, and his wonderful power as an orator has led and captivated those who listened to the magic of his words.

In late years I had come to look upon him as the greatest orator using the English language—a fit companion for the mighty Burke in his

defense of the American colonies, or Webster in his masterful reply to Hayne.

I had often thought that some day I would write to him how much I admired his great power and genius, but, alas, before that letter was written, the call to a higher life was answered and the great advocate of the people was no more.

I cannot speak words of praise to him now—they fall upon ears cold and deaf to us, but tuned to music of a higher sphere, yet I can say them to those who live and love his memory, and mourn with us his loss.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was of the common people; his greatest delight was in their service, and his memory will be forever cherished by those for whom he labored.

But I will not trespass upon the time of the speaker of the day, who knew Senator Dolliver through long years of service together, and who will now address you with words rivaling in eloquence those of the lamented dead, in whose memory we today gather.

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT G. COUSINS.

Members of the General Assembly of Iowa:

Your greatly esteemed invitation, which I could regard but virtually as a complimentary command to appear before you on this memorial occasion, could not fail to bring to my mind another occasion many years ago, when occupying seat numbered 69, on yonder aisle, another General Assembly—the Twenty-first Assembly of our state—elected me for a far different duty to perform in a matter then pending before the Senate. And little, indeed, could it have been imagined at that time, that a quarter of a century later, I should be bidden by this assembly to say in such way as I am able a few words in memory of one who has been the friend of all of us and who was then my earliest companion in the campaigns of his adopted commonwealth and of this, my own native state.

But the destinies of men can seldom be foreseen, and fate forever loves to mystify the future and the plans of men.

Nevertheless, it seemed certain to many of us then that Jonathan P. Dolliver was made and marked for eminent success.

No words of mine are needed now to fasten up the fame which by his great abilities he wrote across the nation's sky. No praises or encomiums are required to carry his illustrious name into the devoted households and the hamlets and the cities of the state of Iowa.

Human life, in fact all life, is the strangest and most wonderful of the mysteries. So, too, is death—save for the teachings of some philosophers—likewise mysterious. But the natural phenomena of autumn time with gently fading colors, with swift receding vigor, seem almost easily accounted for—an inexorable, known, expected fact. The setting sun and all its twilight hues are sure, decided, known, and fixed as is the picture painted by the artist's brush.

But who feels certain of the dawn and of a single day, much less of the course of a human life. Will the sign of Aries or Leo, or Sagittarius or Aquarius, or any sign or star under which a human life starts out,

determine a spirit's course, its rising or its downfall? Not so. The teachers of the zodiacal science tell us that the possibilities of one born in the sign of Aquarius are greatest of all and also may be the poorest and the worst. How then is a human life to be separated from the infinite mysteries that attend it? Who can know what bloom of sunny clime or frigid zone or axioms of our childhood faith, or mystic teachings of some far-off land shall lift, or thwart, or turn aside, or guide straight onward to its fairest goal a human soul. How is it that in one case environment, associations, or conditions shall inspire a human mind so that it leads on to the splendid glory of uncommon and incalculable achievement, may be by winning the souls of men with magic eloquence or thrilling them with melodies so great and sweet that they seem almost to have been dying through all the centuries of time with the pain of silence; and in another case of the very same conditions and environment, some other human being seems ignominiously to lose itself along the way of life without achievement or distinguishment and without the exultation of success.

I have sometimes thought that the secret of it all is like the secret of a perfect love, which in our mortal world can never be without complete, unstinted sacrifice of self.

However all this may be, the man whose brilliant and unusual career and character we memoralize today, achieved and felt in fullest measure the exultation of singular success. He put his life upon the altar of his hope and art, and there it was consecrated to the end.

To be born of frugal, healthy parents in an environment that is stimulating, is a great advantage.

The green fields of Virginia far away, and the hills and vales and mountains of that statesman-holding commonwealth, first heard the voice of Jonathan P. Dolliver. They had heard the unctuous and exhorting voice of his dear old father before him and had heard the voices of seven of our presidents in their youthful days. But Virginia was the cradle also of thousands whose reputations never crossed its borders. Dolliver was also born in a most favorable sign, on the 6th day of February, 1858, but millions, of whose names the world you and I have never heard, first saw the light in that same sign and under that same lucky star.

Educated well at home and finished with a college touch, our seventeen-year-old Virginian looked above the mountains of his birthland, took the sun for his pilot and Horace Greeley for his adviser and started on foot for the empire of the pioneers. We were all here waiting to help him and to shout for him. Both of my grandfathers had been here for more than thirty years, welcoming such bone and flesh and blood. He tarried in Illinois and dug potatoes while a local school board were deciding to elect him school teacher. Little did the people of Sandwich, Illinois, know what they were missing when they let the young Virginian leave them and come and locate at a central point in Iowa, between the two great rivers. But of course they and nobody else ever know what may come out of a hickory shirt and a celluloid collar. Thousands had come away from there, thousands from New England and Ohio and Indiana

[redacted]

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER

and other states, but nobody knew which ones were geniuses until the flint of their intellects came in contact with the steel of circumstances and experience.

When Dolliver came to Ft. Dodge in the spring of 1878, nobody knew about it except his brother, who accompanied him, and the landlord of whom they rented a small office. When the struggle became so hard that they had to sleep in the office, his brother went back to Virginia into the ministry, and Jonathan, as he tells us himself, worked on the streets for a dollar and a half per day.

The soul of every individual must always have an awakening if it is to expand. If that awakening does not come, we shall never know much of the individual. Perhaps many lives have been wasted for want of an awakening.

Nothing tends so much to bring out true worth as trouble. Nobody ever amounted to very much in this world unless he had to. The best flowers of genius have blossomed from "bleeding hearts."

Bulwer Lytton tells us of his young physician who studied and who suffered long and patiently in the community and that finally "Abbey Hill let him feel its pulse." Robert Burns suffered and sang so sweetly in the provincial region of Ayr that finally he was invited to Edinburgh.

When Ft. Dodge had discovered Dolliver, they must share him with the whole state. He was invited to Des Moines. He spoke to a state convention and the nation took up his name. Of course he had plagued the opposition and he had fun with the mugwumps. He had said they treated their consciences as if they were the stock in trade of a baking powder factory—they solemnly protest that everybody's conscience has alum in it except theirs. But no matter, he was awakened, and from that moment his real life began. He was a permanent factor in American poiitics and in all political campaigns. He campaigned with Blaine and with all of the best of them from that time on.

With the enviable reputation which his first convention speech had given him throughout the country, and with his local prestige which had been gradually building, and with the earnest aid of such strong characters as the late Governor Carpenter, it is not strange that he was soon chosen for Congress in the Tenth District.

There is always in every community a natural fraternity of intellectuality. There is a certain magnetism of intelligence that is always and everywhere irresistible. Thomas B. Reed once said: "There is no refinement quite equal to the graceful, mighty intellectuality. That of itself is always a commanding charm. It rules wherever it appears. Wealth bows to it and seeks its patronage, while even ignorance reveres it."

Men are chosen for important offices, such as Congress, on account of being singularly known in the communities for something, either for unusual ability or for some signal success. Of course, by dint of dollars, men sometimes break into important offices, creating wonderment as to how they got there. But as a general rule a man's name on the roll of the American Congress can be accounted for.

The House of Representatives, under certain circumstances, is probably the greatest arena in the world. Few men have been able to hold

and control it for any great length of time. You can count on the fingers of your hands the occasions during the last two decades when different speakers have commanded it in such quietude that the speaker could be distinctly heard for a continuous hour. Under such circumstances it is a rare and wonderful arena. The English House of Commons is a play house compared with it. I have heard Balfour and Bannerman on the same day in the House on a government issue, and have witnessed a dozen occasions in the American House of Representatives that far surpassed such a noted session of Parliament. Usually in the House there is constant conversation, while the ordinary member is speaking. That is the general rule. But sometimes, while full to overflowing, the House becomes intensely quiet and remains so if the speaker has the ability to hold it. Dolliver was one of the few who at times commanded absolute quietude.

Remembering his own hard struggle for a start and for success in life, his voice was always lifted in his later years for the good of his generation and for his fellow men. He had that temperament which taught him that the most evil seed that can be sown in a community is the seed of suspicion and of doubt and that the best spirit that can be nurtured is that of faith and confidence and charity and integrity. Therefore he inculcated the hopeful spirit in his fellow-men. He was the sunlight in every social circle of his friends. He was like a "rainbow in the gloom." The language of his ordinary conversation turned the corners of thought so abruptly and so swiftly that there was constant epigrammatic and inimitable illumination. He was the prince of good cheer and one of the happiest integers of human individuality in our serious, struggling world.

After all the years of toil and exciting contest for a full decade in the House of Representatives, and with tremendously exhausting work in the Chautauqua service, in which he earned substantial and in fact unusual profits, and with all the toil and burdens of his senatorial career, his great heart began to wane. The strongest machinery must finally break. Even steel and iron and hardest granite are not impervious or imperturbable. Whoever touches and commands the hearts of others. must always give up something of his own. So many hearts had been touched, so many souls had been stirred in all those great campaigns, that finally his own was worked to the mortal limit. Many a time I met him late at night and early in the morning in those great, fatiguing campaigns when we were out on the road, sometimes sixty to seventy days and home maybe three or four nights in all that time, sleeping perhaps four or five hours the night, and having a splendid time, we thought, at that. And they were splendid and historic days, when Iowa had the greatest corps of campaigners in the republic; when she had two members in the cabinet and the speaker of the House of Representatives; when aforetime Tom Reed had said, "You have so much talent in your state, it is impossible to do justice to it and to the other states in committee appointments."

It was a great honor and a sweet exultation to head the list of such a delegation, and the inspiration of it moved the heart of our friend to faster beating until 'twas overworked.

But think of the many souls of history that have reached their greatest power and sometimes have worn out their physical machinery before their suns had passed the periods of their brilliant and powerful meridians, yes, even before the shadow fell toward the east.

Many have been the soldiers who have won their laurels early. The hero of Ravenna was only twenty-two. Italy was conquered twice by military heroes only five and twenty. Innocent III has been called the despot of Christendom at thirty-seven and at that same age Lord Byron died. Victor Hugo wrote "Bug Jargal" at fifteen, and Pascal was a great author at sixteen and died at thirty-seven. Edmund Burke was the author of "The Sublime and Beautiful" at twenty-six, and Grattan entered the Irish Parliament and fame at twenty-nine. Richelieu was bishop at twenty-three and Secretary of War and State at the early age of thirty-one. Raphael had become illustrious and died at thirty-seven. William Pitt, the contemporary of our own illustrious Hamilton, and two years his junior, inherited the prestige that gave him a seat in Parliament at twenty-one, through the influence of the Duke of Rutland. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three, and First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor, and practically the controlling power of England, at twenty-five, and he held that position for seventeen continuous years.

Dolliver inherited no political prestige. He had no Duke of Rutland for a sponsor. The clifted hills and lofty mountains of Virginia were his great godfathers and the honeyed valleys of that romantic birthland whispered their soft dreams into his eager, boyhood ears. The rivers and the hills of loyal Illinois gave welcome to his trudging, weary feet and encouraged his exalted hope. The rolling plains and honeysuckled woodlands of our river-bordered Iowa sang thrice welcome to the bright-eyed continental wayfarer and won his wondrous heart and scintillating brain for its historic heritage and gave him all the rich and precious gifts within its political and lavish power. He went out for us and won the successive battles of his brilliant life by constant strife and never-ending zeal.

His great heart impelled the blood to his fertile brain in many years of constant and unceasing toil, sometimes his judgment differing with yours and sometimes with mine. But it matters not, he had fought the battles of our cause on many a brilliant day, and our tears of exultation for the fame of our great state were mingled on many glorious occasions. Every Hawkeye was proud of his chieftain, proud to have such a splendid champion in the great arenas of public life and on the popular stage. No matter if his clarion voice sounded sentiments, maybe discordant with our own, he had bared his breast for the Grand Old Man in that final hour of both their great careers.

And then at last he came home to rest. He had thought always in his recent years of the delightful and peaceful prospect of enjoying the habitude which he had selected and paid for with his honorable and strenuous earnings, consisting of some broad acres over there in the magnificent

middle of our state, "touched by two rivers," as he described it himself, and situated there beside the city of his early friends. His plans for its improvement and perfection had not yet been completed, but they were in the apple of his eye and heart, and he sat himself down on the porch of his town-house home in the midst of his charming family of wife and children, where he could see the undulating landscape of his future rural habitude, in contemplation, and mused over it all in those dearest days of our best October season, when the vines were running over the sun-lit hedges in all the golden glory of that rich autumnal time; and with all apparent faith in the restitution of his health, with his bright soul shining in his eyes and in his usual laughing mood, he counted his pulse beats up to seven, refusing to count himself out—like the fighter that he was—but the physician counted more and feebler pulse beats. It seemed as though Infinite Mercy spared our friend the usual suffering and pain that attends the exit of great souls. There is no evidence that he suffered even for a moment a gloomy or troubled apprehension. His jovial hand seemed lifted from the grasp of his latest visitor by the hand of The Infinite One.

Then followed music, "Some Blessed Day," and "Iowa," by First Methodist Episcopal Church Male Quartette.

Short addresses were made by Senators A. B. Cummins and Lafayette Young.

Joint convention dissolved, and the Association's 1911 meeting closed.

APPENDIX

IN MEMORIAM.

[Herein will be found some sketches of persons mentioned in the Necrology, as well as additional notes and testimonial regarding some of those who are particularly commemorated in the foregoing pages, including many written by the secretary of I. P. L. M. A.]

JOHN ADAM KASSON.

The late Hon. John A. Kasson was noted for his polished, quiet manner, his dignity, his intelligence. He was the embodiment of courtesy. While not a good mixer, he had the faculty of drawing the admiration and love of many men. On all public occasions requiring addresses, he met every expectation. His speeches were carefully thought out and beautifully delivered. He was not a phrase maker, yet uttered many beautiful phrases. All classes of people loved to hear him. There was a time when he had all Des Moines at his feet in hero worship. Hundreds and thousands were always ready to welcome him when he came home from Washington. His presence at a Republican state convention created enthusiasm. He was a leader. He held a strong organization without an actual organization. Some of the most forceful men in Polk county, a few of whom are now living, were his devoted supporters and admirers. They were for him under all circumstances, at all times and all places. They sat spellbound under his power as an orator. His manner was modest. He was free from self-assertion. He never told the public of his own work. It was natural that he should be drifted into diplomacy. His manner suggested it. His every utterance in public and private was cautious and well thought out. He did not make remarks or say mean things about any one. He had the neighborly and comrade spirit, largely developed. There are old men in the farm houses of Polk county who delight in telling of Mr. Kasson's career, and they take a special pride in relating their personal friendships for him, and his for them. Mr. Kasson was a great leader in the days when the party was battling for its life. We doubt if he could be a leader under present conditions. He led a faction, it is true, at one time; but the faction only related to men. There were no principles set up as differing from any other set of principles. He aspired and other men aspired, and the factions represented individuals.

During Mr. Kasson's residence in Des Moines he was away from the city two-thirds of the time, yet he kept in close touch with everything and retained the ardent friendship of the leading men.

There are those who remember what was called the Kasson and Palmer fight. F. W. Palmer was the editor of the Register. He had been a strong writer during the war period. His editorials were bugle blasts, calling the Union men to arms. Therefore he had many admirers. Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, a lawyer of Des Moines, was devoted to Mr. Palmer's political interests. The support of Palmer with many represented opposition to Mr. Kasson more than affirmative support for Mr. Palmer. There have been no other political fights like it, though the Fort Dodge district had experienced a contest between C. C. Carpenter and Judge Meservey. Old-timers will recall the years succeeding the Civil War as years of political intensity. But through all Republican contests there was an unchanging loyalty to Republicanism. The disputes were not in regard to principles. But some of the hottest battles in American politics have been in regard to men.—Des Moines Capital.

Honorable John Adam Kasson, for many years a representative in Congress from this state, died at the city of Washington May 18. Thus closed an earthly life of exceptional usefulness. In his time he was one of the most influential men in the government of the United States.

Mr. Kasson was born in the state of Vermont, of the Scotch-Irish stock that came to America about two centuries ago. On the 11th day of January, 1822, he first saw the light. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar in the state of Massachusetts. While living at New Bedford, in that state, he was sent as a delegate to the Free Soil Convention of 1848, which placed in nomination Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Kasson always regarded this body as the real beginning of the Republican party. He subsequently lived for a short time at St. Louis, whence he came to this city in 1857. The capital of the state had just been brought here. Mr. Kasson became at once a leading lawyer and citizen. President Lincoln appointed him first assistant postmaster general. Under him the department got as it were new inspiration. The railway mail service was then established somewhat as it is now. Prior to that time there had been railway mail agents. But the system of railway postoffices began when he was in the department. In 1862 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the fifth district. Two years later he was re-elected. He afterward for a short time represented the department in the negotiation of postal treaties or "conventions" with other countries. While thus engaged, he was surprised with a nomination to the state legislature. In that body he served five years. While thus representing the county, he was the leader in the movement for beginning the construction of the new capitol, which he succeeded in getting through the general assembly in 1870. In 1873 he was for most of the time when the code of that year was under consideration, chairman of the committee of the whole, a committee of which there has been of late years very little in Iowa. In 1872 he was again chosen to Congress, this time from the new seventh district. Retiring in 1877, he was that year made minister

to Austria. Returning, he was again in 1880 elected to Congress. In 1884 he resigned to accept the mission to Germany. From that position he retired on the accession of President Cleveland to office. Since then Mr. Kasson has negotiated several treaties with other powers, and has been borne on the rolls of the government, without compensation, however, unless actually employed in negotiations.

About two or three years ago, Mr. Kasson was injured by being thrown while getting off a street car, his arm being broken. From that injury, however, he entirely recovered. But the infirmities of age gathered about him, and his valuable life is now closed on earth.

Mr. Kasson was also U. S. commissioner at the International Congo Conference and helped make Congo a free state. For the diabolical work that prevented the design of that conference, he was in no wise responsible. He was made by President Cleveland one of the Samoan commissioners, which body secured the autonomy of Samoa.

JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER.

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver died at his home in Fort Dodge at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, October 15, 1910, while one of his attending physicians, Dr. Van Patten, was examining the distinguished statesman's heart with a stethoscope. His death followed an acute attack of stomach trouble which affected his heart. His physicians announced that his death was directly due to dilatation of the heart.

Senator Dolliver had so far recovered his strength as to be able to walk about his lawn. He had been up all day, and at night entered his sitting room for the daily consultation with his physician.

The senator informed Dr. Van Patten that he was feeling much improved, and that he believed he had about recovered his normal strength. Dr. Van Patten cautioned him about becoming so anxious to again resume his work, and then began the examination of the heart.

The senator was sitting in a large Morris chair when the physician began the examination.

While making the examination, the physician kept up a conversation with Senator Dolliver, and asked him how he was feeling.

"I am really feeling better than at any time since my recent sickness," he said. "But I suppose the wolves will be set howling about my successor," and the senator laughed. He had frequently expressed in a humorous manner his opinion of having the people pick his successor while he was yet alive.

The physician continued his work with the stethoscope, counting the beats of the senator's heart out loud. He was frequently interrupted by Senator Dolliver with the declaration that he was unable to hear his own heart. When the physician had counted fourteen beats he informed the senator. "That's good," replied Mr. Dolliver, "the most I have been able to count was seven."

"That's good," replied Mr. Dolliver, "the most I have been able to count was seven."

The physician continued the examination, and suddenly noticed that the heart beats had ceased. He shook his stethoscope, believing that it was defective in some way. Again applying his instrument, he discovered that the heart had ceased beating entirely.—Telegram of the date.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was born February 6, 1858, at Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, now West Virginia. His father, the Rev. James J. Dolliver, was a Methodist minister, preaching among the humble homes of mountaineers of West Virginia, carrying peace and comfort to this liberty loving people.

Jonathan graduated from the West Virginia University in 1875, and came west to Illinois and shortly to Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 at the early age of twenty years. On the 20th day of November, 1895, he was married to Louise Pearsons of Ft. Dodge, and to this union were born three children, two girls, Margaret Eliza and Frances Pearsons Dolliver, and one boy, George Prentiss Dolliver, a little fellow, who was calling for his father at the sick room door when death came and took the great man away. Coming to Ft. Dodge, he gathered around him many close and faithful friends, who were his friends and neighbors until his death. His career as a lawyer was marked by many obstacles, but he rapidly rose in the estimation of his fellows, and acquired fame and distinction among the men of the best legal minds in the middle west.

From the beginning of his career as a citizen of Iowa he allied himself with the Republican party and did all in his power to make our Iowa. He was elected as a member of the Fifty-first Congress from the tenth district and retained his seat in that distinguished body through the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses with marked ability. August 23, 1900, Governor Leslie M. Shaw appointed him United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John H. Gear and he was elected by the legislature January 21, 1902, was re-elected January 23, 1907, and held his seat until death ended his notable and successful career as a lawyer and statesman.

He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and was intimately associated with McKinley and other great leaders. His committee assignments were of the most important matters before Congress. No time or labor was spared during all his long years of service as a representative from the duties of his office and interest of the people of this commonwealth. In the Senate he was chairman of the great committee on Agriculture, and, to the people of Iowa, it seemed as though he had come to his own when he took his place in the Senate beside the lamented Allison, and together they worked for the common good of all.

His countrymen knew of Mr. Dolliver as a statesman; they knew of his cleanliness and force as such, but all did not know of Dolliver at home. He was always the same Dolliver, and, upon returning from his national duties, he seemed glad as a child to get home and meet his friends, however humble. All were alike to him, and our citizens admired him, regardless of party. To be acquainted with him was to like him; to know

him was to love him. It made little difference what came to the palace, if only peace and prosperity abided with the cottage.

So the great man died, as he had lived, quietly, simply, the smile of good nature upon his face. He died amid the scenes he loved best, his home. —Journal of the House of Representatives.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

(By Harvey Ingham.)

Senator Dolliver's death comes so unexpectedly upon the state that even with the premonitory warnings that had been given there is no preparation in the public mind. He was so strong and big and hearty in look and bearing that it seemed impossible. Two days ago, on the porch of his beautiful home in the brilliant October sunshine, the golden foliage of the maples scattered in rich profusion on the ground, everything suggestive of peace and health, he talked as jovially as he always had, with mock gravity complained of the doctors that they wanted him to lie in bed without cause, reviewed some of the phases of the political situation, spoke of Roosevelt and his future, pledged himself to a continued struggle for the common right, and waved his arm in farewell, apparently serene in the prospect of speedy restoration to health. In two days he is gone, at fifty-two—thirty years before his time—the most brilliant orator Iowa has produced, just as he was entering upon his larger usefulness, dedicated to a fight for the common man, from whose ranks he sprang, with whom he found his friendliest association, whose motives he understood, and with whose aspirations he sympathized.

There will be many to recall his spectacular entrance upon public life, to trace his rapid rise and glory in the growing recognition that came to him and through him to the state that honored him. There was little that was preliminary. His first speech placed him in the front rank. It may be doubted if it has ever been equaled since in the annals of state conventions. Defeated at the first congressional convention in which his name was presented, mere boy in appearance, he captivated the delegates who had voted against him, and two years later he was sent to Washington to begin a service that was many times unanimously indorsed and that was broken only when the death of Senator Gear opened the door to the promotion that he coveted. But to those who knew him best, his career will not be uppermost at this moment.

When he was defeated in that first convention for the congressional nomination Governor Carpenter shed tears. In those tears it is possible to read something of the feeling everybody had for him who knew him personally. There was a warmth of feeling about him that was almost foreign to our northern clime, a geniality of good fellowship, a cordiality of greeting not an acquired diplomacy, but an honest inheritance from good Old Father Dolliver that was real and genuine and that beamed in his countenance and took the keen edge from his sometimes caustic wit. The home atmosphere in those old days when Father Dolliver sat at the head of the table, and with kindly admonition ruled the family, will never be lost on those who once entered into it. He was a kindly man, and it was this kindliness of spirit that dominated his political service and brought

him, when the time came, to the side of the plain people. Many motives will be ascribed for this or that act of his public life, but underlying all motives was this one predominating trait of his character, his kindly sympathy for those who toil and struggle and aspire.

With all his genial good fellowship he was a prodigious worker in what he was interested in. The Congressional Record for the past two sessions contains speech after speech, any one of which would have made the reputation of any man in public life, covering an amazing variety of topics, finished and polished speeches; and with these speeches a running crossfire of debate on the most intricate problems of the tariff and banking system, showing a mastery of detail and a readiness of information that were the despair of his opponents. It is probably wholly within the record to assert that there has never been a session of congress in which one man has spoken so often, so eloquently, and with such readiness and fullness of information. These things are not done without labor, great and persistent study and application.

ISAAC BRANDT.

Death certainly hit a shining mark when, on Sunday night, September 12, 1901, it removed from the community and his useful activities Hon. Isaac Brandt. Amazement seemed to strike all when the morning paper announced his demise. Death is common enough, and sudden death often startles us. But here was a unique character, so well known, in spite of his advanced years so active, so vital a part of the community, so potent a factor in its upbuilding and in perpetuating the memorials of men and events, that one could hardly think of him in connection with physical death. But he has left us, and we mourn a great loss.

Isaac Brandt was born April 7, 1827, near Lancaster, Ohio. He was the youngest of eleven children of David and Martha (Hamilton) Brandt. Reared in that county, he attended the district school, and there as ever utilized his time. Years afterward, when a mania for oral spelling contests swept over the country, invading social gatherings, entering public halls, and attracting large audiences, Mr. Brandt was wont to take his place in the lines, and spell down nearly all others. In his native county he learned the trade of shoemaker, and treasured with much pride lasts he used while engaged in that occupation.

Removing to Indiana, he became interested in politics, and served as sheriff of Noble county in that state one term. Retiring from that office he visited Iowa, coming to Des Moines. While in this state he walked to Council Bluffs, where he invested in lands. This was in 1856. Returning to Indiana, he in 1858 brought his family to this city.

Here he embarked in mercantile business, conducting for several years a store at Locust and East Fourth streets. In 1867 Mr. Brandt was made deputy treasurer of state, serving in that capacity for six years. In 1875 he was chosen a representative in the general assembly at an election in which the dominant party lost half its county ticket, and when in the state at large it secured only half the house of representatives. In that body Speaker Gear, who held in high estimation the ability of Mr. Brandt,

made him chairman of two important committees, that on ways and means and that on cities and towns; also a member of the committee on insurance and that on compensation of public officers. The natural leadership of the man asserted itself in that general assembly. That was the famous Granger legislature, a body many of whose members came to the capital with a settled conviction that the whole state government throughout was crooked, and they were going to overhaul it. It was consequently a body that was indisposed at the outset to make even the necessary appropriations, much less liberal ones. Moreover, that legislature was chosen at the time of the financial depression of 1873. There was hence a disposition on all sides to practice extreme economy in expenditures. Nevertheless Mr. Brandt managed to secure from it an appropriation of $125,000 towards the erection of the capitol. The legislature of 1872 had appropriated $1,500,000 for the entire work, part of it only to be drawn out each year. The board appointed in that year found itself confronted with the problem of how to construct so extensive a building as that which the first commission had planned within the amount of $1,500,000. In order to intelligently comply with the requirements of the statute, the board had consulted the supervising architect of the United States treasury on the subject. On his advice, it had been determined by the commission to substitute iron for stone in the cornices, the capitals to the columns, and the staircases. This was much against the wishes of the members of the board, and they desired authority from the general assembly to increase the cost sufficiently to permit the use of stone for the purposes indicated. The building was moreover to be completed without the dome. The appropriation gotten through the legislature by Mr. Brandt was the first of many that warranted the board of capitol commissioners eventually to carry out the original designs of the architect and rear the stately building as it crowns Capitol hill. In that legislature Mr. Brandt was one of the large majority that voted for the bill regulating rates of fare and freight on railroads. During President Arthur's administration Mr. Brandt was appointed one of the commissioners to inspect the last section of the Northern Pacific railroad. Under that appoinntmet he made an extended trip to our far Northwest, afterwards giving to the public an interesting narrative of his journey.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Brandt postmaster of this city, in which office he as ever was an effective official. After his retirement from that position he became engaged in handling real estate, renting houses, etc.

Mr. Brandt was noted for his ardent support of the cause of temperance. For a long time he was a leading member of the order of Good Templars, being grand chief templar of Iowa in 1862-4, 1870-2, and 1879-81. For several years he rarely missed attending a meeting of the national body of that order. Des Moines lodge, of which he was a member, was under his leadership instrumental in furthering the enactment of measures for strengthening the laws restraining the liquor traffic, and defeating those calculated to weaken those laws. At one session of the general assembly a member of the house, who was elected as an advocate of a

license law, and for a time led the movement in the legislature having that object in view, was induced to become a member of the lodge referred to, and the agitation for a license law stopped there. At several local elections when the question of prohibiting the liquor traffic was before the people, and especially in the contest for the adoption of constitutional prohibition, Mr. Brandt was a formidable worker.

When Gen. Harrison was nominated for president in 1888, Mr. Brandt united with others, some of whom had voted for the elder Harrison, and others of whom, like himself, were old enough then to shout for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in the formation of the Tippecanoe club, of which he remained to the last a leading member.

When the state fair was seeking permanency in place, Mr. Brandt was undoubtedly the leading spirit in raising the funds necessary to secure its location at its present site. In that fair he has ever taken a deep interest. During the year in which he died he was leading a movement to bring about an annual gathering of the old settlers of the state at the fair.

The Pioneer Lawmakers' organization was another movement that enlisted his ardor, and it felt the impress of his virile leadership and the benefit of his energy to the end of his useful life.

His annual list of pioneers departing is a valuable contribution to the history of the county, while to him, more than to any other person, is to be attributed the perpetuation of the annual meetings of pioneer settlers.

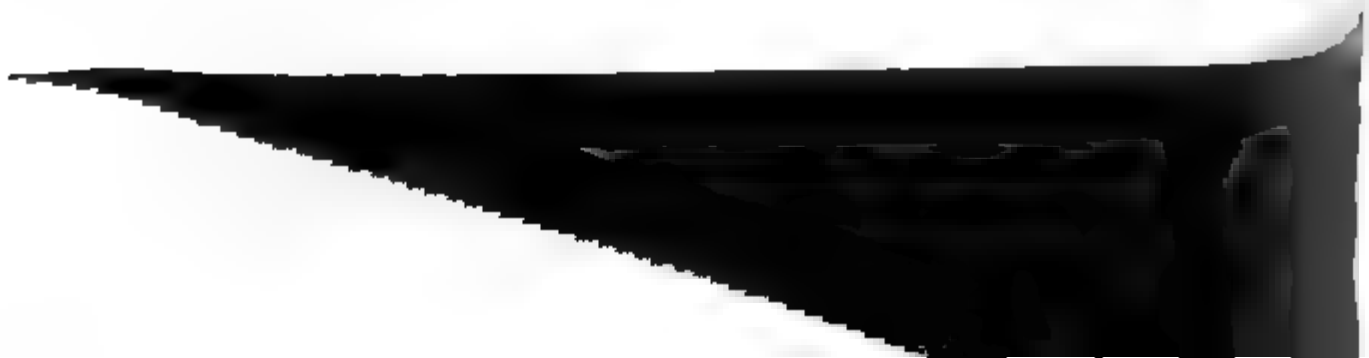
In the earlier years of his residence in Des Moins Mr. Brandt was a persistent and successful agitator for enlargement of school facilities. It was a struggle of years to get the electorate to vote a tax sufficient to buy the lot on which Bryant school house stands, and later to get another tax voted for the erection of that building. Then, as a member of the board of school directors, he watched over the construction of the building, helping even with manual labor to get the largest amount of work done for the money the people had voted. In the autumn of 1866 he and his associates on the board had the satisfaction of throwing open the doors of that building, then much the largest school house in the city, to the children of the district.

He was a man of cheerful disposition, a trait which even the severest reverses seemed not to affect.

Mr. Brandt early had his sympathies enlisted in the cause of human freedom. The first money he ever earned—a quarter of a dollar—he gave to a slave fleeing from bondage, and he was an agent in its time of the famous "underground railroad," which took so many slaves to freedom. He knew John Brown well, and corresponded with the Brown family long after the old hero's death.

He was much appealed to for information and advice, which he willingly and intelligently imparted; and countless are they who feel that in his death they have lost a personal friend. Indeed, the man's activities were so many and varied, not the least of which were his efforts for the general advancement of the city, that one despairs of seeing his place filled. Once he had the republican nomination for mayor of the city, but Col. Merritt was elected. Yet, whom of all who have held that office shall

COL. HENRY H. TRIMBLE



we compare with him for efficient work for the community, and who of them will be so long remembered? Of Lee township it may especially be said he was for years its foremost citizen.

The end came peacefully. He had taken supper on Sunday with his grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brandt, at Grand View park, and had visited his son Amos. Returning home, he chatted pleasantly with his daughter and others. After he had retired, his daughter, hearing a noise in his room, called to him. Getting no answer, she entered the room, only to see him breathe his last.

Mr. Brandt was united in marriage November 1, 1849, with Miss Harriet Wisely, who passed from earth March 20, 1896. They were the parents of six children, of whom three survive—Amos W. and Miss Olive of this city, and George of Prairie City. Alice, Mrs. John Taylor, died several years ago, as did a son William. One son died in childhood. Seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren are living.

COL. HENRY HOFFMAN TRIMBLE.

Col. Henry Hoffman Trimble, who died at Keokuk, January 9, 1910, was born in the county of Rush, Indiana, May 7, 1827. He attended school at Woodsfield, Ohio; Franklin, Indiana; Indiana State University; and Asbury (now DePeaw) University, of which last institution he was a graduate in 1847. He was a member of the Fifth Indiana regiment, and served in the war with Mexico. Later he taught school and read law with Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterwards vice president of the United States. He removed to Iowa in 1850, and was that year chosen prosecuting attorney of Davis county, at whose county seat was his home. He served in that capacity four years. In 1856, he was elected senator from his district, and was a member of the senate for three years, sitting in the last general assembly at Iowa City and the first at Des Moines. In the legislature he gave considerable attention to the criminal law, introducing some bills looking to changes therein not improbably suggested by his experience as a prosecuting officer. In 1861, he was made lieutenant colonel of the Third Iowa cavalry. Wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, he resigned from the army. He was then made judge of the second judicial district, serving in that capacity one term. He was a leading Democrat, and as such had his party's nomination twice for congress, once for judge of the supreme court, and once for governor. He was a delegate to the conventions of his party in 1876, 1880, and 1884. Turning his attention to railroading, he promoted the construction of the Wabash road from Bloomfield to Ottumwa. Removing to Keokuk, he made that city his home during the remainder of his long life, during many years of which he was the general attorney for the Wabash company. He had won notable judgments in criminal cases, and a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, and had especial success in connection with the famous Andrew J. Davis will case in Montana. He was a large land owner, was president of banking institutions, and a promoter of fine stock-breeding. It is believed that he prolonged his life by vigorous outdoor exercise, giving much attention to health promoting means.

WILLIAM F. BRANNAN.

William F. Brannan, who died February 12, 1910, was judge of our seventh judicial district from 1872 to 1875 and again from 1886 to 1893. His first service was under appointment from Governor Carpenter, at the solicitation of the bar of the county of Muscatine. Failing health finally compelled him to retire, the bar of the district especially complimenting his conscientious, painstaking, honest, fearless, broad-minded, and impartial career on the bench. He was a native of the city of Washington, the national capital, September 24, 1824. He was the son of John and Mary (McLeod) Brannan, who were natives of Ireland. He received his early education at McLeod's Academy, and while so doing he entered the office of the Globe as an apprentice. When nineteen years old, he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was engaged in teaching both publicly and privately. He was for a time editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, of which he was part owner. In 1853, he was made auditor of the court of chancery. He came to Iowa in 1855, settling at Muscatine, which remained his home for the remainder of his life. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868 and 1884, being a vice president of the latter. He was twice his party's nominee for judge of the supreme court, and once or twice for congress. He was the first superintendent of schools in the county of Muscatine, and was an early trustee of the State University, where he steadily advocated co-education, then a much discussed question as to that institution.

GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS.

There passed away, at Portland Oregon, on the 4th day of April, 1910, one of the ablest men who have ever made the state of Iowa, for however short a period, their home. It was then that George Henry Williams, who had just before completed his eighty-seventh year, answered the final summons. This eminent man was born at Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, March 26, 1823. He came of New England stock, his father's side being of Welsh extraction and his mother's of English. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary army. Reared in Onondaga county in his native state, he attended the Pompey Hill Academy, where he worked for his tuition. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, in 1844. He soon afterwards started for the west, taking the Erie canal to Buffalo, the Ohio canal to Pittsburg, the Ohio river to St. Louis, and the Mississippi to the territory of Iowa, coming to Fort Madison. One telling of the young man's venture says, "His wealth was the statutes of New York, a few law books, and some bank accounts of New York state banks." He at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1847 occurred the first election of judges of any kind in any part of what is now Iowa. At that election, Mr. Williams, then twenty-four years old, was chosen judge of the first district, which comprised five counties, and much the heaviest business in the state. Three of the counties, Lee, Van Buren, and Des Moines, in that order, were then the most populous in Iowa, and another, Henry, was the fifth most populous in the state. The founders of Iowa were much impressed with

the desirability of economic practices on the part of the public servants, and to keep them from too high living the judges were limited to $1,000 a year salary (which was also that of the governor), but that was extravagant beside what was allowed the other state offices, the secretary getting $500, the auditor $600, and the treasurer $400. At the end of the term—five years then—Judge Williams was willing that another should take the office. He then accepted a nomination for presidential elector, stumped the state for Pierce and King, and was duly elected, which was the custom in those days with Democratic candidates for that position. In the following year he was appointed by President Pierce chief justice of the territory of Oregon. Curiously enough, another Iowa jurist, Cyrus Olney, was at the same time made an associate judge of the same territorial supreme court. President Buchanan reappointed him to the chief justiceship, but he declined, and entered on the practice of his profession at Portland. In 1858 he was chosen a delegate to the convention that made the constitution of the state of Oregon. He was chairman of its committee on the judiciary, and was a large figure in the making of that instrument. One comparing that constitution, as it emanated from that convention, with Iowa's first fundamental law, will see at once the similarity of the two instruments. Judge Williams then went before the people and advocated the adoption of the constitution thus prepared.

When war came upon the country, he united with many other war Democrats, in acting in conjunction with the national administration in support of the war policy of the nation. In 1865 he entered the senate of the United States as a senator from Oregon, and served in that capacity for six years. It was while he was in that body that the reconstruction act was passed. One who made an address at memorial services upon his death, said of Judge Williams and his connection with that act:

"I have it from his lips that congress was puzzled what to do with the South. That portion of the country which was really conquered territory, in which had been disbanded a great army over which two great armies had run in civil strife; was a problem with them all, and he sat down, drew the reconstruction act as a tentative measure, and then got together some of his senatorial associates. When they heard it read they said, 'Williams, that is the very thing we have been looking for,' and it was passed about as he wrote it."

While attorney general Judge Williams was a member of the famous Alabama Commission, in which it is well said "he assisted to write into the law of nations the rule that a nation must use diligence to prevent its subjects from fitting out hostile expeditions against a friendly power, or answer in damages for its negligence, and this rule has become an axiom in international ethics and an effective factor in preserving the peace of nations."

President Grant tendered him the nomination for chief justice to succeed Salmon P. Chase, but withdrew it at the earnest request of the judge himself. The president was reluctant to comply, saying: "They can say nothing against you. Let your name stand, and I can, and will, put the nomination through." But the judge was firm, intimating that attacks upon his wife and from his own state made him determined on this

point. But he then named Morrison R. Waite, who had been with him on the Alabama Claims Commission. The president at once told Williams to offer the office to Mr. Waite, and it was done.

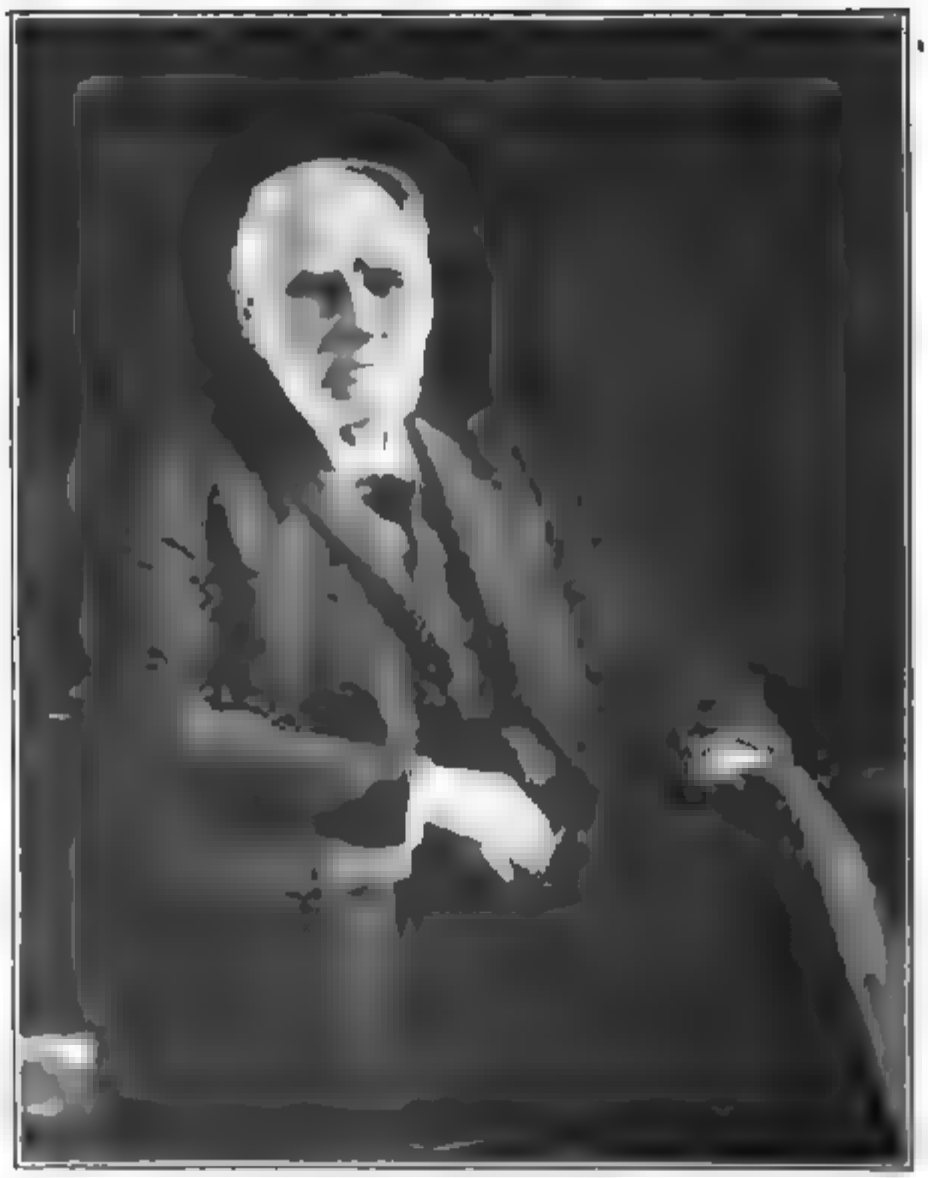
Judge Williams was held in high esteem in Oregon, and especially by the bar of that state. One of the latter said of him, "From the day he first came to Oregon, his was a compelling personality in the field of public and official endeavor; and all the splendid development which has come to this far Western state received its first impetus in the years when his personal and official efforts were the inspiration of its activity." And again, "That individual life is the happiest and best whose aim has been to work out its destiny in kindness of heart, and through all the fleeting years to add to the sum of other people's happiness by accomplishing the full measure of its own. It is in that sense, above all others, that Judge Williams's life was a successful one. When the last summons came, it found him not rich, as the world counts riches by checks and credits and balances, but rich as the heart counts riches—rich in the consciousness of a life devoted to the performance of duty; rich in the respect of the people with whom his life had been spent; rich in the affections of his people, that grew fonder with the years, and which well up in the heart of every living man who ever enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance."

One of the justices of the supreme court of the state had this to say: "In my judgment he ranked among the great lawyers of his time. His eminent abilities as a lawyer naturally suggested the propriety of his appointment as attorney-general, and his administration of that office led the president to tender him the appointment of chief justice; but he voluntarily declined the honor which was easily within his grasp, rather than allow the president to incur hostility on his account. He unselfishly sacrified a laudable ambition upon the altar of friendship. It was not in Judge Williams's nature to act otherwise." "He was a profound judicial philosopher. He did not look upon the law as a mere maze of judicial precedents or as a game to be played according to fixed technical rules, but as a means of attaining justice; as the ultimate philosophy of righteousness; as a means of protection for the upright and of punishment for the vicious; or, as he somewhat tersely expressed it in one important case: 'Offenders cannot be allowed to take refuge from our liberal laws in the cobwebs of an antiquated practice.' In the senate of the United States he was the peer of Sumner, Conkling and Fessenden."

The present attorney general of the United States said: "Judge Williams left a record of distinguished service in this department, which is an incentive to high endeavor on the part of all of his successors."

Judge William B. Gilbert, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, rendered Judge Williams this tribute:

"He belongs to a type of man that with his death has disappeared; a type produced by influence and an environment that are of the past. . . . He fully met the measure of every responsibility. As the first chief justice of Oregon, he has left a record of decisions marked by keenness of vision, simplicity of diction, strong sense of justice, the application of common sense, and firmness of conclusion.



GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS
of Oregon

"But that which touches us more clearly and endears his memory is not so much his distinguished public service as his life and service as a citizen of the state of his adoption, his strength and simplicity of character, his cordial and kindly intercourse with his fellows, his readiness to perform every civic duty, and his broad and enlightened interpretation of the duties of his profession. These traits became more conspicuous as his years advanced, until, in the evening time of a long life of worthy endeavor, he went to his rest with length of days in his right hand and in his left wisdom and honor."

HENRY CLAY TRAVERSE.

(By Senator Lewis L. Taylor.)

Hon. Henry Clay Traverse was born August 28, 1839. When only four years of age and after the death of his father, he came with his mother to Monroe County, Iowa, a few years later moving to Davis county, where he grew to manhood. In early manhood he studied law, his chosen profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1862 at Bloomfield. But soon after his admission to the bar the clouds of war hovering over his country, he enlisted in Company F of the 30th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made Orderly Sergeant, in which capacity he served during the war, that regiment being attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Sherman and afterward by General Logan. Mr. Traverse participated in a number of the most important battles of the was, such as Haynes Bluff, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. Upon his discharge from the service he returned to Bloomfield, entered the law practice, and in a short time built up a thriving business.

Judge Traverse was a man respected by all men who knew him. He was a prominent figure in the affairs of southern Iowa for many years and served with honor on the bench for fourteen years. He was a student of men and books and sought always to learn the way of the truth. He exemplified a life that makes the world brighter and life better worth the living.

Mr. Traverse's home life was ideal because love reigned there and inspired every word and act spoken and done by husband and father. He was a devout student of God's word and a man of prayer. He will be remembered as a humble and sincere Christian man, devoted to the interests of the church, both temporal and spiritual. His last testimony to those about him during the last days of his illness was a triumphant hope and faith in the fullness of the promises of the gospel of Christ. In all the circles of society in which he moved for fifty years, Judge Traverse will be missed.

LEWIS O. BLISS.

Lewis O. Bliss was born at Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York, July 29, 1826; he died at Iowa Falls, Iowa, April 21, 1910. He removed to Sheffield, Ohio, in 1834, and was educated at Kingsville Academy. He

taught school for three years in Ohio and Kentucky, then engaged in the mercantile business in Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in business, but shortly afterward removed to Elliota, Minn., remaining until 1864, when he removed to Iowa Falls. He established a mercantile business in Iowa Falls with William Wilde as his partner, continuing this partnership for many years. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Hardin county in the Fourteenth General Assembly. He was vice president of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for the third district at the time of his death.

MARTIN H. CALKINS.

Dr. Calkins, who died at Wyoming, Jones county, September 28, 1909, was born near the town of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., September 25, 1828. He was of Puritan descent and the second son of John and Caroline (Habert) Calkins. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Cushman, who preached the first sermon ever printed in America.

He received an education in the rural schools of New York, and at the age of seventeen he taught in the rural schools of Oswego county, and afterwards in the city of Oswego. He held the sixth teacher's state certificate issued in the state of New York. He afterward read medicine in a local doctor's office, and then took a course in the College of Medicine in Geneva, N. Y., and later finished his course in the Medical University of New York City.

He was married November 5, 1855, to Miss Lucinda Lowden of North Bay, Oneida county, N. Y. Starting westward, he arrived at Maquoketa, in this state, where he stayed a few weeks and then moved to Wyoming, where he resided and practiced medicine until the infirmities of age came upon him and he rested from his labors.

Dr. Calkins was a man with a kind and generous disposition and of high ideals, and did many acts of generosity for the poor and sick of his own town and the surrounding community. His name was a word revered in every household in the vicinity of Wyoming.

When Wyoming was incorporated, Dr. Calkins was unanimously elected its first mayor. He was sent south during the Civil War to take the vote of the soldiers and did many patriotic acts during that struggle. In 1881 he was elected to the office of representative of Jones county without opposition and served in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies with honor to himself and to his constituency. He served as chairman on Public Health, and was the author of a bill requiring a rigid inspection of illuminating oils used in mines, and regulating the sale thereof. The bill was opposed by the Standard Oil interests, and they made a hard fight for its defeat, but meantime Senator Larrabee worked it through the Senate and it became known as Senate File 305. On the last day of the session the bill was stolen. He immediately notified the speaker, who had all the doors closed and a search made. It was found secreted in the northeast corner of the House. It passed the House unanimously.

In 1907 he prepared an extensive paper of recollections of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, which was read at a meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers in Des Moines. As a public speaker, he was in demand for Fourth of July and Memorial Day orations. His speeches were eulogistic, witty, and historical. He was the reliable historian of Wyoming and vicinity. He knew the people from the time of their childhood, and seemed to them like a father, a counselor, and a protector.

He left a widow, Mrs. Lucinda Calkins of Wyoming. The children are Mrs. W. E. Briggs of St. Paul, Minn., and Mary A., the wife of Edward D. Chassel of Des Moines.

CHARLES JOHN ALFRED ERICSON.

Charles J. A. Ericson, who died at Boone, August 7, 1910, was born in the kingdom of Sweden, March 8, 1840. The family came to America in 1852, settling on a farm in the county of Rock Island, Illinois, where the boy worked on a farm and in mills, and also was employed as clerk. In 1859 he came to Mineral Ridge, Boone county, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1870 he transferred his store to Boone. Five years later he embarked in banking and was for more than thirty years connected with the City Bank of Boone, being its president when he died. He represented Boone county in the Fourteenth General Assembly, and was senator the second longest continuous service in the senate, 1896-1909. He took part in making both the Codes of 1873 and 1897. There were only two other persons who thus helped make both Codes—Nathaniel A. Merrell of Clinton county, and John Morrison of Keokuk county. Highly successful in business, Mr. Ericson was also a generous dispenser of his wealth. The city library of Boone was a gift from him. He had just returned from a trip round the world when he was smitten with the fatal malady a week before he died.

MARTIN NELSON JOHNSON.

Martin Nelson Johnson, who died a senator of the United States October 21, 1909, at Fargo, N. D., was born in Racine county, Wis., March 3, 1850. When yet in his infancy, he was taken by his father to the family's new home in Winneshiek county, Iowa. In due time young Johnson entered the State University, graduating in 1873. He was for a short time after his graduation instructor in the California Military Academy at Oakland. Returning to Iowa he was admitted to the bar in 1876. He had just been chosen a member of the House of Representatives from his home county. In that body he was made chairman of the committee on the State Library. In 1877 he was elected a member of the state Senate, being in that body when the prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted for submission to the next General Assembly, and he supported that measure. In 1880 he was chairman of the same committee in the Senate. While a senator he secured the adoption of a statutory provision under which persons applying for opportunity to teach special subjects are allowed to take examination for such specialty without being required to take a general examination. In 1876

Mr. Johnson was an elector for president and vice president, casting his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. In 1884 he removed to the territory of Dakota, and there entered the land which was his home to the last. He was prosecuting attorney for a couple of years, and was president of the body that drafted the constitution of the state of North Dakota. In this convention he resolutely contended against a bicarmeral legislature, making a strong fight for a legislature with only one house, citing as precedent many other states and countries, including that of his ancestors, Norway. The convention, however, adopted the plan of a legislature with two bodies. When the first legislature met Mr. Johnson was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States senator, but a combination of disaffected Republicans with the minority party defeated him in the joint convention of the General Assembly. He was chairman of the first Republican convention of the state. In 1890 he was elected to Congress, representing the entire state. He was re-elected four times, serving as a member of the committee on Ways and Means, and as such participating in framing the tariff law of 1897. He voluntarily retired from Congress in 1889 to become a candidate for United States senator. Defeated in his candidacy he returned to farming and grain dealing. In 1908 he was again a candidate for United States senator, and in 1909 was elected by the legislature as a member of that body, taking his seat March 4, 1909.

ROBERT G. REINIGER.

Robert G. Reiniger, who died October 15, 1910, was born in Ohio April 12, 1835. Taking a college course in that state and being admitted to the bar, he came west, settling in Charles City, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1861 he became first lieutenant in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteers, remaining with the regiment until after the fall of Atlanta, having become captain in 1862. On returning home, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1870 Governor Merrill appointed him circuit judge; and he was four times chosen by the people to the office. In 1885 he was elected to the state Senate, remaining in that body until 1894. He was married to Miss Mary E. Palmer, of Charles City, in 1867. Was an influential member of the General Assembly, and as a jurist he was cautious, conscientious, and candid, and would not accept railroad passes. May not that account for a reported expenditure of immense sums of money to encompass his defeat when a candidate for the Senate, after winning which at the election, he had to defend it against a contest? It is related of him: "One of the touching incidents in the life of Robert G. Reiniger was the devotion and care he bestowed upon his invalid wife, who was practically helpless for about twenty-five years. His was a familiar object on the streets giving his wife an airing in her wheel chair. She preceded him to the great beyond by only a few months. After her death he visited in his native state, Ohio, where amid the scenes of his boyhood his spirit followed that of his companion."

JOHN MORRISON.

John Morrison, who died at his home at Hedrick, Keokuk county, was a native of Scotland, whence he came to America in childhood. In 1861

he enlisted in the armies of the Union, in the Second Iowa Infantry. He rendered faithful service there as everywhere, and he was called upon frequently to enter the public service. He was a member of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies. As such he was the only member of the House in the Twenty-sixth who as such took part in making the Codes of 1873 and 1897, although Captain Merrell, who was a representative in 1897, was a senator in 1873, while Hon. Charles J.A. Ericson, who was a representative in 1873, was a senator in the later session. Hence, all three were participants in the work. Mr. Morrison was a genial, affable, companionable person, and had a habit of making friends.

ANSEL KINNE BAILEY.

Ansel Kinne Bailey, who died at his home in Decorah, September 20, 1909, was a native of the state of New York, where he was born November 18, 1835. He got his schooling in the common schools of Utica, in that state. In early manhood he became identified with journalism. In 1860 the family came to Decorah, where he established the Decorah Republic, now called the Republican. In 1863 he became treasurer and recorder of the county, the two offices having been up to that time united. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Decorah. In 1889 he was elected to the state Senate, which position he very satisfactorily filled for one term. As chairman of the committee on Federal Relations, he was largely engaged in securing for the state proper representation at the Columbian Exposition. He also was prominently identified with the drafting of the Australian ballot law, an enactment which has hardly been bettered by any amendment that has been put to it. When Mr. Bailey passed away, all places of business at Decorah were closed during the obsequies.

LOREN R. HENDERSON.

Loren R. Henderson, who died at his home in Fremont county, and who was a representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, was born in the state of Indiana March 24, 1831, and there he grew to manhood. April 10, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Lawrence, and the following year came to Fremont county, where he resided continuously until his death.

He was very closely identified with the pioneer settlers of his community and in the early government of his county and state. He was elected a member of the county board of supervisors in 1865, his county keeping him a member of said board as long as he would accept it.

He was elected as representative to the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1879, and the Twentieth General Assembly in 1881. Two years later he entered the campaign as a candidate for state senator, being defeated by Talton E. Clark, of Clarinda, by only about sixty votes, and that, too, in a district overwhelmingly Republican. He took great pride in the material prosperity of his home county and his adopted state, and was at all times ready and anxious to contribute his time and means toward their welfare.

WILLIAM SPENCER HALL.

William Spencer Hall, who died at Onslow, April 8, 1909, and was a member of the Fifth General Assembly, was one of the founders of this association, and took a great interest in its doings in its earlier years.

MICHAEL JOSEPH KELLY.

Michael Joseph Kelly, who died at Denver, Colorado, was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, March 22, 1850. When he was two years old his parents brought him to the state of New York, and later to this state, settling at Muscatine, where he learned the trade of tinsmith. At the age of eighteen he took up his residence at Lytle City, Iowa county, a year later moving to Des Moines, where he worked at his trade for some years.

In 1870 he was united in marriage with Margery Lytle, daughter of B. F. Lytle, the founder of Lytle City. To this union eight children were born, of whom five, with their mother, survive him.

In 1874 Mr. Kelly returned to Lytle City and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing there until 1883, when he moved to Williamsburg. Meantime he spent a term in the law department of the State University. At Williamsburg he established the firm of Kelly & Lytle, which continued to be one of the leading mercantile houses of Iowa county until its dissolution in 1906, when Mr. Kelly decided to make his home in Colorado. As a merchant he was a marked success.

He held many positions of private and civic trust, in all of which he acquitted himself with high honor and credit. He was for many years president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and was a member of the board of supervisors of Iowa county. He wielded a wide and beneficent influence upon his community, his wise, fearless, and ready counsel being advantageously sought by his town, his community, and his neighbors.

In 1887 he was elected to the Twenty-second General Assembly from the senatorial district composed of Iowa and Johnson counties, and was re-elected in 1891. During his last term he was president pro tem of the Senate. The State University being located in his district, he looked carefully after its needs. As a legislator he was a steadfast and valued advocate of the interests of the people and exercised a wise and beneficial influence upon the legislation of his time.

He was buried on the 16th day of January, 1911, at Williamsburg, amid the loved scenes of his early struggles and successes and near the friends he loved so well.

COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

Col. William T. Shaw, who died at Anamosa April 29, 1909, and was a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly, was born in the town of Steuben, in the state of Maine, September 22, 1822. He came of fighting Revolutionary stock. He attended the district schools and Wesleyan Seminary at Redfield. About 1841 he came as far west as Indiana and taught school in that state and in Kentucky. While in the latter state

he enlisted in a Kentucky regiment that went to Mexico, he taking part in every engagement of the regiment and especially in the desperate battle of Buena Vista. After assisting to clear the southwestern border of hostile Indians, he led a company over the plains to the newly discovered California gold fields. In 1853 he settled at Anamosa. He superintended the building of the Dubuque and Southwestern road, and was engaged at that when the war of the Rebellion began. He was appointed colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa, and was one of the best of all Iowa officers. He was captured with most of his regiment at the battle of Shiloh after a desperate struggle. A captivity of several months followed, when he was exchanged.

At the disastrous battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Col. Shaw commanded a brigade, made a most gallant fight, and aided greatly in saving Gen. Banks's army from disaster and destruction. In that battle Col. Shaw's brigade was the first to engage with the enemy and the last to leave the field. The brigade's loss in the fight was over five hundred men. For his superb service in the battle, Col. Shaw merited promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. In January, 1864, he, with his regiment, was assigned to the Second Brigade Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was with Sherman in his Meridian expedition and it was afterward that he was sent to join Gen. Banks's army.

In September, 1864, Major-General A. J. Smith wrote the president, earnestly urging Col. Shaw's promotion.

On the expiration of his term of service, Col. Shaw resumed the civil duties of citizenship, and his name was connected with many of the enterprises of Anamosa from that time until the day of his death. He was the first mayor, was on the school board for many years, and was elected a member of the legislature in 1875. He aided in the building of the Congregational and Methodist churches and Shaw's block, where are located the county offices and court room, which he gave to the people of Jones county under a lease for ninety-nine years. He had more to do with the material growth and development of the town than any other citizen during his residence of fifty-six years.

Behind all of his enterprises, industry, and perseverence was kindness of heart, as was shown by the care of his men in the army. Col. Shaw gave largely to all benevolent enterprises of the town and county, and helped and aided all worthy, needy people in and about Anamosa. He was a strong temperance man, detesting the use of alcoholic stimulants and tobacco. He was a typical pioneer. In his personal character Col. Shaw was modest, readily yielding to others, a close observer of events, and a rare judge of men.

A friend of his has written:

"Statesman, patriot, soldier, friend, he died as he had lived and in a brave battle with the grim reaper, he yielded at last to his final surrender. Somewhere in eternity within some golden palace walls, where old battle-scarred banners float, and Union jacks keep guard, and Grants and Shermans reign, and all the patriot heroes dwell, the old and fearless warrior has joined the armies of the ages, amid the dawning light of a new born century, in an age of iron, and steam, and armies. In

a world of peace death touched his tired heart, and he was borne across the great divide that separates man from immortality. Free at last from all the turmoils and struggles of a long and busy life, the old veteran is at rest."

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF.

Thomas Updegraff, who died at McGregor October 4, 1910, was born April 3, 1834, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Clayton county, Iowa, in his early manhood and was soon elected clerk of the district court, which position he held for four years. While in that service he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1861. He was elected in 1877 a representative to the Seventeenth General Assembly, and in 1878 was elected to Congress as a Republican from the third district and continued until his defeat in 1882 by L. H. Weller, a Fusionist. In 1892 he was, however, elected, then re-elected in 1894 and 1896, from the fourth district, into which Clayton county had been transferred. In a memorable fight for his renomination in 1898 he was defeated by Gilbert N. Haugen. In all his legislative career, both here and at Washington, Mr. Updegraff was a persistent enemy of anything like log-rolling. He at one time called the attention of individual members of the General Assembly to apparent combinations for getting through appropriations for different and divergent objects. He refused to go into the Republican senatorial caucus. At Washington, when a river and harbor bill was under consideration, he expressed the hope that there would be found somewhere a place to stop "between the ocean and a dewdrop."

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Alexander Brown, who died at Keosauqua August 16, 1910, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, where he was born May 3, 1837. His parents had come to America about the year 1820. When Alexander was five years old, the family came to Keosauqua. There the son attended school, read law in the office of Hon. George G. Wright, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E of the Fifteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry. On March 1, 1862, he was promoted to Sergeant Major. Soon after this the regiment first participated in the battle of Shiloh, where it was heavily engaged, coming out of the battle with a casualty list of 213. In this action Sergeant Brown was severely wounded in the hip, but recovered in time to reach his regiment and participate with it in the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, in which engagement he was again wounded; this time dangerously in the shoulder. This wound rendered him incapable for further active service in the field. He was, therefore, discharged in February, 1863.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected county judge of Van Buren county, and held this office until it was absorbed by that of county auditor two years later. He was then elected auditor of the county and served in that capacity for six years, after which he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, that of the law, and soon established a reputation

as an able and conscientious lawyer, enjoying the fullest confidence of the bench, bar, and people.

He was elected to the state Senate in 1881 and secured important legislation in relation to river bridges and abandoned railroad rights-of-way.

In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Van Buren county, serving two terms. He was mayor of Keosauqua continuously for a period of ten years, until 1908, when, on account of growing infirmities, he declined to run again for that office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SAMUEL W. DURHAM.

Col. Samuel W. Durham, one of the oldest pioneers of Linn county, died at Marion, May 2, 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. Durham was descended from Kentucky pioneers; his grandfather, John Durham, having crossed the mountains from Virginia in 1783 in company with Rev. Frank Clark, who established the first Methodist church in Kentucky. In 1815 Samuel Durham's father, Jesse B. Durham, migrated to Indiana, where Samuel Durham was born two years later. In 1839 he journeyed on horseback from Indiana and Illinois to Linn county, which was his home from that time on. Mr. Durham was a member of the first constitutional convention of Iowa, and served as its secretary. He surveyed large portions of northern and northwestern Iowa and southern Minnesota under government contracts. He surveyed the city of Des Moines, and also made some of the first surveys in Cedar Rapids and other cities. Col. Durham, as he was familiarly called, was in all respects the type of the old school, honest, obliging, and an honored citizen who had a host of friends. He was a Democrat and personally knew most of the pioneer politicians in Iowa. He was known by every one in earlier Iowa, and he appeared many times as a witness in our courts when questions arose as to disputed corners, and old established roads and streets which he had laid out long before. Mr. Durham was married in 1843 to Ellen Wolcott, who died in 1901. Five children survive them, C. Durham, Mrs. F. L. Tillotson, Mary Durham, B. H. Durham, and Louise Durham. He long outlived every other member of the constitutional convention of 1844.

CHARLES ABIATHAR WHITE.

Charles Abiathar White, who died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1910, was born at North Dighton, Mass., January 26, 1826. He removed to Iowa in 1839. He attended the public schools at his home in Massachusetts and in Burlington, prior to his matriculation at Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1866 he became state geologist of Iowa, continuing until 1870, and for the years 1867 to 1873 he was professor of natural history at the State University. In 1873 he became professor of natural history at Bowdoin College, remaining two years. During 1874 he became attached to the United States Geographical and Geological Survey west of the 100th meridian under Lieut. J. M. Wheeler, in the capacity of geologist and paleontologist. In the same capacity he

was with the surveys of Major John W. Powell in 1875 and 1876, and Ferdinand V. Hayden up to 1879. He had charge of the paleontological collections of the U. S. National Museum from 1879 to 1882, and in 1881 acted as Chief of the Artesian Wells Commission under the auspices of the U. S. Agricultural Department. In 1882 he was connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and in 1883 as paleontologist had charge of the Mesozoic vertebrates. He attained unequaled reputation as authority in certain branches of fossil life. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Iowa College in 1866, and that of LL. D. by our State University in 1893. He was the author of over two hundred papers on scientific subjects. He was one of the earliest and staunchest friends of Mr. Charles Aldrich in his work of founding the Historical Department of Iowa, and his contributions of specimens, manuscripts, and articles for publication have formed a most valuable part of these collections.

JOHN F. HOPKINS.

John F. Hopkins, who died at Madrid, Boone county, April 19, 1909, was a native of Ohio, where, in Marion county, he was born October 4, 1821. His father, Robert Hopkins, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was also a member of the General Assembly of Ohio. His early educational advantages were meager, but he was a great student and gained a wide knowledge through reading, experience, and observation. He removed to Iowa about 1854, settling in Boone county. Mr. Hopkins represented Boone county in the House of the Thirteenth General Assembly and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the present state capitol. He was for six years a member of the board of supervisors of Boone county. He was a zealous member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and of the Octogenarian Association of the state. and took a prominent part in the organization of the Old Settlers' Association.

MARCUS C. WOODRUFF.

Marcus C. Woodruff, who died at Dubuque March 21, 1909, was born at Aurora, Ill., March 20, 1831. He attended the Aurora Academy, and later migrated to Boone county, Illinois. In 1855 he came to Hardin county, in this state. In 1863 he purchased the Eldora Sentinel, and in 1870 disposed of it, and with Hon. Charles Aldrich purchased the Waterloo Courier. During his connection with the Sentinel he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1874 he left the Waterloo paper, became connected with the Dubuque Times, and was its editor for several years. He served as railroad commissioner 1878-1882. Later he was the general claim agent of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company until his death.

JACOB SCOTT RICHMAN.

Jacob Scott Richman, who died at Muscatine May 17, 1908, was born in the county of Perry, Ohio, March 11, 1820, coming west to Knoxville, Ill. He there read law. He was admitted to practice at Muscatine in 1839. An early partnership was with Serrano Clinton Hastings, which continued until the latter went on the bench of the supreme court as chief

justice. In 1846 he was a member of the convention that made the first constitution of Iowa, and he outlived every other member of that body. He was clerk of the House of Representatives at the 1848 session of the General Assembly. In the summer of 1856 he sat in the House as a member for the county of Muscatine. In 1863 he was made judge of the district court of the seventh judicial district. From that position he retired and entered into partnership with Cook & Dodge, of Davenport. Judge Richman possessed a clear, calm, and deliberate mind, with a well-balanced judgment, and had the rare faculty of comprising in a few words reasons that were full of force and effect, and speedily drew close attention. He did not speak often, but when he did everybody listened. He abhorred a needless profusion of words in a legal paper, such as a charge to the jury, saying that such profusion served rather to confuse than to enlighten. His rulings were rarely reversed, and not often appealed from. He was always kind and considerate to young lawyers who exhibited timidity on their first appearing in a case.

The last years of Judge Richman's life were spent on his farm, and until a short time before his death he drove to his office, no matter what the weather was, and took a lively interest in the affairs of the day.

COLONEL LEANDER CLARK.

Colonel Leander Clark, who died at Toledo December 22, 1910, was born in the county of Huron, Ohio, July 17, 1823. His schooling was in his native county and at Oberlin. After a few years spent in Wisconsin and California, he settled in the county of Tama in this state, where in 1857 he was elected county judge. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the Ninth General Assembly. After the adjournment of that body in the autumn of 1862 he became captain of Company E, in the Twenty-fourth Iowa. While serving in that capacity he was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. He was promoted to major, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel. After the war he re-entered the General Assembly. He was agent for the Sac and Fox Indians in the county of Tama, 1866-1872. He acquired large landed interests and other holdings. He was an organizer and promoter of many of the best enterprises of his home city and county, his greatest service perhaps being an endowment of fifty thousand dollars to Western College, Toledo, afterward named Leander Clark College in honor of him. He was an all-around valuable citizen, and was useful to the last.

SEWELL S. FARWELL.

Sewall S. Farwell, who died at Monticello September 21, 1909, was a native of the state of Ohio, where he was born in the county of Coshocton, April 26, 1834. He was educated at common schools, and at Keene Academy in his native county. In 1852 he came to Iowa with the family, and first to Jones county. Thence they went to Pella, Marion county, engaging in mercantile business. He afterward went to Kansas, staying there until 1859, when he returned to Iowa, locating on a farm near Monticello. He assisted in raising, and was made Captain of, Company H, 31st Iowa, and on May 31, 1865, he was promoted and commissioned Major.

He served throughout the war, was present at the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out June 27, 1865. Of his company more than half lost their lives in the service. To commemorate those who enlisted at Monticello, Major Farwell presented a monument to the local cemetery. In 1865 he was elected state senator, serving through the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. He took an active part in the shaping of the laws in those General Assemblies, and was very earnest and conscientious in his work.

President Grant appointed him assessor of the internal revenue, in which place he served four years, and he was appointed in 1874 as collector of internal revenue, in which capacity he served for six years. In 1880 he was elected from the Second District to serve in Congress.

Upon his retirement from Congress he took an active interest in the affairs of Jones county, and Monticello in particular, working for the best interest of the people and striving always for the betterment of humanity. He was active in the advancement of education, and in this work he was a man of most noble spirit. He was always ready and willing to give of his means, his time, and his splendid abilities to help in advancing every good public cause. He was untiring in his industry, always aiming at the highest standard of morality and honesty in all the walks of life. He was ever ready to aid by wise and patient advice the young, especially those who were poor in this world's goods, helping them in every way to receive the advantages of education.

To Major Farwell is largely due the growth, high standard, and success of Lenox College at Hopkinton. He devoted to this his energy, time, means, and influence for half a century, and many youths of our state who had the benefits of that school have reason to hold in grateful memory his friendship and generosity. He was always courteous, and endeavored at all times to sympathize with those in distress and substantially aid the poor or needy in his community.

GILBERT BALDWIN PRAY.

Gilbert B. Pray, whose death occurred February 28, 1909, was born April 27, 1847, in Michigan City, Indiana. He was descended from one of the name who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1645. Mr. P.'s father, William, brought his family to Hamilton county, Iowa, in the year 1856. Educated in the common schools of the county of his home, the young man, at the age of 17, entered upon the study of law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice of the profession for many years. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the supreme court, a position he held for twelve years. He was for a few years the chairman of the Republican state central committee and for several years a valuable member of that committee. In 1886 he, along with Hon. Frank D. Jackson, then secretary of state and afterward governor, Sidney Foster, and others, organized the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was treasurer until death removed him from earth. He was a member of Company F, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, and was at the battle of Nashville and other actions of the latter part of the war.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS

FROM COL. WARREN S. DUNGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT EIGHTH DISTRICT.

February 9, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton, Pres. Pioneer Law Makers' Assn.,
Indianola, Iowa.

Your notice of the next meeting of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association received. Unless my condition is better than it is now, I will not be able to attend this meeting. I have a great desire to be with you and will do so if possible.

As vice-president for the Eighth Congressional District I have the satisfaction to report that not a single death has occurred in the district during the closing biennial period, and if I am not present you can use this as my report.

Hoping you will have a good old-fashioned time, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

WARREN S. DUNGAN.

Later he wrote of his inability to attend the meeting, and asked that another vice-president for the district be named.

FROM GOV. WILLIAM LARRABEE, VICE-PRESIDENT FOURTH DISTRICT.

Clermont, February 11, 1911.

My Dear Clayton: Yours of 6th at hand and noted. I can give you, I fear, only a partial list of the deaths of members of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association in this district during the last two years. I name Thomas Updegraff, of McGregor; Martin N. Johnson, of North Dakota; A. B. C. Hildreth, of Charles City; I am not sure but Mr. Dwelle of Worth county; also, a former member from Winneshiek or Allamakee county. You can probably get the names from the Iowa Annals. I will try to look up the matter and report later. I am glad to hear from you and to know that you are hale and hearty. Take good care of yourself, as you know that our old circle is rapidly contracting. With kindest regards,

Yours truly,

WM. LARRABEE.

FOR HON. WM. G. THOMPSON, VICE-PRESIDENT FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 30, 1911.

William H. Fleming, Esq.,
306 East 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your very kind invitation to my father to be present at and speak to the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, about March 8th, was received on Saturday, and while he much appreciates your kindness he asks me to say that owing to his state of health it will be impossible for him to even be present on that occasion.

Father has been failing very rapidly the past year, is not at all well now, and while still up and about the house, and with an occasional trip up town, is not able to attend to any business of any kind.

As you state in your letter he was a member of the last session that met in Iowa City and the first that met in Des Moines, but I know that he will be unable to think of coming at all. Again thanking you for him for this kind remembrance, I am,

Sincerely,
J. M. THOMPSON.
For WM. G. THOMPSON.

FOR HON. WM. G. THOMPSON, VICE-PRESIDENT FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 10, 1911.

B. F. Clayton, Esq.,
Indianola, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your letter to my father asking for a list of members of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, who have died since your last meeting is received, and I am replying for him, as he is not able to write for himself, nor has he been in physical condition to do anything along these lines for more than a year.

I am sorry that this is the case, but I think you and the other members of the Association will understand the situation.

Respectfully,
J. M. THOMPSON,
For W. G. THOMPSON.

FROM HON. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

February 17, 1911.

Mr. William H. Fleming,
306 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have your favor of the 11th, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, on March 8th in Des Moines. It would give me very great pleasure to meet my old associates on this occasion, but to my regret, it is impossible to do so, as the pressure of public business is so great that I shall not be

able to leave the city at that time. I wish you a most edifying and interesting meeting, and am, with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

FROM HON. GILMAN L. JOHNSON, VICE-PRESIDENT SECOND DISTRICT.

February 27, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton,
Indianola, Iowa.

My Dear Ben:

Yours requesting names and addresses in the district received. Judges are A. J. House Maquoketa; A. P. Barker, Clinton; William Theophilus, Davenport; L. J. Horan, Muscatine; John Gobble, ex-Senator, Muscatine; P. W. McManus, ex-Member House, Davenport; Larkin Upton, ex-Member House, Clinton; ex-Senator Ranck, Iowa City. This is all that I have been able to discover.

S. McNutt of Muscatine is the only member dying in the last two years that I have learned of. He was in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth.

Yours truly,
G. L. JOHNSON.

FROM HON. SAM C. GARDNER.

Washington, Iowa, March 2, 1911.

B. F. Clayton, President,
Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the thirteenth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, which will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14 and 15, 1911.

My intention now is to attend this convention; yet I can not say certainly, as my health is uncertain, hence I send you this letter. I hope and verily believe that you will have a pleasant time at your reunion.

I hope also that in your reunion you will not have any filibustering, talking to kill time, and that in no way you will lower the flag of the United States and that there will be no deadlock, and if any man attempts to commit any of these crimes "shoot him on the spot."

Very truly and respectfully yours,

SAM'L C. GARDNER,
420 W. Main Street.

FROM HON. EDGAR E. MACK, VICE-PRESIDENT ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Storm Lake, Iowa, March 3, 1911.

Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Friend: I am in receipt of your invitation for March 16th, to attend the thirteenth biennial session. I should be very glad to avail myself of this opportunity to meet again the friends of other years, but the condition of my health is such that I fear I shall have to forego this pleasure. I often see, in the public prints, the names of the members of this association, whom I have known and associated with in other years, and I am glad to be able to say that they are all my friends. Life is too short to incur lasting enmities, and I have studiously avoided anything of that sort all my life. I am sure that we can point with pride to the record of assemblies of which we were members, the good work of which now shows so plainly in the growth and development of our great commonwealth, and to the fact that no graft or scandal has ever tarnished the proud record of the lawmakers of this great state. If it is possible at the time you meet for me to be present, I shall be very glad to greet the members at that time and in a measure live over the past and perhaps prophesy of the future. I am thankful to our Maker that so many of you are still living and able to meet in this manner. Perhaps, when you meet, you had best arrange with the present legislators to vacate for a day and see if you cannot satisfactorily settle the senatorial matter and close up their other little business, so they may adjourn early and avoid further entanglements. With cordial greetings to each and all, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

EDGAR E. MACK.

FROM HON. WM. J. MOIR.

Eldora, Iowa, March 10, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton,
President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

My Dear Friend: Your kind notice of your thirteenth biennial session is received. I can go far back of the year 1890, and I fear that if I should meet with you that I cannot shake hands with any of the members of the General Assembly of 1862. That was a time of stirring events.

When Palmer strode down the aisle in front of Rush Clark and read a telegram announcing that Donnelson had surrendered, which was the first important victory for the Union soldiers, excitement became intense, and it did not abate until after the celebration in the dining-room of the Des Moines House, when one of the members moved that the Seventh Commandment be suspended for the benefit of Governor Kirkwood.

If the health of my wife will permit, I will try to be with you. It would give me great pleasure not only to be present at your biennial session, but at the memorial services held in honor of Senator Dolliver, who, and Senator Cummins, are two men that the state of Iowa may ever

hold in high esteem, for in my humble judgment no two men have ever stood higher in the Congress of the United States of America, considering the length of time they have been there, than those two men. Hoping your reunion will be pleasant and profitable, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. J. MOIR.

Eldora, Iowa, March 10, 1911.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Ever Dear Friend: Your esteemed favor of the 8th is received. Accept many thanks for your kind complimentary words. It will give me great pleasure to meet with you at your next reunion, if my wife can be left alone, but I fear that nearly all, if not quite all, of the members of the Iowa legislature of 1862, have reached the shores of the Eternal morning, except your humble servant.

Yes, Brother L. O. Bliss has left us, and when he left a good man has gone to Heaven.

Hoping you will have a royal good time, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. J. MOIR.

FROM HON. JOHN MAHIN.

Evanston, Illinois, March 10, 1911.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Your favor of 7th, with inclosures, was forwarded to me from Muscatine. I thank you very much for your kind invitation, but regret to say circumstances will not permit me to attend the coming meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. Notwithstanding your deprecatory remark of yourself, I think you are just the man to fill the vacancy caused by Isaac Brandt's death.

I have read the "clipping" with interest. As to prophesying, I think it is always safe to prophesy good of an effort for the right as long as there is a *Providence* to overrule and shape the affairs of men. The good may not always come as soon as we may hope or desire it, but it *will* come, even though delayed.

With best wishes, I am, Very sincerely yours,

JOHN MAHIN.

FROM HON. HENRY W. ROTHERT, VICE-PRESIDENT NINTH DISTRICT.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 6, 1911.

Wm. H. Fleming. Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
306 E. 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Fleming: I have yours of March 5th. I have no means of knowing who in the Ninth District are entitled to membership in the association. All my records of former General Assemblies and officials of the state were destroyed in our fire. I hope the Association will take some steps whereby a permanent and definite list of membership may be obtained and retained in the secretary's office.

I question my ability to be present on March 16th, as owing to some contagious trouble in the school we are quarantined for the time being.

Truly yours,
HENRY W. ROTHERT.
Superintendent.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton, President,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

My Dear Clayton:· I exceedingly regret, owing to quarantine restrictions, my inability to be with you at the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I hope the attendance will warrant the assertion that the interest in Iowa's present and future is not lagging with those who have been outside of Iowa's official circles for twenty years or more. May the memory of by-gone days in graphic description illumine your social intercourse and may the gathering demonstrate that the hope for beneficial results in framing and executing laws remains with and inspires the pioneers as much today as it did of old.

Yours for Auld Lang Syne,
HENRY W. ROTHERT.
Vice-President Ninth District

FROM HON. WILLIAM LAKE:

Clinton, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 7th inst., but have been so much under the weather I have been unable to answer it as my heart has been giving me serious trouble. I am feeling a little easier today; so I try to answer your letter. As for my leaving home for Des Moines, it is out of the question now. I may not get over it and I may. If I do I will come to the next meeting if possible. Larkin Upton is still living with his niece and her husband on Second Avenue in Clinton. He stays around his home very quietly.

As to Col. James VanDeventer, he was last in Clinton about a year and a half ago. He came to see me and pressed me to call and see him if I came south. He was a most genial and pleasant companion. At the time of his death he was 80 years of age and lived in Knoxville, Tennessee. He was in the banking business. He was an upright, honorable man, member of the Masonic Order, being an hororary member of the thirty-third degree, and also a Knight Templar. He was a member of the order for fifty-seven years, loyal and true. As Master of Western Star No. 100 of Clinton, he conferred the Blue Lodge degrees upon me fifty-two years ago, and I have become a Knight Templar, and a member of the thirty-second degree and of the Mystic Shrine, so you see I became a good pupil of his.

Judge Andrew Howat left Clinton twenty years ago and went to practicing law in Salt Lake, Utah. I called upon him in 1894, when I was on my way to California. He was doing a good business. In 1904 I called upon him on my way from California, and then he was a judge. He is yet living at Salt Lake, and still holds the office of judge. He seems to have good health out there, which he did not here.

As for myself, I enjoy better health everywhere than I do in Clinton. I have been in forty of the states and through Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Texas through Mexico, to two hundred miles south of Mexico City. I have been in the Madeira Islands, on the coast of Morocco, and in every country in Europe but five, and in Asiatic Turkey, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt, and the Suez Canal. I have seen the neighborhood where Moses was born and where he was fished from the Nile; also Mount Horeb in Arabia, where the Almighty gave him the law, and Mount Pisgah, from whence he viewed the promised land, and Mount Nebo, where he died. I traveled in Algiers, a very fine, fertile country, and the city of Algiers is a beautiful city. It is under the French government. The wanderlust has got hold of me and I should be traveling all the time if I had the money and my health permitted, but at my age of 85 years I must be getting ready for that last long journey, which my age tells me I must shortly take, whether I am ready or not. Now with my kind regards to you and each and all and every one, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM LAKE.

FROM SENATOR CUMMINS.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1911.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary,
306 E. Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have yours of the 9th instant. The circular to which you refer, and which undoubtedly gives the date of your meeting, did not accompany your letter, and therefore I cannot tell what Tuesday your meeting begins. If I am in Des Moines I shall be very glad, indeed, to be present, and I thank you heartily for the remembrance.

Please let me hear from you as to the date, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

FOR HON. GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Clinton, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

B. F. Clayton, President,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: In the absence of Mr. G. M. Curtis, your favor of the 23d ult requesting that he be present at your session in Des Moines on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14th and 15th, was opened by me. Mr G. M. left Clinton a few days ago to look after some of his interests in California He is now in San Antonio, Texas, spending a few days with his brother, and will go from there to Southern California. I am sure he will regret very much being unable to attend your session, and in his behalf. I wish to extend greetings and all good wishes for a pleasant and successful session.

I am forwarding your letter, together with copy of my letter to you to Mr. G. M.

Very truly yours,
E. J Curtis.

FROM HON. SAMUEL A. CONVERSE.

Cresco, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

Wm H. Fleming, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your favor and invitation to be present at the thirteenth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, is at hand Thank you very much for the invitation; and it is with much regret that I am obliged to forego the privilege and the pleasure of meeting with you at that time. It would surely be a pleasure, as well as a season of profit to be with you, as I can readily see, when I look over those familiar names given as officers of the association; and yet I would hardly want to put in whole night sessions, as I vividly remember of doing, when President B. F. Clayton led the parliamentary battle against the Democratic hosts that were trying to slaughter the temperance legislation that was being proposed. Wishing you all many happy reunions.

Sincerely,
S. A. Converse.

FROM HON. MERRITT W. HARMON.

Independence, Iowa, March 14, 1911.

Mr W. H Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Fleming: Unexpected business which can neither be neglected nor postponed, will prevent my attendance at the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. It is a great disappointment to me as I had anticipated much pleasure in meeting with you on this occasion. Am sure you will have a good time. It was my privilege to be associated in

MEMBERS AT SESSION OF 1911

the senate with Senators Larrabee, Abraham, Rothert, and Perkins, and with Lieutenant-Governor Dungan, and it affords me pleasure to know that they are officers of the association. It is an honor to be able to regard such men as personal friends. It is my earnest wish that you may have a pleasant reunion.

Yours truly,
M. W. HARMON.

FROM HON. ALONZO ABERNETHY.

Tampa, Florida, March 13, 1911.

Hon. W. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Your notice of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association has just reached me, and I regret that I am too far away to attend the meeting, as I have so many of the former ones, with great satisfaction.

I sincerely hope the present meeting will maintain its old time interest in bringing together a large number of the old comrades for pleasant reunion and for maintaining the historical value of the association, in the historical reminiscenses and papers which they are so well qualified to present for future record and use.

Mrs. A. and I have spent the winter here, but are planning to return in the early summer.

Yours very sincerely,
ALONZO ABERNETHY.

LIST OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT SESSION OF 1911

NAME	RESIDENCE	Years in Iowa	WHERE BORN	WHEN	SERVICE RENDERED
Lot Abraham	Mt. Pleasant	70	Butler Co., O	Feb.	18, [illegible] Senator, 1858-6
James G. Berryhill	Des Moines	58	Johnson Co., Ia	Nov.	5, [illegible] Representative, 1886-8.
Charles Bullock	Denison	44	Macomb, Ill	May	9, [illegible] Representative, 1884-6.
Benjamin F. Clayton	Indianola	44	Carlisle, Ky.	Jan.	10, [illegible] Representative 1878-82 and 1886-8.
Chester C. Cole	Des Moines	54	New York	June	4, [illegible] Judge Supreme Court, 1864-76.
John M. Davis	Des Moines	57	Ohio	June	25, [illegible] Deputy Secretary of State, 1855-63; Deputy Register, S. L. O. [illegible]
William H. Fleming	Des Moines	56	New York, N. Y.	April	14, 185[illegible] Deputy Secretary of State, 1867; Private Secretary to the Governor [illegible], 1898.
Augustin W. Ford	Logan	48	Ohio	Dec	25, 1839 Senator, 1878-83.
James D. Gamble	Knoxville	62	Pickaway Co., O	Nov.	8, [illegible] Representative, 1866-68.
John Gates	Marble Rock	57	Baden, Germany	May	26, 18[illegible] Representative, 1890-2.
Edward H Gillette	Valley Junction	48	Bloomfield, Ct.	Oct.	1, [illegible] Representative in Congress, 1879-81.
George L. Godfrey	Des Moines	50	Vermont	Nov.	4, [illegible] Representative, 1866-8, Commissioner Utah Territory.
William Groneweg	Council Bluffs	50	Germany	[illegible]	1890 Senator, 1888-90.
Nels Larson	Spring Grove, Minn	56	Norway	Oct.	1, [illegible] Representative, 1886-90.
Julius J. Mathews	Dana	71	Somerset, O.	Jan.	8, 1826 Senator, 1854-8
Theodore B. Perry	Albia	61	Cincinnati, O.	April	1, 1832 Member Board of Education, 1858; Senator, 1892-6.
John H. Peters	Manchester	56	Kent, Ct.	Feb.	2, 1860 Member Constitutional Convention, 1857; Lt.-Col. 4th Ia. Cavalry
Gifford S. Robinson	Sioux City	41	Tremont, Ill.	May	28, 1843 Representative 1876-8; Senator, 1882-8; Judge Supreme Court, 1888-96.
Phil Schaller	Sac City	57	Germany	June	6, 1836 Representative 1886-8.
James A. Smith	Osage	40	New York	Feb.	4, 1851 Representative, 1898-90; Senator, 1900-13.
V. P. Twombly	Des Moines	64	Van Buren Co.	Feb.	21, 1842 Treasurer of State, 1884-90.
Corydon H. Brown	Des Moines		New York		Honorary Member
Edward D. Chassell	Des Moines	60	New York	May	25, 1868 Honorary Member; Representative in 25th, 30th and 31st G. A.; State Binder.
Mrs. Edward D. Chassell	Des Moines	46	Iowa	Dec.	3, 1865 Honorary Member, daughter of the late Hon Martin H Calkins.
John L. Crawford	Des Moines	58	Mt. Vernon, O.	May	20, 1831 Honorary Member.
Archelaus G. Field	Des Moines	61	New York	Nov.	15, 1825 Honorary Member; member State Agricultural Society, 1860; U. S. Examining Surgeon, 1866-84.

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1913

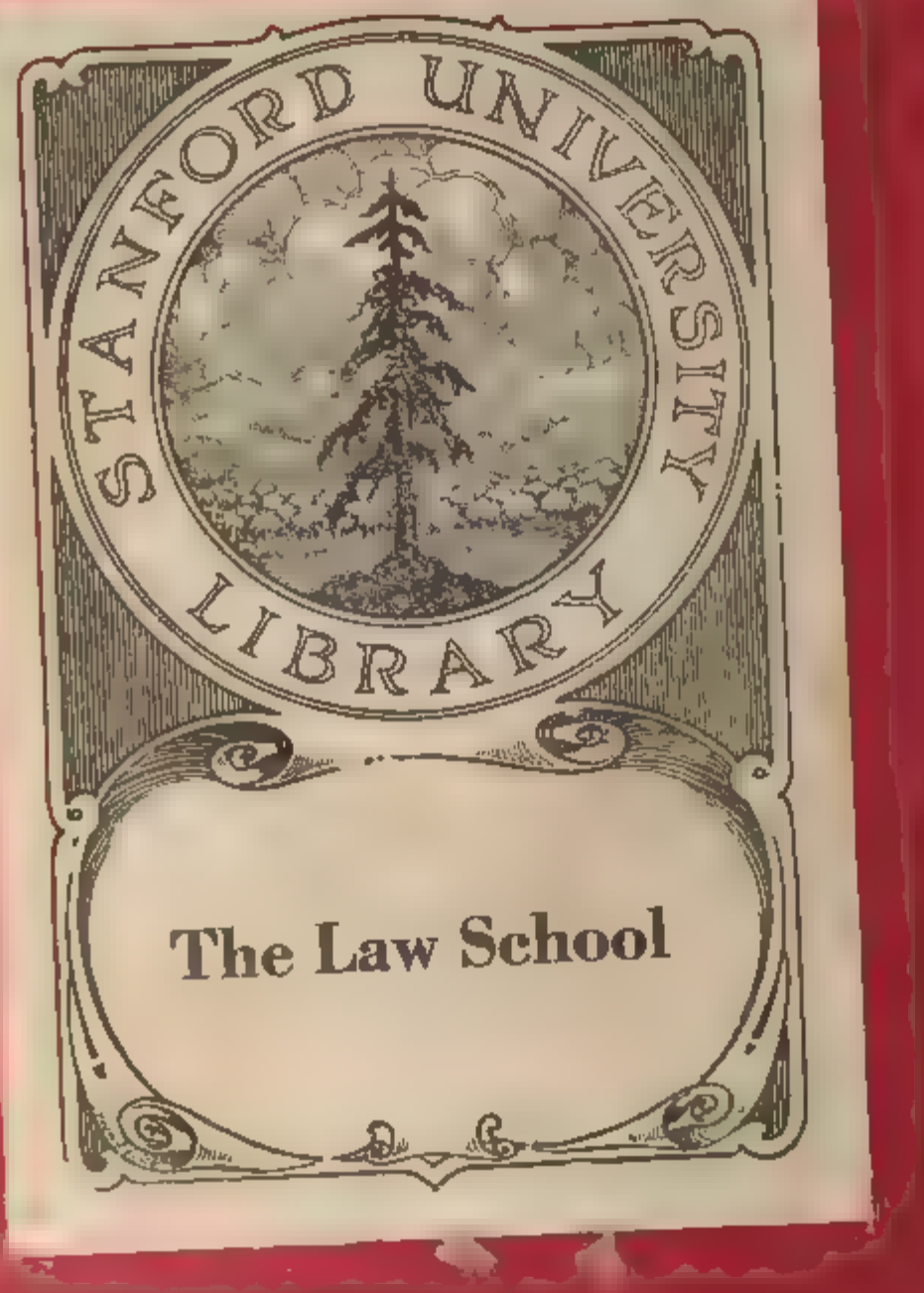
HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 19 and 20, 1913

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES
ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER
1914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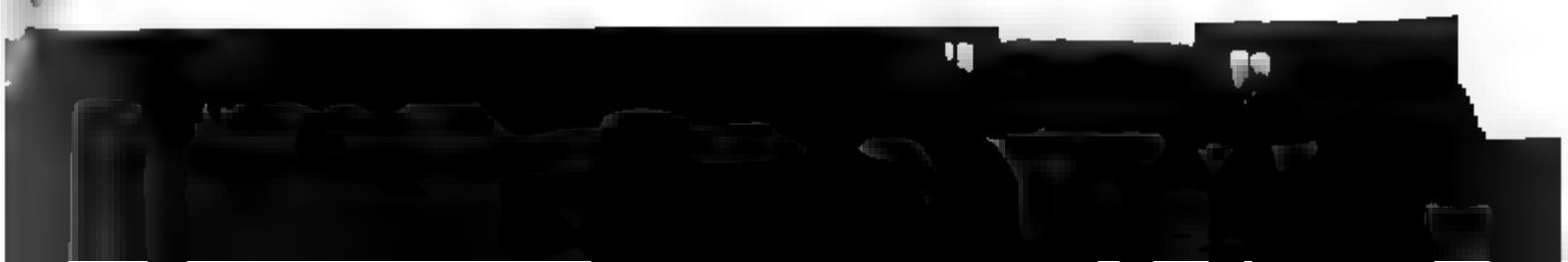

WILLIAM ARRABEE

PIONEER

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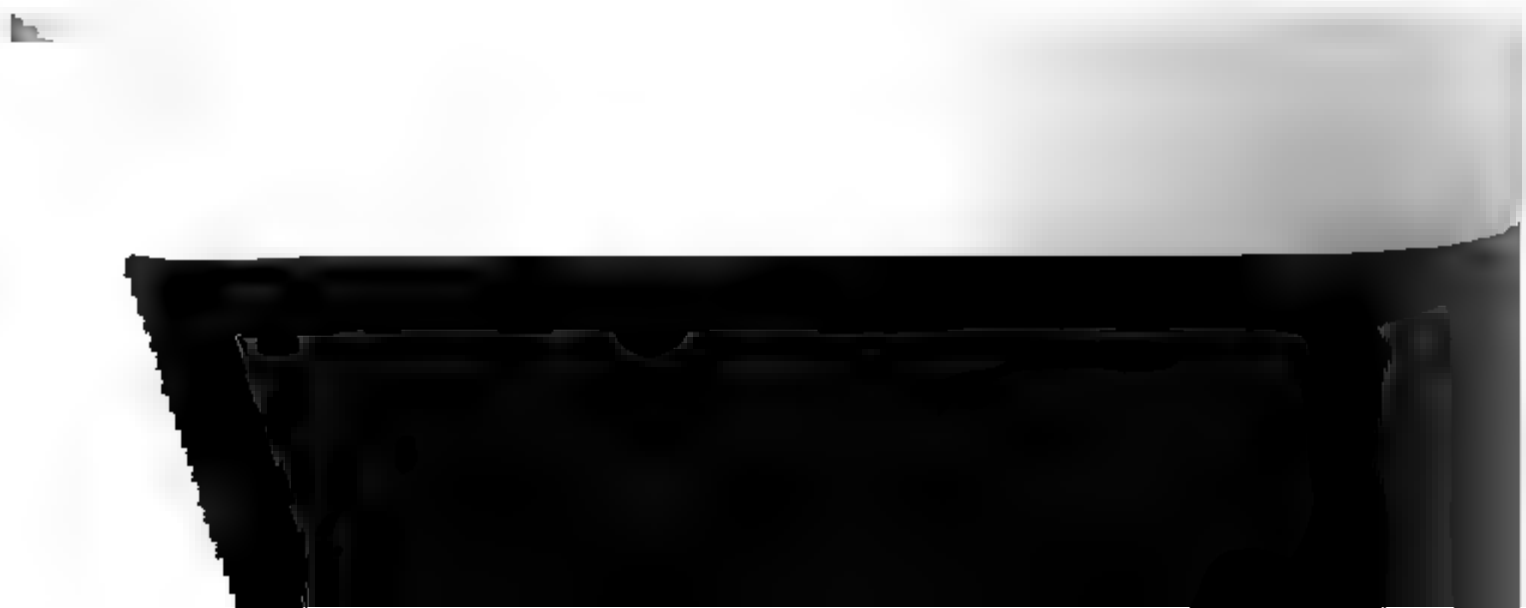

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On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa:

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ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present postoffice address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

NOTE.—According to the foregoing articles, all will become eligible to membership at the next meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, who are in either of the following classes:

1. The members and officers of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly that sat in 1894.
2. All state officers and deputies entering upon office between February 1, 1893, and February 1, 1895.
3. All judges of the supreme and district courts going upon the bench between the dates named.

The predecessors of all the foregoing officials are already eligible. So are all persons who represented Iowa in Congress prior to March 4, 1895; as also all persons who at any time held the office of district attorney or that of judge of the circuit court. All, whether those now just eligible, or those who rendered service to the state at an earlier time, are invited to attend, and take full part in the proceedings.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1914

President:
FRANCIS M. EPPERSON,
Eddyville.

Secretary:
WM. H. FLEMING,
Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary:
JOHN M. DAVIS,
Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First—Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.
Second—Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.
Third—James McCann, Dubuque.
Fourth—John Everall, Farmersburg.
Fifth—J. A. Green, Story City.
Sixth—Perry Engle, Newton.
Seventh—Edward H. Gillette, Valley Junction.
Eighth—James H. Jamison, Osceola.
Ninth—Thomas Weidman, Red Oak.
Tenth—Anson D. Bicknell, Humboldt.
Eleventh—E. C. Roach, Rock Rapids.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Capt. V. P. Twombly, Des Moines. **Benjamin F. Clayton, Indianola.**
Nathan E. Coffin, Des Moines.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

OF IOWA

REUNION OF NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTEEN

HELD AT DES MOINES, IOWA, MARCH 19 AND 20, 1913

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

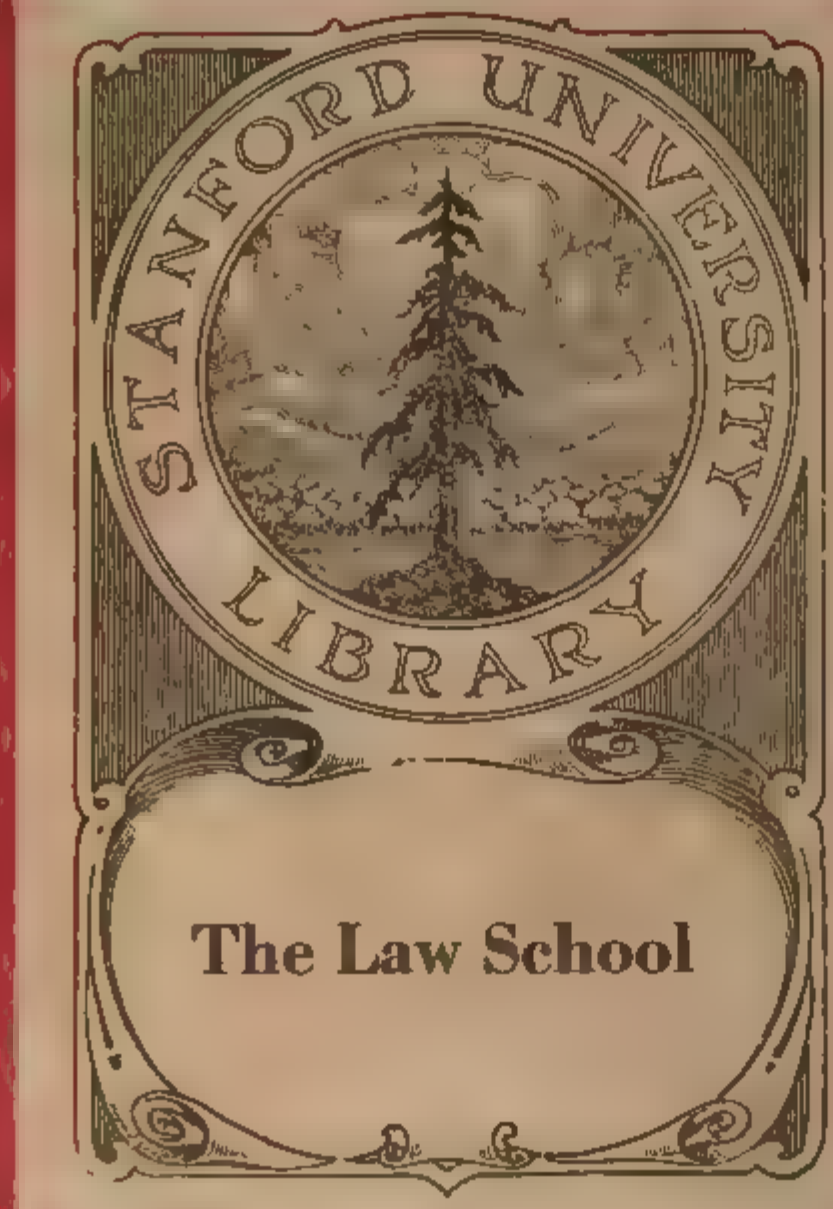
The Association was called to order at 10:30 by Vice-President Francis M. Epperson, who said:

Our President Cole is not in the state, and I have been asked to act in his place as chairman of this meeting. The first thing in order will be invocation by Rev. Joshua Jester, Rev. George Miller, whose name is on the program, not being present, he having been called away from the capital.

Mr. Jester: Shall we stand while praying?

Mr. Jester:

Our Father, we feel very grateful to Thee for the privilege of coming together here this morning, and we feel that it is very fitting for us to pause a moment before engaging in our real business and turn our thoughts toward Thee. Thou hast been good to us. Most of us have been even brought beyond the time permitted to man on earth, and we thank Thee for the preservation of life and health, and we thank Thee for the good work that many of these, our good brethren, have been engaged in in the years gone by. We thank Thee for the prominent places they have held. We thank Thee for the earnestness, devotion, and ability with which they transacted business; and we thank Thee that if the results of that ability extend out over our commonwealth it extends where it does because of the earnest devotion of our people in the early days; and so, when we come together today and think of the past, we are inclined—some of us at least—to live in the past. Oh, help us not to forget Thee, and in all our transactions and work to feel that we want Thee to bless our efforts. We feel that Thou hast blessed a great deal of the work done by these men. So let us be true, and as they extended the laws of our land let us find in Thee a real, true friend, and in all our plans let us consider Thee as in the plans. Bless all the meetings of the men of God and the men of the state as they transact business, and make it not only a social gathering but a gathering which will be helpful to us all. While many of us have dropped out and are dropping out, O God, wilt Thou



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education. The education thus provided for and actually imparted in our schools may well be regarded as the most potent factor in our development and well being.

It is worthy of note, too, that in our first code of laws, prepared and enacted in less than five years after the admission of our state into the Union, a well digested and carefully prepared statute prohibiting the sale of intoxicants was embraced in the code.

This statute has been amended from time to time as its defects, or the necessity for further guards in connection with sales necessary for medicinal, culinary, and mechanical purposes, were developed. No backward step in connection with that subject has been taken, but steady advance and improvement have marked the course of its progress, until now we have a statute well approved and beneficent in its operation.

To illustrate and verify the statement that lines of immigration led from the most desirable sources, we refer to the fact that at an early period in the settlement of the state twelve divinity students, who had just then graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, came together to Iowa and settled at the time mainly in the southeast portion of the state. They severally, in the localities of their selection, commenced their work. They visited families, organized societies, built churches, and in some instances taught school. They were devoted, industrious, and persistent in their calling, and in every instance success crowned the efforts and labors of each. Changes of location were made as new openings presented themselves, and their visitations and labors in their several fields were had with the result that everywhere the communities were stimulated and exalted in their cultural and moral activities.

Not only were the immediate communities where this apostolic number, which came to be known as the Andover band, were located and laboring benefited most manifestly and greatly, but the entire state so felt the influence of their labors that such influence manifested itself in the statutes enacted by the legislature and in multiplied other avenues of practical affairs in individual and community uplift.

It is of interest to note that every command of the decalogue finds itself not only approved but further enforced by statute penalties. The first Commandment that, "Thou shalt have no other God before thee," which seems to call for a mental condition, finds a practical sanction in that no person is permitted to exercise any or even the least power or authority, under the constitution and laws of the state, until after he has taken an oath calling upon God to witness that he will exercise such power, justly, faithfully, and uprightly according to the best of his ability.

The second command, forbidding the making of any graven image or other likeness, is but an expression negatively in detail of the comprehensive rule stated in the first.

The third prohibition, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain," is enforced by our statute denouncing penalties against profanity, blasphemy, and the like.

The fourth, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," is enforced by penalties against ordinary labor on that day; also by declaring contracts made on that day void and without force.

The fifth, "Honor thy father and thy mother," seems only to call for mental emotion or action, yet our lawmakers found that at the common law, while parents were required to maintain and support their children, no reciprocal obligation by that law required the children to support their parents even when indigent, yet our statute perfects and sanctions the duty by requiring the children to support and maintain their parents when they become unable to do that for themselves.

The sixth is buttressed by our statute with penalties of death, life imprisonment, or other, as the intent or motive may magnify or lessen the guilt.

The seventh, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," is, by our statute, not only visited by direct penalties, but the most sacred contract or relation possible is made void by reason of it.

The eighth, "Thou shalt not steal," is enforced by penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the act.

The ninth, "Thou shalt not bear false witness," is most severely punished by our statutes against perjury.

The tenth, "Thou shalt not covet," is punished when the thought of covetousness is so long indulged in as to lead to the act of possession.

In view of this summary is it egotism or state pride for Iowa citizens to claim that it has both good soil and good citizenship, or that it derived its people from the best sources? It is not sought to show that the Andover band was the sole cause for the statutes enforcing the moral code or decalogue, but that it was one of the potent influences thereto, together with others coming from like best sources of immigration in the early settlement of the state and the general high character of its people. Since our biennial session two years ago the last member of that glorious Andover band has passed to his reward. The measure of good wrought by them individually and collectively is quite beyond human computation.

A comparison of the laws enacted by the legislatures of Iowa, during the first ten years of its existence as a state, with those of a like relative period with our sister state on the south, shows the former to have been on a much more exalted plane than the latter, and thereby shows the verity of the statement as to the best sources from which our population came.

The financial history and standing of the state, from its earliest day, also corroborate this statement, as does the absence of official defalcations.

The fertility of its soil has not only achieved unparalleled success in its agricultural progress and development, but it has stimulated the planting and growth of schools of agriculture recognizedly superior to those of other states and indeed to those of other nations.

Iowa, too, has been fortunate in the character and usefulness of the men whom she has elevated to official position, in the state and nation. Its delegation in Congress during the period of rebellion, was conspicuously able, active, and efficient. It furnished the House with its chairman of the judiciary committee, which, in view of the great changes in the laws and the enacting of laws hitherto entirely unknown to legislation, and the sagacity shown therein manifests the comprehensive ability of those concerned in their origin and enactment.

The senator from Iowa who for forty years thereafter wielded a healthful and potent influence in all national legislation was of that delegation. Iowa's well known war governor, who will be recognized without naming, with all his greatness, loyalty, and boldness, stood at the head of all the governors in his prompt, thoughtful, and efficient support of the great martyr president of the nation. Indeed, Iowa furnished to the Union army a larger percentage of Union soldiers as compared with its entire population than any other state. The fact stated in this latter sentence may be quoted as in verification of the motto engraved upon the block of stone furnished by Iowa to the Washington monument, which is: "Iowa; the affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union."

To return now to the high character and influence of the individuals elevated to official positions in the state and nation, we call attention to the members of the bench of the supreme court of the United States, and can very safely and most confidently affirm that Iowa's contribution to that bench added very much to its learning and vigor as well as to the wisdom and justice of its decisions.

Our state has been permitted to enjoy its fair share of officers conducting the nation's affairs, including members of the president's cabinets. In no instance, we believe, has any one of our citizens failed to fulfill with satisfaction the duties required of him in such positions, and we think it can be very safely and truly affirmed that the department of the treasury was, by its Iowa secretary, most efficiently handled, averting a panic at the beginning of his career in that high office.

This epitome of conditions and events found and brought about by the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association affords, we submit, a justification for the joyous retrospect of the events in which some member of our Association has taken some active part. We ask the present legislature and the citizens of all Iowa to allow us the egotistical pleasure (if it be such) of enjoying this glorious retrospect. While we claim the absolute right to enjoy the fruits of the past, we only claim the bare privilege of making suggestions respecting the proper conduct of the present and future.

Make broad and comprehensive, not piecemeal, provisions for good roads for all Iowa. Those provisions may allow the construction by piecemeal, or sections or localities, but they must be in execution of the one comprehensive plan; yet they should not exclude nor inhibit the employment or use of new material, discoveries, combinations, or inventions. Do not impair by amendment or otherwise the efficiency and beneficence of our prohibitory laws. The secret ballot was provided to avoid personal enmities, but not to avoid the entertaining or avowing of principles. The entertaining or expressing of an opinion, whatever that opinion may be, is never properly the occasion for personal enmity and therefore principles do not need the protection of a secret ballot. A neighbor may need the protection of a secret ballot to save him from the enmity of a neighbor against whom he may vote for any office. His excuse for so voting may be very difficult to present to the neighbor and could hardly ever be made satisfactory; but, if he votes for a principle, prohibition, or regulation, he may safely present his reasons therefor.

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whereby an incalculable amount of power is produced, which is to be continually transmuted into electric power, and being distributed over a large portion of Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois for use in manufactures. By these facilities Iowa may even surpass Massachusetts in its manufacture as it does really surpass it in its facilities for power to that end.

The exhibit at San Diego would afford notification of our capacity to the entire world, and of our facilities, which is all that is wanted to accomplish the fulfillment of our greatness in population as in other elements of great statehood.

Chairman: The next thing in order will be the appointment of committees to wait upon the Governor, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. I will appoint as a committee to wait upon the Governor Lot Abraham and Col. David J. Palmer; to wait upon the Senate I will appoint Mr. Twombly and Col. Godfrey; to wait upon the House of Representatives I will appoint Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Perry. On the Committee of Resolutions I will appoint Mr. Gillette, Col. Palmer, and Capt. Twombly. I will appoint the Committee on Nominations some time this afternoon.

Capt. Twombly: Mr. Chairman. The committee appointed to wait upon the Senate wish to report that they have performed the duty assigned to them, and the Senate, through the Lieutenant Governor, accepted the invitation, stating that they would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the sessions of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

On motion, the meeting here adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment by Vice-president Epperson.

Upon urgent request Lot Abraham consented to favor the meeting with a song entitled "The Old Soldier."

Chairman: The first thing in order this afternoon was to be the Address of Welcome by the Mayor of the City of Des Moines. That was on the program for this forenoon session, but as the hour became quite late and the Mayor not being present it was postponed until this afternoon. We will now listen to an address of welcome by Mayor James R. Hanna, of Des Moines.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I don't know why this gathering should need an address of welcome from anybody, but I shall attempt to make one. I remember Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem about the reunion of his old class:

"Has any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If he has, just take him out without making a noise."

I feel as though the tables were reversed today, and that some young fellow has got mixed with the boys, that might properly be taken out. I was a Latin teacher for a great many years, but I think you will forgive it, if I tell you the only Latin I can recall is one verse: *"Forsau et haec olina meminisse juvabit,"* which means, in plain English, "Perchance the time will come when it will be pleasing to recall these hardships." It is rather strange that things which are the hardest for us to bear are the things that we always recall with the greatest pleasure and that we love to recount all the rest of our lives.

A few years ago I went through a very serious stomach operation. They inquired about what caused the disease, when I informed them that I got my troubles down south, during the civil war, meaning that my father had laid the foundation of diseases that still afflicted the family. The great days that you men went through, whether you were in the civil war, as the most of you I see no doubt were, or whether you participated in the civic life, must have been an inspiration, as I suppose it was to you, although you perhaps were too close to see it, and I am sure they will be the inspiration of every generation that comes afterwards. When I was a boy there was nothing that seemed to be so great as the wars of America, the great, gigantic struggles you went through, not only the civil war, but the struggles of pioneer days; the struggles for freedom against various enemies, whether natural or human. I love to think of American history as one great idea. Jefferson wrote it down in the Declaration of Independence "that there are certain inalienable rights," and then he laid down those inalienable rights and summed up, or concluded, with the phrase that "all men are created equal." Now, I think that summed up all of American history, that has been or will be, since our parents came here in 1620. It has always been interesting to me to notice the steps which I, as a teacher for a great many years, reckoned with in the progress of American history. Our forefathers came here with the idea of obtaining religious freedom for themselves. They thought nothing of political freedom; in fact, they acknowledged the British flag as loyally as though they had remained in England. They denied that freedom to others; persecuted Quakers, drove out everybody else who did not agree with them. But along about 1700 they began to be broader in view, and had advanced to a degree so they acknowledged that right in others. Then, in 1776, the idea had expanded until they began to think that if they had religious freedom why shouldn't they have political freedom? Freedom is freedom any way, and so they fought a great war, and they expanded the word "freedom" to mean political freedom as well as religious freedom. But in that very act they denied freedom to the black man while demanding it for themselves. So the controversy went on, for two or three generations more, until it came to a crisis, and the people held that if freedom meant anything it meant freedom for the black man as well as for the white man. So we fought another great war, and we expanded further the idea of freedom—freedom for the black man as well as the white man. Then we went on for

another generation until we found that a nation down here was tyrannizing over the lives of another people. Our people rose up in indignation at the idea that such a thing should transpire in the very sight of our shores, and they fought another great war, and still farther extended or developed or evolved this idea of freedom, saying to all the world: "We demand religious freedom for ourselves and our neighbors, political freedom for ourselves, for the black man, for every American citizen." But, not only that, we stand for freedom throughout the world, and stand for something that is worth something to all mankind as it has been a blessing to us. Now, I take it that when you study everything we have ever done, con the lesson of our civilization, and cite the wonderful things worked out in our various wars you will conclude that everything that is worth while in our political history is that which hangs on the story of American freedom. James Brice cites our institutions as the most worthy of study, the most noteworthy, the most in the consideration and in the minds of men everywhere. Why? Because of two things, he says: Because of the effect of our institutions upon the institutions of all other lands, and because not only of that, but because in the carrying out of the ideas we have established here is the hope of the race everywhere. So a victory for liberty in America is not only a victory for American citizens, but the world everywhere looks on that fight for freedom in this country as a fight for freedom in every land. I suppose among all the virtues that have been manifest in the unfolding of our progress there stands out, and will continue to stand out distinctively and above all others, the heroic valor in this great story. As a boy I remember I was jealous because of being born too late to be a soldier in the civil war. I felt that I had been cheated out of a chance to help out in the great struggle for the Union and the further extension of freedom. As a young man I came to understand that, even though I did not have a chance to participate in the heroic effort myself, I should have the privilege of enjoying the fruits of it. And so every generation of the American people will always look back upon this epoch as one of the great times in which it would have been a privilege to live and spend their lives.

If there is anything about this occasion that is worth my saying it is to say to you in your old ages when your hairs are gray, that I am mighty glad to live in a time when I can still shake hands with the men that formed that generation, the heroic age that wrote the pages of history at that time. I am proud of the fact that I live in a time that I can mingle with those who stood shoulder to shoulder in that great conflict and assisted in marking out great events in that work.

Chairman: I thank you, in behalf of the Association, for your address of welcome.

Mr. Gillette: Mr. Chairman. I was going to suggest that we have some letters from prominent members of the Association read while we are waiting. We all want to hear what they have to say and Mr. Perry will no doubt be in soon.

Chairman. All right. Mr. Secretary, if you have some letters you can read, we will listen to some of them at this time.

Secretary: I have letters here from Col. Hepburn, Judge J. R. Reed, Major Lacey, and Col. Augustus H. Hamilton, which I will read. [See Appendix.]

Chairman: We will now hear from the committee from the Senate.

Mr. J. H. Henderson: Mr. Chairman. I have the pleasure of announcing the Committee from the Senate, Senators Smith, of Shelby, Malmberg of Jasper, and Wilson of Clinton.

Chairman: Gentlemen, on behalf of the Association I welcome you, and we are ready to receive any message you may have to deliver.

Senator Smith: Mr. President. In behalf of the Senate we come in response to your invitation to visit you, and as a Committee from that body we want to say to you that we are very glad of the invitation, and we are very glad to be with you. We recognize the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers of this country had a great task to perform; much more strenuous than we legislators have today, because the pioneer lawmakers had to think out the plan and work out the system to the plan, while we of today can take the plan as the pioneer gave it to us, and we can touch it here and there, remove a rough spot or put on some finishing touch, but we had the wisdom of these pioneer fellows to blaze the way of the great system that we have in Iowa; and, while it has been necessary for each legislature to modify and change the laws in some respects, and in many instances to repeal different laws, that does not say that those were not good laws when enacted, that they were not proper for the needs required at that time, but with the changing condition of things we must have a little change in system. We even thought that we of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly had a good deal of wisdom. We have put in a good deal of time repealing some of the things we did, because they did not fit, or there had been some changes necessary, and so we are glad of the fact of the presence of these pioneers. When you think about it, the pioneers of this country were great men, and I wonder when I look over the place where I live, and recall this man and that man who had his individuality, had his particular way, I ask, who is the strong sense man, that is going to take the place of these old pioneers. They are fast passing away, these individual characters. They didn't have the schooling or the opportunities

that we had, but the problem was there for them to solve and they had to go at it and solve it, and they won out and solved it, and became giants. With his own mind and conscience in the presence of his family and his God, the pioneer had to solve the problem, and we today kind o' think we can depend on the other fellow to help us.

I say we are glad you are here. We want you to mingle among us, and give us the benefit of your wisdom and your experience, and we know that it will teach us and make us stronger, and we hope that we may have the courage to do our duty as you saw fit to do your duty when you were called upon. I thank you. (Applause.)

Col. Abraham: Mr. President. I have the honor to introduce now the Governor of the greatest state in this nation, Governor George W. Clarke.

Chairman: Please escort the Governor to the front. Gentlemen of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you our Governor, Hon. George W. Clarke, who will now address you.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: I made some notes of some things I thought I might with propriety say here today shortly before I came over here. They are reflections that naturally come to one on being called into a presence like this; into the presence of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. The pioneer is the man who goes ahead; he is the man who has gone before; who has marked out the way. In other words, he has prepared the way; he has laid the foundations. Naturally, one begins to think when he is about to speak to a company like this of the days that are gone; of the days that have passed during the lifetime of the men who are here today. I understand that the president of this association is Judge Cole, who cannot be with you today. I know something of the age of Judge Cole. He is approaching eighty-nine years of age, and when I think of the stretch of life over the last eighty-eight years I am impressed with the fact that he has lived in a wonderful time, and one begins to think of what has happened, or what the conditions were when such men were young men; what the conditions in this country were when you were boys, when you were children. I do not know that I could do any better today than simply to call attention to some of the conditions to indicate to us how far we have traveled and how wonderful has been our progress. Think of the work of seventy-five years in this country! The work of the last seventy-five years in all the world! If what has been accomplished

for mankind could be summed up in all the centuries gone before the last it would not begin to equal what has been done and accomplished in the last one hundred years, or perhaps within the lifetime of you men who are here today. When some of you were children, we had no such means of transportation as we have now. We had no better means of transportation then than they had three thousand years ago and more—had not made any progress at all so far as the question of transportation is concerned. When the president of this association was born Chicago was not on the map. Several years later there were only about ten cabins where now sits on the shores of Lake Michigan one of the greatest cities of the world, all this within the lifetime of some of the members of this association. There was not any such thing as telegraph or telephone. Nothing of that kind. There was not a sewing machine in the world when some of you were boys; nor a friction match. If the fire happened to go out you borrowed fire from your neighbors. There was no such thing as a reaper then in the world. The old method of harvesting grains which had existed for very many years was in vogue at that time. There were no such guns as we have now—there was the old flint-lock gun. Nobody had ever seen or thought of the wonderful machine guns that we have now. There was not a cook-stove in the world when a man now eighty years old was born. When you think of the hundreds and hundreds of uses that rubbber is put to now and realize that it was not then thought of or even discovered at all, how wonderful! Go into our homes and you do not find anything there that was in the homes of the people when you were boys. There were no such carpets as now, or a piano. Houses were not lighted as now. When you think of it, there were few American books when you were boys. The fact is the literature of America has all come since you were children. Think if you can of any American names of any particular consequence, except perhaps two or three, that have adorned the literature of this country that have not come within the lifetime of many of the men who are here. There was Fenimore Cooper, among the first. Then there were Irving within your lifetime, Hawthorne and Lowell, Whittier and Longfellow, and Bryant and Emerson, and Prescott and others. The fact is there was no literature in this world, American or English, of consequence compared with the literature that we have now. I know of the Shakespearean age and of Milton, but when you come down to literature in its abundance, and in the greatness of its width and scope, by much the vaster part of it has come within the lifetime of men who are now living. If you take the writers in the domain of science, Tyndall, Huxley, and Darwin, all of these names, these investigators in science, have come within the lifetime of men who are here today. You go into the religious thought of the world, we haven't anything at all in that line as we used to know it and understand it and read and sing about it. We don't sing the songs we used to sing. Our religious thought and emotions are expressed in quite a different sort of songs. I speak of these things simply to indicate the kind of world we have been living in, and the wonderful progress we have made. It is absolutely marvelous

to me when I think of it. And the progress goes rapidly on. A train of twenty-five years ago will not compare with one of our transcontinental trains. Even in my lifetime I can remember the old stage coach, the ox team. We have gotten away from all of that, and live in a new world. Coming to the growth and development of the state of Iowa: When the war broke out there was not a telegraph line that reached a single city in Iowa, unless perhaps on the Mississippi. There was hardly any railroad mileage in the state at that time. The railroad had reached a little beyond Iowa City. In 1866 the cars reached this city, and soon afterward the locomotive appeared on the banks of the Missouri river at Council Bluffs. Think of the thousands of miles of railway in Iowa now, and all within that time.

The foundations of this state so far as lawmaking is concerned were laid within the time I have spoken of, and were laid wisely and well. I said the pioneer is the man who goes ahead, marks out the way, and lays the foundation upon which the superstructure is built. What a grand superstructure has been built upon the plans laid by the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa! This superstructure rests on the work done by the pioneers and lawmakers of the state.

I sometimes wonder as we go about our work today what you would have done if you had had to meet what we have to meet; have wondered if you had the difficulties in those days that we have now; wondered if you were opposed at every step of your progress in the legislation as we are now. I take pride in the foundation you laid, and the example you set, and the wisdom of the laws you enacted. But I can hardly think of you with every kind of commercial interest swooping down upon you and opposing every single thing you proposed as is done in this day. Now everything is reduced to a commercial basis. Everything is so dependent on every other thing. So interwoven and interdependent are all things that it seems impossible to take up or discuss any question of legislation at all without touching some other related interest. So that you come in contact with every sort of interest in opposition to every single proposition or reform. We have a complex civilization. We have, I think, a new civilization. I believe that we have passed from the old days I have just been talking about and that we are in a transition period, that we are passing into a new day, an entirely new day, and that our lives are to be lived and our work to be done under entirely new and different conditions than those under which you did your work in the early days. I think that is true, and that these new conditions that have been so wonderfully developed in the last seventy-five years have presented entirely new questions; questions never thought of when the foundations of this state were being laid; never even dreamed of. Not a man here seventy-five years old, or any one else, dreamed he would ever live to see the conditions under which we live today. And, when you think of it, we have come to a condition or situation when the interests of these states are all interwoven with each other. The interests of Iowa, the interests of Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the other states, are so interwoven that you cannot touch any question of general legislation where that fact ought not to be taken into con-

sideration. Suppose you take up the reformation of our tax laws. Our tax laws must be as favorable to the citizen and to the development of the state as are the tax laws of Illinois or Missouri to the development or growth of those states. If they are not, then our wealth will drift into the other states where there is a more favorable condition; and we must take these things into consideration; so interwoven, as I have said, are the interests of the people in these states. You take up the workmen's compensation act, that they are talking of now in the legislature. That must be considered to some extent in connection with the provisions and effect of the workmen's compensation acts in other states. In other words, it must not present more difficulties to the manufacturing interests of this state than is presented in other states manufacturing the same kind of articles, or manufactories will drift to the state where there is less opposition, or, if you please, better advantages on that question. So that in all sorts of legislation all these things have to be taken into consideration.

Whatever the proposed legislation may be, if it touches business it meets opposition, whether directly or indirectly. Now, I cannot think that when you were legislating you met with these difficulties to such an extent. I don't know that you did, but I do not think that conditions were such then as would lead to the opposition that legislators now find in their way all of the time. But I said we are coming into a transition period. I think the state has passed out of its pioneer period and is coming into a greater and broader and a deeper civilization. I believe that the conditions that have heretofore existed will not do for the future. Take, for instance, our schools. Everybody is dissatisfied with the conditions that exist now, although they were founded in wisdom. The laws with reference to them were wise, and we expended millions and millions of dollars upon them, but everybody now agrees that there ought to be some change. And our legislative difficulties reach to another reform—taxation. And there is the public utilities question with which you did not have to deal, because you did not live in the complex civilization in which we do.

But I have talked long enough. I want to add one other thought, however. When we speak of a pioneer we think of men who lived some time ago, but we are always to have pioneers. The day will never come when we will not have pioneers along some line. There will be the pioneer in science in days to come; the pioneer in some reform in the days to come. New questions will arise on account of our civilization. There will be the pioneer who will lead the way with reference to these new questions—new questions not only so far as legislation is concerned, but in many other directions, so that we shall always have the pioneer with us.

I can only add a word of congratulation that so many of you are here to talk over and enjoy reminiscences of days that are gone; of the days with reference to early Iowa, of which I have already spoken. It must bring to you a peculiar pleasure. It must be satisfying to you to contemplate this great state in which you live and that you have seen develop from the wilderness to the state of tremendous wealth that it now is, and to the citizenship that now characterizes its people. I say it must

be with a sense of gratitude and of pride that you come together and contemplate these days. I only wish that you may come again and again. I congratulate you upon the work you have done for this state, and I express to you my sincere welcome, if I may do so, to this gathering and to the capital city. I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman: We will have a few minutes' recess now that the members may have an opportunity of greeting the Governor.

My attention has been called to the fact that now is a good time to make a contribution of $1 by each member towards the expenses of this meeting.

We omitted the appointment of a committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing two years, and I would suggest the name of Mr. Gilman L. Johnson of Jackson county and Mr. John H. Henderson of Warren county. We want to make some arrangement this afternoon so that we can be seated in the House tomorrow afternoon at the memorial exercises, and I think it is important that we should appoint a committee to confer with the House for that purpose. Probably they would grant us seats there, but I think it proper we should ask for an arrangement, and I would suggest as members of that committee Col. Palmer, as his name is suggested by unanimous consent.

The next thing we have on the program is a paper, "Iowa Early Lawyers," by Hon. Edward H. Stiles.

JONATHAN C. HALL, AUGUSTUS HALL, AND BENTON J. HALL.

BY EDWARD H. STILES.

[The following sketches were prepared by Mr. Stiles for his Recollections and Sketches of the Lawyers and Other Public Men of Early Iowa, now in preparation.]

It is no easy thing to so sketch an extraordinary personality as to bring saliently out the particular traits that make it so. The first time I saw Jonathan C. Hall was in the old courthouse at Ottumwa fifty years ago. I was introduced to him as a young law student just from Connecticut. He talked with me in that good-natured and kindly manner highly characteristic of him, and the acquaintance thus commenced laid the basis of a lasting friendship. Though he had then attained the highest professional rank, his presence and bearing were perfectly devoid of the least tinge of vanity or self-importance. There was about him, however, an indescribable something that told as plainly as words that nature had fashioned him in no ordinary mold. Without being apparently sensible of it himself, his presence was commanding, and his "supremacy was written upon his features and person." He was heroic in frame, of Taft-like structure, whose height was apparently diminished by his

breadth, and whose embonpoint unmistakably showed the signs of generous living. He had a large head, a full face, a rather florid complexion, and light hair. He was careless in dress, inattentive to the little conventionalities of society, easy of approach, amiable and sympathetic in disposition, generous beyond his means, unrestrained in frankness and independence of speech and manner—save by those gentlemanly and tender instincts which the Almighty had deeply implanted in his being. He liked whole-souled company, good cheer, and was convivial to a high degree. Generally speaking, I may say that the traits last referred to were characteristic of a majority of the lawyers of that day. He was fond of anecdotes, liked a good story, and few could tell better ones than himself. By virtue of these traits coupled with his fame as a lawyer, his presence was much sought and his society courted, whether at home or moving in the circuit of his extensive practice, and especially by the younger members of the bar, who flocked to see and hear one about whom they heard so much.

Along with these fascinating personal qualities he possessed strongly intellectual ones; the capacity of deep and vigorous thinking, of analyzing difficult problems, of solving perplexing questions by the sledge-hammer forces of his potent and resourceful mind. He was perspicacious in legal argument, and when occasion demanded powerful as an advocate. He wasted none of his strength on trivial points, but grasped at once the pivotal ones and went straight for them with vehement force. He was naturally mild and sometimes apathetic. It took something more than the ordinary to arouse him, but when fully aroused he was a very Titan in power. These conspicuous qualities deeply impressed him on the state, and justly established him as among the greatest lawyers of his time. Nor were these achievements assisted by the auxiliaries of either a polished education or a polished speech, for he had neither.

In this connection I can do no better than quote from a description of some of the early lawyers furnished me by one fully qualified to know, and who was one of the most profound lawyers and thinkers this state has ever produced. I allude to Judge Charles Mason. Intending to some time sketch the judges, lawyers, and some of the prominent men of earlier Iowa, I took the liberty of writing him for such information concerning his contemporaries as he might be pleased to convey; and I cannot refrain from saying that I highly prize as a token of his interest in the matter, and of the kindness of his great heart, the manuscript which, with the aid of his daughter as amanuensis, he prepared and sent me when enfeebled by an illness which proved to be his last. Speaking of Judge Hall in the manuscript referred to he said:

"J. C. Hall was one of the ablest practicing lawyers I have ever known. His leading characteristic was strength. He cared little for polish or rhetoric, using language sometimes inapropos and incorrect, but uttered in such a way that no juror could fail to understand his intended meaning. He regularly attended all the courts held in the first judicial district, and was engaged in almost every case that was tried therein. He was most persistent and persevering in the pursuit of his main purpose, and was very generally successful. When fully aroused he seemed like a great locomotive that nothing could resist. If defeated on one

point he was fruitful in expedients by some flank movement to obtain success on others. He was indefatigable and untiring, and his success was in a great degree commensurate with his industry. There were other better read lawyers, but I know of no one with whom I would have been more willing to intrust a difficult case."

Along the same lines, Judge Springer, himself a distinguished lawyer and judge, and president of the Constitutional convention of 1857, in the course of his address at the reunion of the surviving members of that convention, held in 1882, said:

"Judge Hall had been a member of the First Constitutional convention held in Iowa, and was the only member of our convention that had been a member of either of the previous conventions, and had held with credit a seat on our supreme bench. He was an able man among able men. He was endowed by nature with a large heart and a still larger brain. As an advocate, lawyer, and jurist his place was in the front rank of the Iowa bar. Though not possessed of the culture and scholarly attainments of some of his contemporaries, yet for strength and depth of mind, for logical force and power of argumentation, he was entitled to rank with the foremost men in the state."

Coming from the sources they do, these estimates of Judge Hall go far in establishing a firm basis for his judicial fame.

After this general view let us glance at some of the particular incidents of his life. He was born in Batavia, New York, in 1808. He died in 1874 at the age of 66. His father, Colonel Samuel Hall, was one of the pioneers of that part of New York. He came there with his wife and family in 1804. His wife was Sarah Chapin Hall. The stock must have been good, or there never could have sprung from it such men as Jonathan, Augustus, and Benton J. Hall. Samuel Hall cleared the wilderness and hewed the unbroken forest in order to make his cultivated fields. In this strenuous work, the son as soon as old enough participated, and to this discipline the full development of his naturally strong physique was doubtless in a large measure attributable. His education was obtained in the common schools, eked out by a few terms at the Wyoming Academy. At the age of twenty he commenced his legal studies in the office of Abraham Van Vechten, a distinguished lawyer of Albany. He completed his studies with lawyers of ability in Ohio. In 1830, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and entered the practice at Mount Vernon, where he located the same year. He was early successful and established a good practice at that place. But circumstances, the loss of a favorite child, the desire to break his environments, and the boundless freedom of his spirit induced him to take the way which the star of empire is said to take, and seek the then Far West. He came to Burlington in 1839, looked the country over, and decided on Mt. Pleasant, where he with his family located in 1840, during the second year of our territorial organization. Here he soon established an extensive practice. He regularly attended the courts of the different counties as they were organized. His fame as a lawyer spread. The circuit of his practice increased. He was retained in important litigation both within and without the state. He had foemen worthy of his steel, and whose great ability was able to invoke and make necessary the

best of his own. Foremost among these were David Rorer and Henry W. Starr, of whom, as well as of the other persons mentioned herein, I trust I may sometime be privileged to write further.

In 1844 the people were seeking the admission of the territory as a state. To this end a convention was called to frame a constitution on which the state could be admitted. He was chosen a member of this convention. He had for associates some able and noted men, among whom were Stephen Hempstead, ex-Governor Lucas, Ebenezer Cook, Ralph P. Lowe, Shepherd Leffler, Elijah Sells, Francis Gehon, Stephen B. Shelledy. He was regarded as one of its ablest members, and it was conceded on all hands that his influence had been potential in framing for that period a constitution well suited to the condition of the people. As a matter of fact this constitution was rejected by the people on account of the state boundaries as therein fixed, but with these changed it was afterwards adopted with some alterations and become the constitution of the state.

In 1853 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state. His opinions will be found in Vol. IV, G. Greene's Reports.

When a new constitution, that of 1857, came to be framed he was elected a member of the convention chosen for that purpose. Here again he had some strong associates, among whom were Francis Springer, Timothy Day, James F. Wilson, Edward Johnstone, R. L. B. Clark, John T. Clark, William Penn Clark, D. G. Solomon, George Gillaspy, Amos Harris, Lewis Todhunter, William Patterson, Robert Gower, John Edwards, George W. Ells, and other men of ability. In this notable body he exercised even greater influence than he had in the convention of 1844, and many of the wise and beneficent provisions of the instrument it gave to the people are traceable in a great degree to his broad and vigorous mind. The printed debates of that convention will attest this, and constitute a lasting memorial to his fine qualities. He was the author of the provision regarding the public school system.

In every position, he was a friend of and true to the people. His ideas of legislation were humane and progressive, and to his influence the people of Iowa were greatly indebted for its redemption and exemption laws.

He was a champion of internal improvements. In 1855 he was elected president of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and it was greatly through his influence and foresight that its affairs were placed on a substantial basis. The first locomotive that entered Burlington was named "J. C. Hall," in his honor.

He was also a firm champion of the educational interests of the state. What an important factor in that behalf he was in the constitutional convention of 1857 has already been noted. He assisted in the founding of the academy which afterward became the basis of the Wesleyan University, and could always be relied upon to forward educational measures. In an article on the early times appearing in Vol. 1, 3d Series of The Annals of Iowa, Prof. W. P. Howe, speaking of the men who laid the splendid foundation of our educational system, said: "Judge J. C. Hall and David Rorer were lifelong supporters of the public schools, and were among my father's warmest personal friends, though their politics were as wide apart as the poles." (The father of Professor Howe herein

referred to was the venerable and revered Samuel L. Howe, whose early, continued, and heroic career as an educator have durably embalmed him in the annals of the state and the affections of her people.)

In the fall of 1859 he was, against his inclination, sent to the legislature as a representative of Des Moines county in the Eighth General Assembly. At the ensuing session of that body a new code of Iowa, embracing a new system of practice, was to be reported by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, and it had been the great desire of his people that he should be present and exert his influence in molding into final shape what was to be known as the Revision of 1860. In this work he took a prominent part, and unceasingly devoted himself to it. Without in the least detracting from the unwearied labors of the very able commission, it is not too much to say that his efforts were greatly effective in improving it in some of its important features.

Immediately after the inauguration of the rebellion, a special session of the same General Assembly was called by the governor to meet the emergency. Among his associates therein was Henry C. Caldwell of Van Buren county, afterward a distinguished Iowa soldier, and successively major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and after that, for a period of forty years, one of the greatest and purest judges that ever graced the federal judiciary. He and Judge Hall were both on the Judiciary committee.

The measure giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote did not pass into a law until 1862, but it originated in 1861. Several persons have been given credit for its origin, but it unquestionably belongs to Judge Hall, as what is to follow will clearly show. In the summer of 1902 I paid Judge Caldwell a visit at his summer home in Colorado. We talked of a number of men we had known, and with others of Judge Hall. He said he regarded Judge Hall as not only a very able lawyer, but really a great man and entitled to be classed as such. Of this conversation I took notes at the time, which I now have before me, and from which, as bearing on the point alluded to, I quote. Judge Caldwell said:

"I was chairman of the Judiciary committee in the House, and Judge Hall was second on the committee. We became very warm friends and were in accord on all questions that came before the extra session of May, 1861. One night Judge Hall came to my room with a paper in his hand, which he laid down on my table and said: 'Caldwell, I have drawn a bill providing for taking the vote of the soldiers in the field during the war. This is going to be a great war. Mr. Seward is greatly mistaken in his estimate of its duration. It will be one of the greatest wars of ancient or modern times; and before it ends all the able-bodied men liable to do military duty may be compelled to enter the armies of the Union and go to the front. This would take from their homes the great mass of the patriotic men and friends of the government within the military age, leaving behind those who are unfriendly to the government and whose sympathies are with the rebellion; and with these ballots they could do the government more damage than if they were at the front with muskets in their hands fighting against us. The votes of these men would be more dangerous than if they themselves were in the open field. Hence, in order to provide against such a state of affairs, we

must confer the right to vote on the soldiers in the field.' I suggested that it would be unconstitutional. He said that he had investigated that question and was satisfied that it was constitutional, and would be so declared by the supreme court in the event of litigation. Judge Hall was not only a lawyer of great ability, but a great man, and his patriotism and profound, prophetic foresight in this single instance show him to have been such."

As I had heard the origin of the measure ascribed to others, I thought it possible that there might be some mistake about the matter. In a few days, however, I received from Judge Caldwell a copy of the House Journal which he had procured from the state archives, fully confirming the statement he had made. As the origin of the measure has been obscured, as it essentially affects the biography of Judge Hall and throws a strong light upon his character, I, in order to place the matter, in a particular manner, beyond controversy, here reproduce the Journal entries referred to. On reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives at the extra session of the General Assembly, convened on the 15th day of May, 1861, under date of the 27th of May, the following entry will be found:

"Mr. Hall, by leave, introduced the following bill:

"House File No. 39. 'A bill for an act to authorize volunteer officers and soldiers who are absent from the state and in the service of the United States and citizens of this state to vote at state elections.'

"Which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Elections."

Under date of May 28th, on page 110 of the Journal, the following entry will be found:

"By leave, Mr. Rees submitted the following report:

"Your committee to whom was referred House File No. 39: 'A bill for an act to authorize volunteer officers and soldiers who are absent from the state and in the service of the United States, and citizens of this state, to vote at state elections,' report the bill and recommend its passage.

"Samuel Rees,
"D. D. Sabin,
"J. W. Lelacheur."

On the same day the following entry appears on page 118 of the Journal:

"Mr. Hall moved that the House take up House File No. 39: 'A bill for an act to authorize volunteer officers and soldiers who are absent from the state and in the service of the United States, citizens of this state, to vote at the state elections.' Carried. Mr. Williams moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the year 2065. Upon this motion Mr. Hall demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and were as follows: (See Journal.)

On the same day the House adjourned sine die.

Mr. Williams, who made the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill till the year 2065, was one of the representatives from Dubuque county, and immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature proceeded to Virginia, his former home, and entered the Confederate service.

When it is remembered that this action of Judge Hall was only a little more than a month after the bombardment of Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861), and more than two months before the first battle of the war (that of Bull Run, July 21, 1861), and that the seventy-five thousand troops called for by the president for three months had been thought in high quarters sufficient to crush the insurrection, no one can fail to appreciate the profound discernment which enabled him, it would seem beyond any man of his time, to so clearly foretell the mighty events which lay in the future.

The extent of Judge Hall's practice is readily shown by the report of cases which went on appeal to the supreme court. At the term held in the southern judicial district at Burlington in May, 1848, he was in twenty-six cases out of thirty-nine that were then decided, as shown and reported in first G. Greene's Reports. At the term held there in May, 1849, and reported in second G. Greene, he was in twenty-two cases out of the thirty-two then decided. When we consider that comparatively few cases tried below go to the supreme court, some idea can be formed of his immense practice in the southern district. In addition, he had a goodly number in the other districts of the state.

It is a pity that of the great number of his forensic efforts so few remnants of his oral ones have been preserved. Indeed, I know of only one, that in the case of Ruel Daggs vs. Elihu Frazier, tried in the district court at Burlington in June, 1850. There were few shorthand reporters in the world at that time. George Frazee of the Burlington bar, an accomplished lawyer and writer, and who at the time of his death in 1904 was the oldest member of that bar, was one of them. His notes were taken for private use, but in 1903 he consented to the publication of his report of the entire proceedings in the case, including the evidence introduced, the arguments of counsel to the jury, and the charge of Judge Dyer, before whom the case was tried. It will be found in Vol. VI of the Annals. The case was a noted and exciting one, arising under the fugitive slave law, in which the owner sought to recover for the value of escaped slaves whom he claimed to have been prevented from retaking by the so-called Abolitionists in the neighborhood of the Quaker settlement of Salem in Henry county. David Rorer was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hall was for the defendant. In the existing excitement against those who sought to interfere with the right of the master to follow and retake his fugitive slaves under the law, Mr. Rorer had the easy side of the case, Mr. Hall the difficult one. It was a combat of trained and powerful intellects, and I doubt whether many better specimens of off-hand, extemporaneous argument in a nisi prius court than theirs in that case can be found anywhere. That of Judge Hall, though struggling against the weight of testimony and adverse conditions, glows with ingenious force and varied, pungent, ratiocination; and I am constrained to say that of Judge Rorer, who had better standing-room, was not behind. These proceedings are alone sufficient to show that both were past grand masters in their profession. Their friends and the profession at large should feel thankful to Mr. Aldrich and the Historical Department of Iowa for the resuscitation and publication of the proceedings referred to.

If Judge Hall's lot had been cast in a large city where the stimulus of high conditions and the friction of great interests invoke extraordinary forces, he would doubtless have acquired national fame as a lawyer. He evidently possessed mental powers whose depths were never fully sounded. It was said by Walpole that "men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent." And so it was with Jonathan C. Hall.

In politics he was a Democrat of the old school; but above all and at all times a patriot. He left surviving him a son, Benton J. Hall.

Augustus Hall came to Keosauqua in 1844, and entered upon the practice. Reference has been made to him in my sketch of his brother, Judge Hall. He left the state soon after I came to it, but his reputation, as a man of great talents, a lawyer of great ability, and an advocate of remarkable eloquence, had been well established during his residence in Keosauqua. In many respects he was dissimilar to, and in some respects the superior of, his brother. He was superior in eloquence, dramatic power, and scholarly attainments.

In 1852 he was one of the presidential electors, and cast his vote for Franklin Pierce. In 1854, he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. His opponent was Rufus L. Clarke, of Henry county. In 1856, he again received the Democratic nomination for Congress but was defeated by Samuel R. Curtis. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan chief justice of the Territory of Nebraska, and from that time ceased to be a resident of Keosauqua and this state. That he was highly gifted and in many respects a most remarkable man was the universal testimony of his contemporaries. His memory is said to have been wonderful; that he could remember clearly the testimony of every witness who had testified in a case, and that he could quote with the greatest facility passages from the Bible, the Classics, history, and the choicest sources of literature.

In completing this work I have frequently availed myself of the opportunity of consulting with and gaining information from the few survivors of the early bar—only two or three in number now among the lawyers—who were young men when I came to the bar in 1857. Among them are ex-United States Judge Henry C. Caldwell and Judge Charles C. Nourse, now living in California. On yesterday, the fourth day of September, 1912, I was present at the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Judge Caldwell, at his home in Los Angeles. Judge Nourse dwells at Sierra Madre, one of the suburbs of Pasadena. Both these men were young lawyers in Keosauqua, while Augustus Hall was in the height of his career there. Speaking of Hall, Judge Caldwell referred to two incidents illustrative of his skill and memory. In one instance he was defending a man against whom two witnesses, whom he had caused to be separated before giving their testimony, had testified; one of them that he had seen the prisoner at a certain place and at a certain time, and the other, called to corroborate the first, that he had also seen him, but

fixed the time at quite a different hour. On the testimony of these two winesses the case depended. In summing up to the jury Hall drew from his pocket the history of Susanna, who was about to be executed on the testimony of two elders, one of whom had testified that the offense of which she was accused was committed under a Mastick tree, while the other elder testified that it was under a Holm tree; and upon this discrepancy the testimony of the elders was discredited, the elders themslves denounced, and the life and honor of Susanna saved. Judge Caldwell said that Hall read it with great vehemence and dramatic power; that the effect was electrical, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The other instance was a habeas corpus proceeding before Judge Immanuel Mayne, the judge of the county court of Van Buren county, and which had then jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings. The man had been arrested and cast into jail by the officer under a mittimus which did not specify the charge for which the arrest was made. Hall sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Mayne for the release of the prisoner on the ground that the imprisonment was unlawful in that the mittimus failed to specify any offense. Judge Mayne was a Methodist and keenly alive to scriptural influences. Hall, knowing this, in denouncing the arrest without the specification of any crime, appealed to the trial of Paul before Festus and King Agrippa, wherein Paul had been violently accused, brought before Festus and his life demanded without any specific crime being charged against him. Festus had come with him before King Agrippa, saying that he had no certain thing to write against Paul: "Wherefore I have brought him forth before you, and specially before thee, O King Agrippa, that, after examination had, I might have something to write. For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

This scriptural reinforcement of the law, that every man accused shall be informed of the crime of which he is accused, carried the day with Judge Mayne, and the prisoner was released. These two scriptural incidents probably furnish the first precedents for the separation of witnesses, and the doctrine that the accused shall be informed of the charge against him, and the nonscriptural ones aptly illustrate the dexterity and varied gifts of Augustus Hall.

James W. Woods (Old Timber), whose name was familiar to all of the early lawyers and old settlers, thus speaks of him in one of his communications to me:

"Augustus Hall came in the early forties from Ohio to Iowa. He commenced and continued to practice in Keosauqua until he was appointed by President Pierce one of the judges of the territorial supreme court of Nebraska. He was a younger brother of J. C. Hall. He had also a brother named Cyrus, who was an officer in the regular army and died of cholera at San Antonio, Texas, in 1848. When he came to Keosauqua he was a young man; his naturally fine talents were aided by the stimulus of poverty. He rose so rapidly in his profession that in a comparatively short time he ranked among the ablest lawyers of the state. He had all the condensation and clearness of his brother, J. C. Hall, in the statement of a proposition, and far greater eloquence and dramatic power. He perhaps lacked, somewhat, in the sledge-hammer logic of his

brother, but he was potent alike before court and jury. While a young man he walked all the way from Keosauqua to attend the supreme court at Iowa City in the winter season and without an overcoat. His practice became large and lucrative, but his generous heart always kept him poor. He was more learned and polished than his brother, and his superior in general accomplishments. He died from the effects of an accident at Omaha, during his judgeship. He was a Democrat in politics, but not what might be called a politician. In personal appearance he was not above the medium height, had light hair, bright and attractive eyes, and florid complexion."

He was born at Batavia, in the state of New York, in 1814, and died in Nebraska in 1861. His son, Richard J. Hall, became a leading member of the Omaha bar.

Of Benton J. Hall something has been said in my sketch of his father, Judge Hall. Ben Hall, as he was familiarly known, was among the first of my political acquaintances. We were both very young men, when we met to make speeches on the same side, at Agency City in the Douglas-Lincoln presidential campaign of 1860. The acquaintance then commenced became intimate and continued till the time of his death. While not as rugged as his father, he was, nevertheless, a man of great talents, and of finer culture. He had received a collegiate education and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He entered into partnership with his father and the firm was known as J. C. & B. J. Hall. Judge Hall used to say that before Ben came into the office he could always pretty readily find his papers, for he kept them in a barrel and when he wanted one stirred it up with a stick until he found it; but that after Ben came and established pigeonholes he never could find anything. He rose rapidly and soon became a peer of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was scholarly and aesthetic as well as forcible. To illustrate this, I relate an instance in which he made a simile that struck me at the time as one of the finest and most apt I had ever heard. He was arguing a case in the supreme court in which he urged that an instruction given by the lower court was susceptible of a construction that might have had a tendency to mislead the jury. On the other side, it was urged that the sense of the instruction taken as a whole was plain enough in the right direction. In reply, Mr. Hall urged that it might, and probably did, have the psychological effect of misleading the jury by its subtle influence. He said that at the Temple of Delphi there was constructed a piece of mechanism so exquisite that the rays of the morning sun set it in motion, and so it was with the mind.

In 1862, he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for attorney general. In 1871, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1872, he was nominated by his party for supreme judge. In 1881, he was elected to the State Senate. In 1884, he was elected to Congress, being the first Democrat chosen from the First district for thirty years. In 1886, he was appointed commis-

er of patents by President Cleveland, and distinguished himself in

conducting the affairs of that office. At the close of that administration he removed to Chicago and devoted himself to practice relating to patents. He was considered one of the best equipped patent attorneys in the United States, but failing health obliged him after a time to give up his practice there and return to Burlington, where he died, after a short illness, in January, 1894. He was one of the most lovable of men in his manners and disposition, and was personally beloved by every man, woman, and child that knew him.

Chairman: We will listen to the Committee from the House at this time.

Mr. Halgrims: Honorable Body of Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa: On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly we extend greetings to you and invite you to meet with us tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock to be present at our memorial services of the late Governor Larrabee.

Chairman: We thank you.

Capt. Twombly: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the kindly invitation of the House of Representatives to attend the Memorial Services of Governor William Larrabee be accepted. Duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman. The Committee on Nominations of officers in order to complete the report of that committee needed some information with reference to the district in which some of them resided and they called Col. Palmer to thir aid, and his name appears as one of the committee. Mr. Henderson read report of committee. [See next day's proceedings.]

Secretary: I believe Mr. Davis is now ready to read his paper.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I was requested by Mr. Fleming, our Secretary, to prepare an article to be read before this organization. The article I have prepared is a very brief one, entitled "The Removal of the Iowa State Capital."

THE REMOVAL OF THE IOWA STATE CAPITAL.

I came to Iowa City in the month of May, 1854, and was appointed deputy secretary of state by George W. McCleary, who was then principal in that office. McCleary was succeeded by Elijah Sells, the first Republican secretary of state, who retained me in the deputyship during his six years of administration. I was the first deputy secretary of state of the state of Iowa.

The removal of the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines was one of the most remarkable events within the history of our state. This removal occurred in the fall of 1857 under the general supervision of Mar-

tin L. Morris, treasurer of state. I packed up all the effects of the office of secretary of state in fine shape for transportation, including all the records, books, and papers, except the returns of ballots just received by the office from the several counties cast for governor and lieutenant governor. These, for greater security as I conceived, I placed in my trunk, and brought them through under my personal supervision. I came through from Iowa City to Des Moines in a hack in company with five others, all employed in the capitol. We were offered free transportation by the Western Stage Company, but preferred to come in the hack which was chartered by Martin L. Morris, the treasurer. Our company consisted of the following named individuals, viz.: Daniel S. Warren, George S. Mathews, David M. Sells, William A. Kinsey, Thomas F. Kinsey, and myself, besides the hackman. We left Iowa City on the morning of November 6, 1857. It was a beautiful day, which we enjoyed immensely. We reached Brooklyn after nightfall, and put up at a hotel. The next day we had not traveled far when a drizzling rain set in which, late in the afternoon, changed to a snow storm. We stopped that night with a farmer by the name of Piper, who resided about twenty-five miles east of Des Moines. In the morning we discovered that the earth was covered with snow fully a foot in depth. Our hackman, who was an old gentleman and unacquainted with the route, refused to proceed fearful of being lost. We employed a farmer who was well acquainted with the route to take us through in his farm wagon, which he did, arriving in Des Moines late in the afternoon of the 8th of November. We stopped with Dr. Alexander Shaw, whose residence was upon the site now occupied by the Church of the Visitation. The Doctor furnished us with good accommodations, and treated us well. The offices of the new capitol were generally ready for occupation, but the legislative halls were incomplete, and the workmen were kept very steadily employed in getting them ready for the General Assembly, which convened early in 1858. William Lowry, who was one of the very competent workmen employed on the then new capitol, still resides in Des Moines, and is in possession of good health. All of the goods shipped from the old capitol at Iowa City to the new capitol in Des Moines came through in good shape. The safes were the last to arrive. It was reported that the state treasurer's safe lay for a time in the Skunk river. This is an error; it did not lie in the Skunk river at all, but it did lie for several days on the prairie, but was brought through on sleds drawn by a strong team of oxen. When the safe was opened everything therein was found to be in excellent condition, and the contents all intact.

Of the officers and employees connected with the capitol at the time of the removal very few survive. Of those that came through with me in the hack, only William A. Kinsey and myself are living, unless it might be David M. Sells. I have not heard from him for many years and do not know whether he is living or not. He was the son of Elijah Sells, former secretary of state. Both David M. Sells and William A. Kinsey were soldiers in the civil war, and rendered excellent service for their country. William A. Kinsey still resides in Des Moines.

Des Moines has made a remarkable growth since the removal of the capitol, of all of which I have been a very much interested observer.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

Chairman: The Secretary will now please read letters from absent members of the Association.

(Secretary reads a number of letters. See Appendix.)

Mr. Gillette: I would like to inquire whether the men nominated—I am not personally acquainted with many of them—are men who have shown an interest in our Association, or who will continue to pay attention to the interests of our Association. There are only a few men who attend these meetings, being too old, or happen to be ill and unable to come, and if we can elect younger men who are interested I think it would be the best thing we can do.

Chairman: I can speak for no one but myself.

Col. Palmer: Speaking for the First District member, Lot Abraham, I will say that he got out of a sick bed to get here to attend this meeting, and if he is living he will be with us at the next meeting.

Mr. Clayton: I can speak for one member of the Executive Committee. I will be here if I am not dead.

Mr. Roach: Speaking for the Eleventh District, I will say that if I am living I will be here.

Mr. Johnson: The Second District will be represented if I can be here.

On motion of Mr. Bicknell the meeting here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, MARCH 20, 1913.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment by Vice-president Epperson.

Chairman: The first thing in order is now the reading of report by the Secretary.

(Secretary Fleming here read report.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

It seems proper to begin this report with a statement as to who are now eligible for the first time to membership in the Association under the rule requiring two decades to have passed since they entered upon state legislative, executive, judicial, or federal service.

They are here submitted:

SENATORS.

H. Franklin Andrews, Audubon.
Luther H. Bishop, Matlock, Sioux county.
Alpheus B. Conaway, New Sharon. (Now of Marshalltown.)
John Everall, Farmersburg.
John A. Green, Stone City, Jones county.
Alva L. Hager, Greenfield.
Alfred Hurst, Maquoketa.
James H. Jamison, Osceola.
David J. Palmer, Washington.
John M. Terry, Cedar Rapids.
George A. Turner, Bromley, Marshall county.
James D. Yeomans, Sioux City.

All of the foregoing except Senator Hager sat in the Senate of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. Mr. Hager resigned in order to enter Congress, to which he was elected in the year 1892.

Senator Yeomans, while yet a member of the Senate, was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He has since deceased.

Messrs. Everall, Hurst, and Palmer were also members of the Senate of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies; Senator Palmer until appointed by Governor Shaw a railroad commissioner, which post he still holds. Senator Jamison was again in the Senate of 1904-9.

REPRESENTATIVES.

M. E. Bitterman, Nora Springs, Cerro Gordo county.
Joseph S. Boise, Villisca.
T. M. Britt, Hillsdale, Mills county.
Alfred L. Brooks, Audubon.
Marion Brooks, Woodward.
Bryson Bruce, Garden Grove.
F. E. Carpenter, Livermore.
G. N. Castle, Danbury, Woodbury county.
George F. Clark, Bridgewater, Adair county.
Nathan E. Coffin, Des Moines.
C. T. Coonley, Bristow, Butler county.
J. S. Crawford, Atlantic, afterwards removed to Cherokee.
W. W. Cunningham, Dahlongea.
C. N. Doane, Kellogg.
William P. Drewry, Sac City.
James Ellickson, Forest City.
A. J. Fuhrmeister, Ely, Linn county.
Frank Gillman, Hamburg, Fremont county.
James Goodwin, Spencer.
William J. Guinn, Belle Plaine.
W. F. Harriman, Hampton.
H. H. Haselton, Glidden.
John F. Hinman, Primghar.

E. C. Holland, Milton, Van Buren county.
D. F. Hoover, Waterloo.
James S. Horton, Oto, Woodbury county.
Austin Jay, Moravia, Monroe county.
Joshua Jester, Paton (now of Des Moines).
Alvin Jones, Malcom.
J. O. Kasa, Wallingford, Emmet county.
J. H. Louis, Harlan.
James McCann, Dubuque.
Wireman Miller, Marcus, Cherokee county.
William O. Mitchell, Corning.
William H. Norris, Manchester.
Olaf M. Oleson, Fort Dodge.
James Patterson, Marengo.
Alfred Penney, Stacyville, Mitchell county.
Henry T. Saberson, Alta.
Henry Schroeten, Le Mars.
August Schultz, Denison.
A. H. Sells, Corydon.
W. M. Sharpnack, Modale, Harrison county.
William S. Shriver, Mt. Ayr.
John C. Smith, Algona.
A. J. Sowers, Bedford.
E. C. Spaulding, Marble Rock.
C. F. Spearman, Mt. Pleasant.
John Springer, Iowa City.
F. D. Steen, Menlo.
P. Stillmunkes, Sherrill, Dubuque county.
A. L. Stuntz, State Center.
A. J. Warren, Rock Valley, Sioux county.
James P. Welch, Huron, Des Moines county.
F. H. Wilken, Fort Madison.
W. W. Williams, Lime Springs, Howard county.
I. K. Wilson, Earlham.
John M. Yost, Pulaski, Davis county.
Henry Young, Manson.

Of the foregoing, Messrs. Bitterman, Marion Brooks, Coonley, Doane, Harriman, Haselton, Hoover, Jay, Jester, Jones, McCann, Miller, Mitchell, Oleson, Patterson, Penney, Saberson, Schultz, Shriver, Sowers, Spaulding, Spearman, Steen, Stuntz, Wilken, and Young were also representatives in the succeeding General Assembly, the Twenty-fifth, and Messrs. Miller and Spaulding sat also in the Twenty-sixth. Mr. Harriman then became a member of the Senate, remaining there eight years. Mr. Spaulding also went to the Senate afterwards, being a Senator for nine years.

The Speaker of the House was William O. Mitchell, who had just entered on legislative work, this being the third time in the history of the state when the presiding officer of the House was one without previous legislative experience.

There were other new members of that house who have passed away in the period since that legislature had its session. These are: Senators

R. S. Smith, of Butler county, and S. W. Gardiner, of Clinton county, and Representatives John D. Flannigan, George McNeeley, S. H. Watkins and S. H. Moore.

Four representatives in Congress are among those now become eligible: John J. Seerley, of Burlington; Walt H. Butler, of Fayette county; Fredrick E. White, of Keokuk county; and Thomas Bowman, of Council Bluffs. Mr. White has for three times been supported by a large portion of the people for the office of governor, the only instance where such has been the case and the support was not successful. Several district judges are now eligible, namely: James H. Applegate and James D. Smyth, both still on the bench of the district court; Washington I. Babb, Mt. Pleasant; John R. Caldwell, Toledo; Frank E. Gaynor, LeMars (just made judge of the supreme court); Charles D. Goldsmith, Sac City; James L. Husted, Dubuque; Joseph C. Mitchell, Chariton; George W. Paine, Carroll; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs (since a representative in Congress, and now a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals); Horace M. Towner, Corning (now in Congress), and Anthony Van Wagenen, Rock Rapids.

John B. Knoepfler, superintendent of public instruction 1892, and now professor of German at the Teachers' College, is also among the new eligibles, as are likewise Frank M. Carrel, now of Des Moines, Governor Boies's private secretary; Gideon D. Ellyson, of Des Moines, then deputy treasurer of state; and others.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly, the members whereof as above stated become eligible now, was the one that gave the state the Australian ballot law. The plan had been agitated for some time, and several of the other states had inaugurated the system, with some variations in detail. That adopted then in this state is one of the best yet enacted, and has been very little improved by the changes made in it. The long discussed monument to soldiers and sailors was decided upon, and a site therefor selected because of historic associations. The Historical Department was now officially established, and Hon. Charles Aldrich then began to get acknowledgment for the work he had so generously done for the state, and to which he had given years of unrequited labor. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly accepted the terms on which the proceeds of the direct tax paid by this state thirty years before were to be returned by the federal government. That amount coming then into the treasury, the state debt was extinguished as provided for in 1888; so that before the first day of the year 1893, that following the one in which the Twenty-fourth General Assembly sat, the state of Iowa was entirely out of debt, except for a few thousand dollars due the school fund, which is by the constitution made irredeemable. The state, it is true, had no creditors except its own school fund since the administration of Governor Gear, when the war debt of 1861, amounting to $300,000, was put in process of extinction. Except that war debt the state has had no creditor save the school fund since the administration of Governor Stone. Part of this debt was an inheritance from the territory. Upon the state's admission a loan was effected to pay off the territorial debt of $55,000, which was increased, by reason of loans from the school fund, until it amounted to a little over $122,000. At the first session after the removal of the seat

of government a loan was obtained of $200,000, bearing seven per cent interest. This was in addition to the sum due the school fund, making the debt then $322,000 and over, besides the war debt. That also bore seven per cent interest. In 1868, the loan of $200,000 was paid off by taking another big sum from the school fund, and about $88,000 from the general revenue. All amounts taken from the school fund bore ten per cent interest until 1864, when the rate was reduced to eight per cent. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly therefore met with no debt, floating or funded, to face.

Of persons who have heretofore been members of this Association there were in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, aside from those of the members of the Twenty-third who reappeared in the following session, Theodore B. Perry, of Albia, besides Thomas C. Beach, of Oskaloosa, and P. Henry Smyth, of Burlington, both now deceased.

NECROLOGY.

[The following is a list of the members of the Association,—actual or possible—who have passed from earth during the past two years, so far as known, and the date of the same, with a statement telling of their membership in this Association, leaving further comment for other papers.]

March 15, 1911, at his home, Seattle, Washington, George C. Heberling, in his seventy-third year. He was a member of the 14th and 15th General Assemblies, serving in the House. Was the first United States Marshal of the Northern Iowa District.

April 1, 1911, at Washington, D. C., Seaman Arthur Knapp, in his seventy-ninth year. Was for six years superintendent of the Iowa College for the Blind, and later he served as president of the Iowa Agricultural College. For several years he was connected with the Department of Agriculture.

April 2, 1911, at his home, Kenwood Park, Linn county, Major William G. Thompson. Was senator in the 6th and 7th General Assemblies. Was major in the 20th Iowa in the war. Was presidential elector in 1864. Was district attorney of the Eighth Judicial District for six years. He was appointed by President Hayes chief justice of Idaho Territory. Was representative in Congress 1879-1883. Represented Linn county in the 20th General Assembly. Was district judge 1894-1906.

May 18, 1911, at Pella, Benjamin F. Keables. Represented Marion county in the 13th and 14th General Assemblies.

April 20, 1911, at his home in Oskaloosa, Horace W. Gleason, in his sixty-fifth year. Was representative in the 17th General Assembly.

April 24, 1911, at Centerville, in his seventy-ninth year, Andrew Jackson Baker, tenth Attorney General of Iowa, 1885-1889. Had been Attorney General of Missouri.

May 21, 1911, at Algona, Charles C. Chubb, in his seventy-first year. Was senator 1884-1888.

April 25, 1911, at Ottumwa, Joseph Henry Merrill, aged eighty-four Represented the county of Wapello in the Senate, 1872-1878.

June 7, 1911, at his home, at Osage, Willard Lee Eaton, in his sixty-third year. Was representative from Mitchell county, 1898-1904. Was

speaker in the 29th General Assembly. Was son of Gen. Ariel K. Eaton, who represented Delaware county in the 3d and 4th General Assemblies.

July 2, 1911, at Iowa City, Peter Anthony Dey, aged eighty-five. Was a member of the Board of Capitol Commissioners that erected that structure. Was railroad commissioner 1878-1891 and 1892-1895.

July 21, 1911, at Earlville, while absent from his home in Sac City, Phillip Schaller, aged seventy-three. Was representative in the 21st General Assembly.

August 29, 1911, at Iowa City, William Bremmer, aged eighty. Represented Marshall county in the 8th General Assembly.

August 13, 1911, at Vinton, John Ryder, aged eighty. Was representative in the 19th General Assembly and senator in the two succeeding ones.

September 18, 1911, at Delhi, John Martin Brayton, aged eighty. Was state senator 1864-1868. Was district judge 1871-1872.

October 7, 1911, at his home, Cement, Oklahoma, Francis M. Estes, aged sixty-five. Represented Fremont county in the 22d and 23d General Assemblies.

October 29, 1911, at his home at Aplington, Alvin Manley Whaley, aged seventy-three. Represented Butler county in 17th and 18th General Assemblies. Was senator 1882-1888. Subsequently postmaster at Aplington.

December 11, 1911, Leonard Fletcher Parker, aged eighty-six. Represented Poweshiek county in the 12th General Assembly. Was a leading educator.

January 19, 1912, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Francis Marion Richey, aged seventy. Represented the county of Union in the 18th General Assembly.

February 6, 1912, at the residence of his daughter in Des Moines, when he was visiting, Gen. James Baird Weaver, of Colfax, in his seventy-ninth year. In the war enlisted as private, he rose to colonelcy and Brevet Brigadier Generalship. After the return of peace, General Weaver became district attorney of the Second Judicial District, and was also appointed assessor of Internal revenue. Was representative in Congress 1879-1881 and 1885-1889. Was twice a candidate before the people for president of the United States, the second time receiving several electoral votes; the only instance when any Iowa man was supported in electoral colleges for president.

March 10, 1912, at Ottumwa, Daniel Alexander La Force, in his seventy-fifth year. Represented Wapello county in the 21st General Assembly.

March 16, 1912, Benjamin Billings Richards, in his eighty-ninth year. Was representative from Dubuque county in 10th General Assembly and senator from same county in 11th, 12th, and 14th General Assemblies.

March 19, 1912, Wickliffe A. Cotton, aged sixty-nine. Sat in senate from Clinton county in 19th and 20th General Assemblies.

March 22, 1912, at his home in St. Louis, Missouri, Gen. John Willock Noble, in his seventy-ninth year. Was an officer in Third Iowa Cavalry, rising from lieutenant to colonel and brigadier general by brevet. Was United States District Attorney 1867-1870, and secretary of the Department of the Interior 1889-1893.

March 24, 1912, on a farm near Libertyville, Jefferson county, the Reverend Lewis Fordyce, in his ninety-second year. He represented Van Buren county in the 4th General Assembly and Jefferson in the 20th. He and Mr. Mitchell, whose death is chronicled below, occurring a few months later, are believed to have survived every other member of the 4th General Assembly.

April 24, 1912, at Denver, Bremer county, in his sixty-eighth year, John Homrighaus. He represented that county in the 22d and also the 25th General Assemblies.

May 28, 1912, at Vinton, George M. Gilchrist, aged seventy-three. Was judge in the Seventeenth Judicial District 1889-1890.

June 2, 1912, at Fairfield, Henry Blake Mitchell, aged ninety-four. He was a representative in the General Assembly 1852-1854, and again in 1886-1888. A nephew, Judge John Mitchell, was one of the founders of this Association.

June 3, 1912, at Sioux City, Elbert Hamilton Hubbard, the Eleventh District representative in Congress, in his sixty-third year. He represented Woodbury county in the House of the 19th General Assembly, and in the Senate in the 28th and 29th General Assemblies. He was a representative in Congress from 1905 till his death. He had just been advised of his nomination for a fifth term when he passed from earth. He was son of Hon. Asabel W. Hubbard, who was the first judge of the fourth judicial district and the first representative of the sixth congressional district, the only instance thus far in Iowa history of father and son representing the state in congress.

July 3, 1912, Reverend Emory K. Miller, D.D., an honorary member, in his seventy-eighth year. Was fifty years a minister of the gospel in Iowa and Minnesota, being several times presiding elder.

July 7, 1912, at Onawa, Addison Oliver, aged seventy-nine. Was representative 1864-1866, and senator 1866-1868. In 1868 became circuit judge, holding the position until he was elected to Congress in 1874 by the Ninth Congressional District, which he represented for four years.

July 11, 1912, at Linden, Dallas county, Thomas A. Thornburg, aged sixty-five. He represented Dallas county 1888-1890.

July 17, 1912, Liberty Eaton Fellows, judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a representative 1866-1868, and a senator the following four years. Was district judge in 1889 and again from 1895 till the end of his life.

July 19, 1912, at his summer home at Okoboji, David J. Pattee, aged seventy-three. Represented Dallas county in the 20th and 21st General Assemblies. Was a member of a Vermont regiment during the war and later a captain in the 47th Iowa.

August 20, 1912, at his home, Humeston, Samuel H. Moore, aged sixty-six. Represented Wayne county in the 24th and 25th General Assemblies.

October 30, 1912, at San Francisco, California, Aylett Raynes Cotton. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and of the House of Representatives in the 12th and 13th General Assembly. He was Speaker of the House in the latter. While speaker he was elected a representative in Congress from the second district, retiring in 1875: after which he removed to California. With one exception he was the

last surviving member of the convention of 1857, that exception was Col. John H. Peters, who was with us during the last session. Let us hope he will be with us again. Whether he is or not, he has no reason to be ashamed of the work he and his colleagues did fifty-six years ago.

November 7, 1912, at Waverly, James A. Skillen, in his eighty-first year. Represented Bremer county in 14th General Assembly.

November 16, 1912, William Larrabee, the eleventh governor of the state, aged eighty. Mr. Larrabee entered the senate of the 12th General Assembly, 1868, remaining in that body through nine successive General Assemblies, until 1885, when he was chosen governor of the state, which office he held four years, giving the state an administration of high character. The enforcement of the laws was an especially marked feature of his administration. The economical management was also admirable. When he entered the governorship there was a floating debt of over half a million dollars, the largest in the history of the state. When he left the office that debt was pretty much extinguished and steps taken by legislation approved by him in 1888 to pay off the entire debt, which was accomplished during the next administration, as above stated. An act for the regulation of railroads, a favorite measure of his, was passed during his time, an act which has frequently been cited in other states as a desirable basis for their action.

February 18, 1913, at Le Mars, Isaac S. Struble, aged seventy-two. Mr. Struble was the first representative in Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, which position he occupied for eight years.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP.

The mutations among our surviving members may now have our attention.

As all know, Hon. James Wilson has just closed a highly honorable career in national affairs. A brief sketch of Mr. Wilson's work will not be here inadmissible. Forty-five years have elapsed since he became a public servant. He entered such service in our 12th General Assembly. He then undertook and mainly carried through a formidable advance movement. For several years there had been agitation for regulation of railroads because of excessive rates of freight. In the war time it was charged that when the price of grain advanced in the ultimate markets railroads would raise their rates of freight to absorb all or most of such advance. In the 11th General Assembly a bill had been introduced fixing rates of freight on certain articles. Nothing came of it then. When the 12th General Assembly met a situation was presented which afforded an opportunity for reaching a remedy for the difficulty. Several of the railroad companies to which land-grants had been made had failed to such a degree to do the work of construction contemplated in the acts granting lands that it was in the power of the legislature to declare their grants forfeited. There were four such companies. Bills were introduced and passed extending the time for the completion of roads in some instances, and in others turning the grant over to new companies. While the bills were under discussion Mr. Wilson in the House, with Senator Doud, made a vigorous effort to reserve to the legislature the right to regulate fares and rates of freight. In this effort they were successful, and in all four

of the land-grant acts of that session there was put a proviso reserving to the General Assembly the right to fix rates of fare and freight. Some of the companies gave it to be understood that they would build no railroad with any such restrictions in the grant, and they created a sentiment throughout the state that seemed to demand the repeal of the restrictions mentioned. Governor Merrill was persistently urged to reconvene the General Assembly for the purpose of having this reservation stricken from the statute. The governor gave the petitioners to understand that he would not consider doing so unless he could be assured that if convened the legislature would take the desired action. The petitioners subsequently claimed that they had assurances sufficient to warrant belief that the law would be changed as desired. The governor then peremptorily refused to convene the legislature. The railroad builders held off for a year or so, but they did not care to meet another General Assembly without some more railroad being built. Hence, they went to work and in due time completed the roads. In 1870, Mr. Wilson still in the House, a bill was passed authorizing cities, towns, and townships to tax themselves to aid in building railroads. Into this act was put the same reservation of power in the legislature. This restriction applies, therefore, to the main line of the Rock Island railroad, to the Illinois Central R. R. line from Iowa Falls to Sioux City, to the Milwaukee's line from McGregor westward, to the Des Moines and Ft. Dodge line, and to all railroad companies accepting the aid of taxes from cities, towns, and townships for railroad construction. In the 14th General Assembly, Mr. Wilson being now speaker. the legislature limited the rates of fare to 3, 3½, and 4 cents per mile. This is the first time anything of that kind was done in Iowa, and not much of the kind had been done anywhere else. While speaker of the house Mr. Wilson was elected to the Forty-third Congress. In that body he continued his efforts toward securing justice as between railroads and shippers, and in conjunction with George W. McCrary, another early Iowa lawmaker, carried through the House of Representatives a bill to establish an Interstate Commerce Commission with ample powers for regulating railroads engaged in commerce between the states. This bill was very largely reproduced in the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. Mr. Wilson retired from Congress in 1877. A few years later, Governor Sherman appointed him one of our railroad commissioners, which office he held until he again went to Congress, sitting in the Forty-eighth. After his retirement therefrom he was connected with the Iowa College of Agriculture, and was holding a professorship at that institution when invited by President McKinley to accept the office of Secretary of Agriculture. This he did, and held that office for sixteen years, the longest by several years that any person has remained a member of the presidents' cabinets, serving under three presidents. This, also, was exceptional. The possibilities of that department he realized were great, and that he has vastly advanced its actualities is known of all men; and he retires from a position of much more importance than when he entered it.

John A. T. Hull retired two years ago from Congress after service therein for twenty years, the longest rendered by any man from Iowa except one of equal length by Colonel Henderson. Entered the public service as assistant secretary of the senate in 1868; and was assistant

secretary, secretary of the senate, secretary of state, lieutenant governor, and representative in Congress. Captain Hull has made for himself a distinguished reputation. As chairman of the military committee of the House he has had much to do with molding the policy of the government concerning the army and fortifications.

Solomon F. Prouty, a member of our 18th General Assembly, succeeded Captain Hull in Congress, and although in the party minority he has been making himself felt in Congress.

Lafayette Young, at the time of our last session a senator of the United States by appointment, retired therefrom shortly afterwards on the election of his successor, closing a short but unusually brilliant career in the Senate.

John C. Sherwin, one of the judges of the supreme court, retired therefrom at the end of 1912.

George W. Crozier, a circuit judge in 1885-1886, was at the last general election chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the 35th General Assembly.

William F. Cleveland, of the 23d and 24th General Assemblies, was chosen presidential elector in November and helped cast the vote of the state for Wilson and Marshall.

In this report, for convenience' sake, all persons who have served at any time in state, legislative, judicial, or federal and other offices in and before the year 1892 have been treated as members of the Association, whether they have connected themselves with the Association or not; but all are invited to enter their names on our books and participate in our biennial reunions.

Mr. Clayton: Mr. Chairman. At this point it might not be inappropriate to make a suggestion. Heretofore we have asked the State to print our Report through some Senator, and I think the only thing required is just to bring the matter before them.

Chairman: The law provides that they shall print it.

We will now listen to a song by Lot Abraham.

Mr. Abraham sang "We Were Comrades in the Days of the War," which was heartily applauded.

Chairman: The next thing on our program is the reading of papers on the memory of departed members.

Secretary: We have here a report by Col. D. J. Palmer on Peter A. Dey, which I will read.

PETER ANTHONY DEY.

BY COL. DAVID J. PALMER.

Son of Anthony and Hannah Dey, wos born Janaury 27, 1825, in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y. His greatgrandfather, Theunis Day, was a colonel in the American army during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Dey attended the Seneca Falls Academy until 1840, when he entered Geneva (now Hobart) College, at Geneva, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1844. In 1846 he went into the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad Company as civil engineer, remaining with that railroad

company for about three years. In 1849 he entered the employ of the state of New York as assistant and successor to Mr. Hall, in building the locks at Seneca Falls on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. He also did some work in enlarging the Erie Canal. In 1850 he went into the employ of the Michigan Southern Railway Company, and remained with that road until it was completed from South Bend to Chicago. In 1852 he was in charge of the construction of the division of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company between Peru and Sheffield, Illinois, and he also located the branch to Peoria.

In the summer of 1853 he came to Iowa and had charge of the original surveys from Davenport to Council Bluffs, through Iowa City and Des Moines, on the Chicago & Rock Island railway. He eventually located this road to Des Moines, and had charge of most of the construction. In the fall of 1854 he was transferred to Chicago, working in the engineering department, where he remained for about two years. After the Iowa land-grant act was passed, he returned to this state, and retained his connection with the railroad until 1863, when it was completed to Kellogg.

In 1863 he began work with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having charge of the surveys between Omaha and the Salt Lake Valley, and also the construction of the first one hundred miles west of Omaha. In November, 1863, he went, with the officers of the road and government directors, to see the president of the United States, presenting a map, on the showing of which Mr. Lincoln designated the congressional section in which Omaha was located, as the original point of the Union Pacific railroad. While employed in this work, Mr. Dey raised a question on the Credit Mobilier contract, suggesting that this was a violation of a trust and a diversion of the advances made by the general government without due consideration. The history of this may be found in the Credit Mobilier report of the Wilson Committee to Congress, published in 1873.

Mr. Dey was mayor of Iowa City in 1860. In 1869 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Iowa City, which office he held until 1878. In 1872 he was appointed by the legislature as one of the commissioners to build a new capitol of Iowa at Des Moines, and remained a member of that commission until 1886, when the building was completed. In 1878 he was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Gear, as the democratic member of the commission, which office he held for sixteen years, being reappointed by Governor Gear, Governor Sherman, and Governor Larrabee. In 1888 under the revised law he was elected railroad commissioner and remained in that office, with the exception of one year, until 1895.

In 1895 he was again elected president of the First National Bank of Iowa City, which office he continued to fill until the time of his death, July 11, 1911.

During the year 1895, a dispute arose about the southern boundary of the state. The Supreme Court of the United States appointed Mr. Dey a commissioner for the state of Iowa in connection with a commissioner from Missouri, and a third selected by both these men to establish and mark the boundary where it was in doubt.

In 1900 he became a member of the commission appointed by Governor Shaw to investigate the matter of making many permanent improvements upon the state capitol, and was a most valuable member of this commission.

On October 23, 1856, Mr. Dey was married to Catherine Thompson, daughter of Henry Thompson, an early settler of Buffalo, N. Y., who resided there when the city was burned by the British in 1814. On September 11, 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Dey moved to their home on North Clinton street, in Iowa City, which has remained the family residence. Mrs. Dey died June 12, 1899. There were six children, of whom the two oldest, Harry Thompson and Anthony Dey, died many years ago. The surviving are: Marvin Hull Dey, Myra Thompson Dey (Mrs. Craig T. Wright), Curtis Thompson Dey, and Ann Hull (Mrs. Clarence W. Eastman).

Mr. Dey was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him best, and was recognized by all who had any dealings whatever with him to be a man of exceptional ability and unswerving integrity. He occupied many places of trust, and he was so thorough in all the work that he did that he has left his indelible impress upon the work accomplished in the various departments of public service in which he was called to have a part. It has been the boast of Iowa that in the building of our capitol not only was the money wisely spent, but it was economically and honestly spent, and Mr. Dey has been given the credit in great measure for this accomplishment. He was an invaluable member of the railroad commission, and the reports of that board from 1878 to 1895 bear testimony to this fact.

An incident which has gone into history, indicating the high moral standards which controlled Mr. Dey's whole life, may be noted here. In connection with his work on the Union Pacific railroad, Mr. Dey located and recommended a line from Omaha almost due west to Elkhorn but through the influence of some of the officers of the company the line was changed to add nine miles to a distance of thirteen. The Engineering News of August 31, 1911, in telling of this change, says: "The claim was made that this would eliminate heavy work and heavy grades, but many saw other reasons for the change; and it was violently opposed by both Omaha and Council Bluffs for the fear that the design was to make Bellevue the real terminal. As a matter of fact, nothing was gained from an engineering point of view by the proposed change. The case was carried to the government, which was to issue bonds at several thousand dollars per mile of road completed, and after a long contest and many reports it was ordered that the change should not be made unless the Omaha and Elkhorn grades were eliminated. General Dodge is authority for the statement that 'by the change and addition of nine miles they made no reductions in the original grades, or in tonnage hauled in a train on the new line, over the old line if it had been built.'

"The company paid no attention to the government order or to the recommendations of its engineer, and went ahead on the changed line. The government commissioners accepted the line thus built, and bonds were issued on it. The decision to make the change and the letting of the contracts for a much larger sum than that necessary to acually construct the road, to an inside ring of the stockholders of the company

(the Credit Mobilier), caused Mr. Dey to tender his resignation. * * * In the improvement work done on the Union Pacific railway since 1900, a part was the cutoff west of Omaha, practically a relocation on the original line recommended by Mr. Dey in 1864." In his history of Iowa, Volume 4, B. F. Gue, in telling of this investigation, in connection with Mr. Dey, quotes from Scribner's Monthly of March, 1874, as follows:

"When his estimate was made to the directors, it was returned to him with orders to retouch it with higher colors, to put in embankments on paper where none existed on earth, to make the old embankments heavier, to increase the expense generally, and he was requested to send in his estimate that it would cost $50,000 per mile. When Mr. Dey was informed that this part of the road was let at $50,000 per mile which he knew could be done for $30,000, this difference amounting to $5,000,000 on the two hundred and forty-six miles, he resigned his position as chief engineer in a noble letter to the president of the road. He closed that letter with this statement: 'My views of the Pacific railroad are perhaps peculiar. I look upon its managers as trustees of the bounty of Congress. * * * You are doubtless uninformed how disproportionate the amount to be paid is to the work contracted for. I need not expatiate on the sincerity of my course when you reflect upon the fact that I have resigned the best position in my profession this country has offered to any man'."

He resigned his office as chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad to take effect on the 30th day of December, 1864, and returned to Iowa City. From this time until 1869 he was engaged in making some surveys for a north and south road.

We will now have something with reference to William Larrabee, a letter from Capt. Hull. Also a paper with reference to Horace W. Gleason.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

BY JAMES O. CROSBY.

Adam Larrabee, the father of William Larrabee, was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, which is without a superior for systematic education. He was a captain in the war of 1812. His habits of thought and action were as rigidly systematic as the multiplication table.

For forty years before his death he was a director of the Thames Bank of Norwich, Conn., and on the bank's finance committee that passed on loans to new customers on Tuesday, the principal discount day. Regular customers could obtain loans on Friday, the lesser discount day. During the forty years up to three weeks before his death, he never missed being present at the counting room on Tuesday excepting only at such times as he came west to visit his children, at which times I made his acquaintance.

In 1863 I visited him in his home at Windham, Conn. His homestead property consisted of 600 acres lying between the railroad station and the village of Windham. From the top of the hill north of the road and his residence, to the west, the view took in the village of Windham and also the city of Willimantic with its celebrated thread factories. The

whole land was in sight from the rock on which we sat and discoursed of the history of the locality, and of the banks that had succeeded and those which had failed; the failures all resulting from the desire to make money too fast.

Pointing out the boundaries of the one hundred acres that had been his father's, on which his residence stood, he said: "Since that has become mine, there never has been money enough in the world to buy it from me."

Such was the character of the father of William Larrabee, and by inheritance and environment that character naturally became his. About the year 1855 I made his acquaintance in Iowa.

Late in the sixties, after being disappointed by an engaged traveling companion, for a trip to Europe, passing through Clermont, I met Mr. Larrabee near his flouring mill and he spoke of my travel failure, and after being told how it came, he said: "In three or four years I mean to take that trip," and we said perhaps we could go together.

In the fall of 1872 I wrote, asking him if he would join me for the trip the next year. He promptly answered yes; but he was so very busy he would have no time to look up the route and make other arrangements, but for me to plan the route and he "would go in my boat." I had only one letter from him relating to the trip, and nothing further till I proposed the time for starting and to meet at North McGregor. He answered, "I'll be there," and on the 2d day of June he was, and with Dr. John Sinton, of Garnavillo, we took the evening train east for New York. He said: "Well, where are you going?" I said to Glasgow, Edinborough, London, Paris, Geneva, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Turin, Alessandra, and Genoa, through Parma and Modena and by Folignio route to Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Adelsburg, Gratz, and Vienna to the World's Fair.

He said: "All right, but I don't care much for those old countries, nor to see anything that's more than one hundred years old; and I don't expect pleasure from exhibits of art, for I don't know anything about it."

At New York we purchased tickets at the Cook & Son agency for the round trip to Vienna and back to New York, on a gold basis, paying 18 per cent premium for gold, and on Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1873, at noon, sailed on the India, of the Anchor line, for Glasgow, with a clear sky and smooth sea. At night a storm arose and next morning few passengers were at the breakfast table. All day Sunday the wind grew stronger and the sea rougher. Monday, only seven were at breakfast. Not being affected with sea sickness, we went on deck and located at a place where we could hold fast by the hawsers and watch the ever-changing surface of the bounding billows. As the boatswain passed, we asked what sort of a storm he called it. He answered, "'Bout 'alf a gale, sir." Two hours after he passed again and we inquired again. "'Bout a two-thirds gale sir," he replied. Mr. Larrabee said if he thought it entirely safe he would like to see the other third.

A few miles ahead, on the larboard, we saw a Cunard liner sailing west with her sails set for a breeze opposite the breeze of the India's sails, which were soon changed to take the wind into which we were sailing, and by night the roughness of the sea had subsided.

Mr. Larrabee had bought a fair sized blank book in which he said a full page must be written every day. A Mr. Leavitt, of New York, a manager of the book-trade sales, was a passenger. The owners of five letters written by George Washington had sent them by him to find a market. They were borrowed and copied in the diary. It appeared that it was the general's custom to make a draft of his letter, revise, correct, and copy it to send, and keep the draft for his own use. Three of these letters were the original drafts, and two were those that had been sent. They found a market, for I afterwards saw them in a show case in the British Museum.

The diary remains in the governor's family library. Every day's sail was enjoyed with a keen relish. On the 19th, we reached Greenock and waited for the tide to give us depth of water to sail up the Clyde to Glasgow, where we arrived at 9:30 p. m. From Glasgow we went to Edinburgh, visited the principal places of interest and went to Melrose Abbey, Sir Walter Scott's country residence, and to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey, his place of burial. We made a stop at Carlisle and Leeds, and reached London on the 26th, where we remained ten days. We visited the House of Commons, the Mint, British Museum, Madam Tussand's Museum, and Spurgeon's Church, and Crystal Palace at Syndenham twice.

The Crystal Palace was erected in Hyde Park, London, for the first World's Fair. After the fair in 1851 was over, it was taken down, removed six miles to Syndenham Park and there considerably enlarged. In one part was a gallery used for the exhibition of paintings to be passed upon by a committee of art critics, and prizes awarded.

One attracted my attention and held my gaze until it seemed not upon a flat surface; and then it soon appeared to be not a picture but an ocean with a wrecked ship in the distance from which a female corpse had washed ashore to the water's edge. It said to me: "This is art that speaks." With animation Mr. Larrabee came, saying: "I have found one that I think is a good one. Come and see it." I said: "So have I. Look at mine, and then I will look at yours." After a little study he said: "This has the same characteristics as the one I have found." Mine was from Paul and Virginia, and represented the wreck of the ship, in which Virginia returned home from her visit to England, as it was about to enter the harbor of her home in the island of Mauritius. Two years after I read of it as a celebrity. I went to see his, a "Descent from the Cross." In looking at it a few minutes it ceased to be a picture, and became a reality as if you could step a few steps to the right and left and go around the represented figures.

We changed the ideas of art we had at the beginning of our journey at North McGregor; and visiting galleries of paintings and sculptures was a source of great pleasure, and his home is the most profusely decorated with paintings, statuary, and mosaics of all homes I know.

On the 4th of July we attended a reception at General Schenck's residence. He was the American minister at the Court of St. James. He taught English society the mysteries of the game of poker. He was also made the figurehead by a Yankee financier to float the stock of the worth-

less "Emma" mine, by which many English capitalists lost their investments.

Leaving London at 7 a. m., July 5th, we reached Paris at 8:30 p. m. Next attended church at Madeline Cathedral July 6th. In the evening the city was gaily illuminated in honor of the visit of the Shah of Persia, and the streets were filled till after midnight with exulting crowds, for it was the first occasion of rejoicing since their terrible defeat by the German army.

We visited the Louvre, but the guard refused to admit Mr. Larrabee, and we couldn't understand why till we were told it was because he had no cravat. We all drew our linen handkerchiefs, selected the best looking, tied it around his neck, and a Yankee from Mississippi took off his diamond pin, and fastened it to the necktie, when we all passed in together. We were not satisfied with our visit for that day only, and made repeated visits, but didn't forget our cravats, and each time were surprised to see how much the paintings and statuary had improved since we left them the day before. Dr. Sinton remarked that he couldn't quite see the consistency between such vast exhibits of nudity as the galleries contained, and forbidding admission to a gentleman for lack of a cravat around his shirt-collar.

We pretty thoroughly went through Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and, meeting Mr. Thomas Cook, senior partner of the firm of Cook & Sons, tourists' agents, we procured a change in our tickets so as to permit a stop-off at a station convenient to one of Julius Cesar's greatest encounters with the Gauls, the siege of Alesia. Dr. Sinton had become familiar with Louis Napoleon's life of Cesar with maps and description of the siege and final battle. As we climbed up Mount Auxois to the site of the former city of Alesia, Dr. Sinton went on ahead, and we found him sitting on the brow of the mountain beside the great bronze statue of Vircingetorix, commander of the Gauls, erected by the emperor, and he said: "I've got through; take all the time you want till you are satisfied." The first time I met him after our return home, he said he'd been reading Napoleon's life of Cesar, and found that at Alesia he was at the scene of historical interest a great deal bigger than he had any idea of when he was there, and he was led to read the history of the countries we visited, which gave an added interest to the world; and his library corroborates the statement.

We visited Geneva, and, making the round trip of the lake, enjoyed the extravagant scenery which includes Mt. Blanc in plain sight fifty miles away.

From Geneva to Turin we passed through Mt. Cenis Tunnel, seven miles, in twenty-six minutes. We had a pleasant stay in Turin, Genoa, Florence, and Rome, where he stayed only a week with us, and left for Vienna and the World's Fair en route for home to be present at the birth of the present Senator Fred Larrabee, of Fort Dodge.

In 1885, went with company of twelve to visit the World's Fair at New Orleans. In 1900 we made a Jerusalem trip. In 1901, via Duluth by steamship through the Great Lakes to Buffalo and the Pan American Fair, and again by steamer to Montreal. With some other lesser journeys we made in all our travels together more than 40,000 miles.

For want of time it is not now possible to relate other journeys, nor my acquaintance with him as a legislator, governor, and the proprietor of a family home. For nine successive years, I spent Christmas with his family and guests at the Montauk hospitable mansion at Clermont in the best society I have ever known.

HORACE W. GLEASON.

Horace W. Gleason was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born, in the town of Warren, May 2, 1845. He was the youngest of six children. His father, Solomon Gleason, was a Methodist minister, and it came about that Horace should have unusual advantages for an early education.

The collegiate career of the younger Gleason was interrupted while a student at Dartmouth College by the civil war. He enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company G, 12th N. H. Volunteers. He served nearly four years, being mustered out in 1865 as a first lieutenant of his regiment. He participated in the hardest of fighting, and was under fire at Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Drury's Bluff, and Swift Creek, the last engagement at Fair Oaks, the battle of the crater at Petersburg, and in the Appomattox campaign. He was also in the second battle of Bull Run, the engagement at Cold Harbor, Antietam, the siege of Richmond and on the Weldon railroad. He was an officer of General Whipple's staff when that leader was killed at the battle of Chancellorville. At the close of the war, Lieutenant Gleason was given command of a detachment caring for government porperty with station at Bermuda Hundred. He received special mention in the general orders acknowledging the fulfillment of his commission from his superior officers. He was honorably discharged at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, September 22, 1865, and straightway returned to his eastern home.

The following spring he moved to Mankato, Minn., where he taught school and read law. In 1867 he came to Iowa, going first to Fort Dodge, where he engaged in insurance work for a year. He secured a position at Belle Plaine, in a school, and studied while he taught. He next resided at Toledo, in Tama county, moved to Monroe, in Jasper county, came to Oskaloosa in 1872, and was a resident of that place for fifteen years until 1887, when he moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, and was a member of the bar of that place for nine years, to 1896, when he moved to Chicago Five years later, in 1901, Mr. Gleason and family returned to Oskaloosa for a permanent residence.

Horace W. Gleason was admitted to the bar at Toledo, Tama county, in December, 1869, and began the practice of law in the Jasper county courts. Coming to Oskaloosa in December, 1872, he formed a partnership with Judge J. A. L. Crookham, the firm being Crookham & Gleason. He was later senior member of the firm of Gleason & Haskell. He was successful in practice in the courts of Kansas, and was a member of the Kansas State Bar Association. He was equally prominent through five years' practice in Chicago, and was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and a director of the Hamilton Club. He was married at Oskaloosa, October 2, 1875, to Miss Flora A. Howard.

In politics, Mr. Gleason was a republican, was elected as representative from Mahaska county to the 17th General Assembly and took an active and influential interest in the legislation of that assembly.

On returning to Oskaloosa in 1901, he was for a time associated with Fred A. Preston under the firm name of Gleason & Preston, and, in 1904, was appointed United States Commissioner, which position he held until the establishment of the federal court in Ottumwa. He was elected city solicitor in 1909-11. He died April 20, 1911.

LARRABEE AND WEAVER.

BY CAPT. JOHN A. T. HULL.

Honorable William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th instant and regret very much that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting on the 19th instant. I know that these meetings are thoroughly enjoyable, reviving as they must historic instances and pleasant recollections of early days in Iowa. I regret all the more not being able to attend because of the memorial service to be held in honor of the late Governor William Larrabee and the late General James B. Weaver.

Governor Larrabee, I think, entered the senate about the same time I became an officer of the senate, and was a potent factor in shaping legislation from his first session until the close of his services in the senate, when he was promoted to the office of chief executive of the state.

I doubt if any man has had a more potential effect in shaping the policies of the state than he. As governor he was a pioneer in the movement to make effective the control of great corporations, and yet was broad minded enough to realize that the interests of the state and the corporation were not inimical to each other, but that the interests of both could be best promoted by establishing harmonious relations between the public and the public service corporations.

The governor was not an illustration of the usual course of human life, as I think he became more and more radical in his advocacy of restrictive measures as he advanced in years. Ordinarily we become more conservative as our lives get more and more behind us, but he lived to an advanced age and retained his interest in public affairs to the very last, and, when called to the other side, left behind him for his family and the state a most honorable heritage and universal good will.

General Weaver was, I think, one of the most brilliant men the state has produced. He fought his own battles and reached high station. As a soldier there was no braver or better during the years of the civil war. He was a man most tenacious in advocacy of the principles he believed in, and I am sure that his advocacy of radical temperance laws proved a serious handicap for many years in his political life. He fairly won a nomination for congress in the seventies, and through manipulation of some shrewd workers he saw the nomination go from himself to Judge

Sampson. Judge Sampson was undoubtedly a pure man, and I believe, from my personal talk with the judge, that if he had been left free to act on his own volition he would have refused the nomination. He had not been a figure in the contest before the convention, and knew that General Weaver was really the choice of the people, but my impression is that the man who brought about the nomination of Judge Sampson convinced him that if Weaver were given the nomination his radical temperance views would result in a democratic congressman from that district, and I have always believed that Sampson yielded to what he believed to be a party and patriotic necessity. There is no question that the same state of affairs resulted in General Weaver's defeat for the nomination for governor shortly afterward. The people were for him, and it was impossible to prevent his nomination except by drafting into service the old war governor of Iowa whose name was so potent among all the people. This last action of his party associates caused the general to sever the political ties which bound him to the republican party, and he threw himself heart and soul into the Populist movement and achieved the highest honors at the hands of that party.

The names of these two men, Larrabee and Weaver, will be long remembered in Iowa, and their impress upon public thought will be potent for many years in the future.

Will you kindly convey to the members of the Association my warmest felicitations on their meeting together and my earnest hope that life may be good to them during their remaining years. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. A. T. HULL.

Chairman: In my District we had four deaths during the last two years, and I wrote to the friends of Mr. Gleason and I got that communication. Joseph H. Merrill, one of the leading merchants of that county, died some time within the last two years, and I wrote to Major Mahan, requesting that he write a paper, but I have not received it, and I shall have it prepared and will send it to the Secretary. Also Dr. La Force, a prominent physician of my town. I did not realize that he had died within two years until a few minutes ago, and General Weaver of whose death we all know about.

Mr. Clayton: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the Secretary be adopted as read.

Chairman: The motion is carried and the report is adopted.

Mr. Gillette: Mr. Chairman. I have prepared report as to two of the departed members of this Association. I will first read my report as to Hon. David J. Pattee of Perry.

DAVID J. PATTEE.

BY EDWARD H. GILLETTE.

David J. Pattee, of Perry, was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, December 22, 1839, and died at Lake Okoboji, Dickinson county, Iowa,

July 19, 1912. He was educated in Vermont and there enlisted as a volunteer in the war of the rebellion. He served under Generals McClellan, Pope, and Burnside, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Harper's Ferry. He was later discharged because of ill health and came to Iowa to regain his health. Soon recovering, he re-enlisted in the 47th Iowa. After the war, in 1867, he removed to Perry, then a small station on the railroad, and went into business for himself, and for the town, where he was the foremost citizen for forty years. He was post master of Perry for thirteen years, under Presidents Grant and Hayes.

In 1883 he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives and re-elected in 1885, and was a very competent member. His was a remarkable and most useful life.

Mr. Gillette: I have also a very brief report on the death of Gen Weaver. Four years ago we did Gen. Weaver great honor, as you all know, in the way of an eulogy upon his life, which then went into the record from my pen. That was more elaborate than what I have prepared today. I have here a synopsis of his life that I think perhaps is better than what I have written heretofore.

Mr. Gillette then presented the following tribute:

JAMES BAIRD WEAVER.

BY EDWARD H. GILLETTE.

James Baird Weaver, son of Abram and Susan Weaver, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. In 1835 the family removed to Michigan and in the fall of 1842 came to a point one mile north of Keosauqua, Iowa. Here it remained until the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians were opened for settlement, when, on May 1, 1843, Abram Weaver and family, including the subject of this sketch when a boy of ten years, moved into what is now Davis county, taking up a farm claim about four miles north of the present city of Bloomfield. In 1848 the family moved to Bloomfield, where James entered soon the law office of Samuel G. McAchran as a student. In 1851 he accompanied his uncle, Dr. Phelps, across the plains, driving a herd of oxen from Bloomfield to Sacramento, California. Returning via Panama and New York, he clerked in the store of Edwin Manning at Bonaparte, Iowa, the winter of 1853. He was here urged to remain and become a partner in the business, but, ambitions to become a lawyer, he finally attended the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio. Here his favorite instructor was Bellamy Storer, and at his graduation in 1856 his committee of examination included among others Rutherford B. Hayes. Returning to Bloomfield he at once began the practice of his profession and rapidly rose in standing and influence. July 13, 1858, he was married at Keosauqua to Clara Vinson, who survives him, as well as seven children, namely: James B. Weaver, Jr., Mrs. Maud Sullenberger, Mrs. Susan Evans, Abram C. Weaver, Mrs. Ruth Denny, Mrs. Laura Ketcham and Mrs. Edward Cohrt. One child, Paul, died in infancy.

Raised a Democrat, young Weaver, finding himself out of harmony with the party on the slavery question and kindred issues, left the party early in 1857 and at once joined in the public discussion of the

great questions of the time. Having rare power as a stump speaker, he gained fame, influence, and leadership in his home county. On the first call for troops by President Lincoln he helped to raise and organize a company afterwards designated as Company "G," Second Iowa Infantry.

General Weaver was a brave and efficient soldier. He was first lieutenant of Company G, that was a part of the Second Iowa regiment, which led the famous charge at Fort Donelson. Letters written home by members of the regiment at that time mention him as conspicuous for bravery in connection with that charge. He was struck in the right shoulder by a glancing bullet, and his cap was pierced by a rebel bullet which grazed his scalp. The conduct of the 2d Iowa at Fort Donelson brought from General Halleck a telegram as follows: "The 2d Iowa showed themselves the bravest of the brave. They had the honor to lead the troops that entered the fort." At Shiloh, General Weaver served with his regiment in the bitter fighting on both days. On the afternoon of the first day's fight while the 2d Iowa and 7th Iowa were running a terrible gauntlet, Captain Moore of Company "G" was shot through both legs and disabled, and Lieutenant Weaver stopped and picked him up and bore him from the field.

At Corinth the evening before the first day's fight Colonel Baker without Weaver's knowledge or solicitation presented him with his commission advancing him from 1st Lieutenant of Company "G" to Major of the Regiment. This commission ran from July 25, 1862, but was in fact presented to Weaver the evening of October 2, 1862, with the statement on the part of Colonel Baker, "I have done this because if anything happens to me I know you will help to take care of the Regiment." In the first day's fight, October 3d, Colonel Baker was mortally wounded. About nine o'clock on the morning of the second day's fight, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills was fatally wounded. Weaver assumed command of the Regiment and carried it triumphantly through the second day's engagement. A few days thereafter, to-wit, October 15, 1862, he was elected Colonel of the Regiment and acted as such until mustered out at the expiration of his term, May 27, 1864.

The military experiences of General Weaver made a deep impression upon his character.

General Weaver when he returned from the war entered actively upon his profesion, the law, and took high rank in the strong bar of Southern Iowa. He served as prosecuting attorney for his district and was also assessor and collector of internal revenues for the Southern section of the State. He was active in politics and became a leader in the republican party. He was an unrelenting foe of the liquor traffic and an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church.

In the campaign of 1876 his attention was attracted by a book by Peter Cooper, then known as the "Greenback" candidate for president. In 1877 he withdrew from the Republican party and aligned himself with the Greenback movement then known as the "National" party. In 1878 he ran for congress against E. S. Sampson and was elected by a majority of twenty-one hundred. He served with distinction through the 46th congress where he was the leader of what was known as the "Party of the Center." In 1880 he was nominated by the National

Greenback Labor party as its candidate for the presidency. He made a notable campaign. In 1882 he was again a candidate for congress in a three-cornered fight but was defeated. In 1884 he was again a candidate and elected to the 49th congress; in 1886 he was again elected to the 50th congress. In 1888 he was defeated for re-election by Hon. John F. Lacey. A year or two later he became one of the editors of the Iowa Farmer's Tribune published at Des Moines, and devoted to anti-monopoly issues. In this connection he removed to Des Moines, where he resided until 1897 when he took up his residence at Colfax, Iowa, which was his home at the time of his death. For a time he served as mayor of Colfax.

During his entire life since the war General Weaver was especially active in all of the higher duties of citizenship, in church and politics and in all that concerns the higher welfare of society. As a member of congress and throughout his political life he showed a rare prescience as to the issues that should ultimately become uppermost in the political life of America. On first entering congress he introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution to secure the election of senators by direct vote. He advocated the throwing open of the territory of Oklahoma to actual settlers and by his famous filibuster, lasting almost a week, compelled a vote upon the bill for organization of the territory and secured that end. He introduced a bill proposing a Department of Labor, the Secreary of which should be a member of the cabinet, a measure since enacted into law. He proposed a bill for the initiative and referendum, and another to equalize the pay of soldiers to make up to them the depreciation in currency with which they were paid during the war. He was the author of a measure for the reservation by the government of the coal deposits in the public lands; to put lumber on the free list; and was active and persistent in the support of the olemargarine bill. He secured the passage of a resolution putting a stop to the destruction of the greenbacks, and was active in the support of the Reagan bill for the regulation of interstate commerce. In 1892 General Weaver was again nominated for the presidency by the People's party and made a notable campaign. He received twenty-one electoral votes and more than a million in the popular vote.

Through his public and private life General Weaver stood ever steadfast for that which he believed to be right, regardless of consequences to himself, and received and retained the respect of his fellow citizens regardless of party.

February 15, 1909, upon the anniversary of the charge at Fort Donelson a distinguished honor was conferred upon General Weaver by the presentation to the Historical Department of Iowa of his portrait in oil. This was a gift from his friends and admirers regardless of party. The ceremony of presentation occurred in the Hounse of Representatives at Des Moines, the legislature adjourning for that purpose, and was followed by a banquet in General Weaver's honor at the Savery House in the evening of the same day. Those who spoke at the ceremony of the presentation were Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Major John F. Lacey, Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Nugent, and Hon. Horace E. Deemer, Governor Carroll presiding.

General Weaver died February 6, 1912, in Des Moines, Iowa, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Evans, surrounded by six of the seven children, and widely mourned throughout the country.

Mr. Clayton: Mr. Chairman. In view of the busy day that we have before us I do not know but what we had better forego the pleasure of the short talks on the program. There is a matter talked about heretofore, and that is the pay of the Secretary. He has been at expense of money and time. I don't know whether the law contemplates the expenses only, or whether it is simply the printing of the matter. Our Secretary does lots of work and I think we should inquire in regard to this matter.

Capt. Twombly: Mr. Chairman. If it is in order, that is a little matter I would like to bring before the Association.

The Chairman: You are perfectly in order, Capt. Twombly.

Capt. Twombly: All of you recognize the amount of labor that our Secretary has to perform, and perhaps none of you realize that more than some of us who have been associated with him more closely; and I think we ought to authorize a compensation for his labors, such as the correspondence and preparation of all these papers, editing the proceedings of the session,—you have the proceedings of the last session before you. I move that $50 be authorized as his compensation.

Motion seconded by Mr. Clayton.

Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. Fifty dollars seems to me would be a rather small amount to compensate a man for the work.

Mr. Bicknell made inquiry as to where the funds were to come from to pay this amount.

Mr. Twombly stated that he thought Mr. Clayton could throw some light on that question.

Mr. Clayton: My idea on the matter of income has been, as you gentlemen say, when we got together we made a part payment of the expenses from our private purses; but I think yet that the law with reference to the publication of our proceedings implies the expenses, the actual expenses, and as I understand we are assessed $1—that is, each man is expected to pay $1 anyway. But now I think that every man that wants to be a member of this organization, and he ought to want to be a member whether he attends or not, and I think there are but few but what would want to pay the $1 and if that does not pay the expense, I think this Association ought to have influence enough with the legisla-

ture to secure the payment of the expenses, and I think those who are eligible to membership ought to be notified that they must pay $1. I don't know what he has done in that line, but I think that should be done. I know some of them will forget it, but some of them will pay, especially those that come. However, I think that this Association ought to make it known that the actual expenses of the Secretary ought to be paid.

Capt. Twombly: I had some conversation with Mr. Fleming several days ago, when he suggested that the legislature at the last session had added $100 for expenses, and we have that. Now, there is a large expense for postage, and stenographer, I suppose, and all those things to be provided for, and I understood when I made my motion that we had that income besides our donation.

Mr. Clayton: I had in mind, in seconding the motion, that we allow that and whatever we have, supposing that would cover all expenses.

Chairman: Gentlemen, the question before us is that the Association appropriate $50 for the payment of the Secretary. What is your pleasure?

Motion carried.

Capt. Twombly: Now, in the line of the remark of Mr. Clayton with reference to the securing of the appropriation through the legislature, I understand he secured the $100 two years ago, and as he is a member of the Executive Committee I would suggest that he be made a committee to act in that matter. I make that as a motion.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Chairman: It is moved and seconded that Mr. Clayton be appointed as a committee to confer with the Committee on Appropriations and secure an appropriation of an extra $100 for expenses of this Association. Motion carried.

Mr. Clayton: I will say to the members that I was in better shape two years ago than I am now to do that thing, because I had a Senator then in my own town with whom I was well acquainted.

Chairman: What is your further pleasure, gentlemen?

Secretary: Those members who were present last year will remember quite an elderly man among the members, Mr. John Gates, who was in the House in 1884, I think it was. I have a letter from him.

(Secretary reads letter.)

FROM JOHN GATES.

Marble Rock, Iowa, March 28th, 1913.

To the Hon. President and Secretary of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. Gentlemen:

I have received your letter inviting me to meet with you March 19th and 20, next, but if impracticable to write you. I am sorry to say that I am unable to do so for various reasons: first my health is not good enough, taking the weather into consideration, to undertake the journey nor be away from home. I am sorry it is so. I was well pleased with meeting such able men as Judge Cole, who could tell all about Kasson, from first to last, without a scrap of paper, What a memory! I heard some others that I can not call by name, who have recited their experience very fine. There I met and heard General Weaver who went through the war a great soldier in battle as well as a leader in politics he was able to debate on all sides successfully apparently. I can see him standing before us with a small piece of paper in his right hand, quoting a passage from the Bible on future Life. But, raising his right hand high, he exclaimed! "What did Christ say?" then answered the question saying Christ said: "He that believeth in me shall live."—Yes—I actually shed tears when I read in the papers that he had died.

I will close my excuses and hope you will enjoy yourself and farther say, be sure to honor my old friend, Gov. Larrabee.

Most Respectfully,

JOHN GATES.

Attached to the foregoing was the following biographical sketch from a book entitled "Successful Americans:"

John Gates, former school treasurer of Union township, county of Floyd, was born May 26, 1826, in Sachsenflur, county of Boxberg, state of Baden, Germany. He came to America in 1848, and subsequently engaged as a blacksmith at Attica, Wyoming county, New York, for five years. He then moved to Floyd county, Iowa, in 1854; working there at blacksmithing and farming. He has filled various township offices, from road supervisor to justice of the peace, was a notary public, was county supervisor for three years and resigned in order to serve as a Representative from Floyd county in the Twenty-third General Assembly of Iowa. He has acted as an administrator to settle numerous estates and as guardian for a period more than twenty years, until about 1908, with honorable discharge, and a regiment of minors grown to womenhood and manhood. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. As former school township treasurer, on surrendering the office July 1st, 1911, he turned over a clean record and a balanced account. He had rendered continuous service for the space of forty-seven years, retiring at the age of eighty-five and still resides on the old home farm near Marble Rock, Floyd county. *Thank God!*

Mr. Henderson called up the matter of election of officers.

Chairman: The question is on the election of officers for the ensuing term.

It was moved and seconded that we now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing term and that the gentlemen named in the report of the Nominating Committee be unanimously elected.

Motion carried and the following declared elected:

President—Francis M. Epperson, Eddyville.

Secretary—Wm. H. Fleming, Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary—John M. Davis, Des Moines.

Vice-presidents, by Districts:

First—Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.

Second—Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.

Third—James McCann, Dubuque.

Fourth—John Everall, Farmersburg.

Fifth—John A. Green, Stone City.

Sixth—Perry Engle, Montezuma.

Seventh—Edward H. Gillette, Valley Junction.

Eighth—Jas. H. Jamison, Osceola.

Ninth—Thos. Needman, Red Oak.

Tenth—Anson D. Bicknell, Humboldt.

Eleventh—E. C. Roach, Rock Rapids.

Executive Committee—Capt. V. P. Twombly, Des Moines; Benj. Clayton, Indianola; Nathan E. Coffin, Des Moines.

Chairman: Now, we are in order for short talks.

Secretary: Mr. Engle and Mr. Craig are new men with us and might have something to say.

Chairman: Mr. Craig, will hear from you.

Mr. Craig: Mr. Chairman. I don't know whether I am eligible to membership in the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I was a member of the 21st and 22d General Assemblies.

Chairman: You are eligible.

Secretary: Members of the 24th General Assembly and earlier are eligible.

Mr. Craig: I saw by the newspapers that the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association was holding a session in the Historical Building, and I thought I would drop in and see if I was eligible to become a member of this body, and I see that I am. I also desired to see if the Pioneers had grayer hair than my own, or looked older than myself. I feel as young as I did twenty years ago, and although twenty-seven years have passed since I first became a lawmaker in the state of Iowa, (my first service being in 1886) I feel almost as young as I did then. I am glad to be here with you for the first time, and am glad to join your ranks. Hope to have the pleasure of attending your future meetings.

Mr. Weidman: Mr. Chairman. I haven't much to say. However, I want to thank you for the confidence reposed in me, evidenced by your electing me as a member of this honorable body. I never had an office where I received it so pleasurably. I was eligible two years ago. I hesitated to come, but I am glad I am here today; am glad to grasp the hand of the Pioneers of our state. I remember quite well the days of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies, and how we had to stand shoulder to shoulder. I thank you all, because it is like being in a Methodist love-feast, and I assure you I am glad to meet you.

Judge John H. Henderson: Mr. Chairman. I didn't know I was eligible to become a member of this Association until Bro. Clayton got after me a few days ago. He said I was eligible, and I suppose it was because of my line, the judiciary, that is accused of making what we sometimes called "judge-made law." I will say that I never was bad enough to be committed to the legislature, though I was committed to the other place. I am an old time Iowan, born in the county in which I live. My father was sheriff and county judge of that county in the earlier days. I know no other home than Warren county, and so far as I know and understand my own feelings and desires I will have no other home until I am called beyond.

It is a pleasure to meet with you, and yet I am getting tired of being called Past Master, Past Grand of Orders, because it implies years come and gone, yet there is something that we must all realize; that we must lay down the duties of life to the younger generation, and others take our places. The days of usefulness, the days of activity, the days of intense application for the benefit of the public, and the days of activity may be more or less gone, there is yet remaining, I dare say, the desire to meet the requirements of our times and the new issues, and to be enabled by counsel to lend our aid, as heretofore we have lent our aid, in the development of our state and its future progress.

Mr. Steen: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. As I was walking down the main aisle of the House yesterday a young man said to me you have a place among the Pioneer Lawmakers; he said you belong over at the Historical Building; and then I thought of the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers were in session over here. Of course being informed as to your meeting, he brought the actual time to my attention and I came over late yesterday evening and registered. I was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-

fifth General Assemblies as a representative from Guthrie county. I have been in Iowa forty years; how much longer I will be I do not know, but I have never yet been affected with the microbe which has taken many of our men to another state. I am pleased to be with you this morning. I presume I am a junior member, because the Twenty-fourth General Assembly is the last that will entitle one to become a member and to enter your ranks. It is said that gray hairs are a great honor. We have them here. I enjoy your presence; and I despair of living to the age of some, but I hope that I may live to be with you for many sessions to come, and enjoy with you each pleasant time. I hope that you may enjoy this work; that you may enjoy good health; that you may see many more days of life and good health, helping to build up this great state of Iowa by your counsel and by the example that you have set in your work well done. I thank you.

Mr. Fleming: Mr. Chairman: I don't know but I might give a little reminiscence or two myself. Coming to Iowa in 1854, I got into the state before a railroad train had moved within its limits. A few miles of track had been laid at Davenport, and work was going on vigorously. The first locomotive to enter Iowa, the Antoine LeClaire, was brought across the Mississippi on a raft in the summer of 1855. A sale of lots at Walcott, the first station on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, was made the occasion for starting a passenger train when there was not a coach in the state. Box cars and flat cars were fitted up with seats for passengers. That happened on Saturday, August 25, 1855, and I went along.

When I arrived in Iowa, Stephen Hempstead was governor of the state; but James W. Grimes had been chosen to succeed him and was inaugurated early in December. Governor Hempstead is the only person who has been governor of the state of Iowa whom I have not met, and with all of them since (and including) Governor Lowe I have been more or less intimate.

A railroad train reached the capital of the state January 1, 1856. In the summer of that year, a special session of the legislature was convened by Governor Grimes to dispose of the railroad land-grants that had just been made by congress. A little over a year later, the capital of the state moved ahead of the railroad; and nine years more were to elapse before the latter again caught up with the moving seat of government.

When I came into the state, Augustus Caesar Dodge and George Wallace Jones represented the state in the senate and Bernhart

Henn and John P. Cook in the house of representatives. Augustus Hall (of whom we have just heard from Mr. Stiles) and James Thorington had been elected their successors. Gen. Dodge's successor, in the person of James Harlan, was elected by the legislature that came in with Governor Grimes. The same legislature elected George G. Wright of Van Buren county, chief justice, and William G. Woodward of Muscatine, and Norman W. Isbell of Linn county, associate judges of the supreme court to succeed Chief Justice Joseph Williams and Judges George Greene and Jonathan C. Hall (of whom also we have heard). The court had just before ceased to be migratory, settling down at the capital of the state, which had previously shared with Dubuque, Ottumwa, and "Fort Des Moines" in entertaining the roving tribunal. A few years later, after the removal of the capital, the court again got to moving about, this itineracy continuing until the completion of the present state house in 1886.

Capt. Twombly: Mr. Chairman. I don't know as I can say anything that would interest the audience; but I find from the two or three sessions I have attended, that I can claim to have been born earlier in the state or in the territory than anyone who has registered at the meetings I have been at. There is one member here who can claim a longer residence than I can, but that was not my fault; I commenced to reside here as soon as I resided any place. I was nearly five years old when the state was admitted into the Union. I have a very distinct recollection of the time the Indians left this part of the state, on their way to Indian Territory and Kansas, in the fall of 1845. I was a little more than three and a half years of age. I remember them distinctly because I was very much afraid of the Indians. Those that were not able to march across the country went down the Des Moines river in canoes, and at that time I had an uncle who lived about a mile and a half below Farmington on the banks of the river and, by the way, I was born as near the bank of the river as that door (about twenty feet) and have always lived on the Des Moines. But I was going to speak of the time the Indians left this country. It is hard for me to realize the fact of living in a city of 100,000 people and a populous state in all its length and breadth, and to think that I can remember when this territory, this land we are occupying today, belonged to the Indian, had not been acquired in any way by the government at the time of my birth in the state. My people—my mother came to Iowa in August, 1838, and my

father about a year later. They were married in Iowa, and I was born in the territory. In listening to these papers and the references to many of our older pioneer lawmakers and men of prominence in the early days, especially those who lived in the southern and southeastern part of the state, many I remember very distinctly and I have met most of them. Referring to Judge Cole's address, read by Mr. Gillette, about the Andover Band, or the Iowa Band as it was often called, of young Congregational ministers that came to the state in the fall of 1843, I may say that one of that band located in Keosauqua, my home from the time I was about a year and a half old until I came to Des Moines, over forty years, was Rev. Daniel Lane, one of the older members of that band. He located in Keosauqua, organized a church there, and built the first church building, or was instrumental in having the first church building that was erected in Keosauqua, meetings having been held before that time in buildings used for other purposes, including the court house. Reference was made in the paper to the fact that some of this band were noted as teachers as well as preachers. That was eminently the case with Rev. Daniel Lane. He was a great teacher, and to supplement his meager salary he conducted a select school in Keosauqua. I attended it for a year when I was about nine years old. That was in 1581, the year of the great water. In the years that intervened between that and 1861 Rev. Mr. Lane had been called to Davenport, and as one of the professors helped to organize and put upon its feet what became Iowa College and is now Grinnell college at Grinnell. He was brought back to Keosauqua in about 1858 or 1859 through the instrumentality of Judge Wright, and some others of our leading citizens, who wanted to give their children a little better education than they could get in the then common school. He then opened up what was known for four or five years as Lane Academy. Out of that academy I enlisted on the 24th day of April, 1861. Going from the schoolroom up to the court room, and listening to the call to arms, the proclamations of President Lincoln and Governor Kirkwood, and standing at the elbow of our then county treasurer, afterwards Gen. Tuttle, I said to myself "When Tuttle puts down his name I am with him," and I did and served in the Second Iowa Infantry over four years.

I have enjoyed attending the meetings of this Association. Have not been able to attend them so constantly as I have at this time for three sessions now. I enjoy meeting some of the old members

of the legislature whom I got acquainted with about the State House twenty-four or twenty-five years ago. It is twenty-eight years now since I came to Des Moines—twenty-eight last January—and I am glad to be with you.

Secretary: There is one letter more that came yesterday from an old early legislator, William Lake of Clinton. He wrote a long letter, which I will read. (See Appendix.)
letter, which I will read. (Reads.)

Chairman: Gentlemen, it is getting along towards noon, now half past 11 o'clock. If there is not anything further, the meeting will stand adjourned to meet at the rooms of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Capitol at 1:45 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2:30 P. M.

Association members gathered at the room of the Adjutant General, in the afternoon. Thence they were escorted to the hall of the House of Representatives and assigned seats therein, as they listened to the address of Hon. William S. Kenyon, United States Senator, on the life and work of William Larrabee, as it appears below. At the conclusion of the address the fourteenth session of the Association ended.

The general assembly being gathered in joint convention President Harding introduced the Governor of the State as president during the memorial services.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John L. Hillman of the First M. E. Church, of Des Moines.

O, Thou by whom we come to God,
The Life, the Truth, the Way;
The path of prayer thyself hast trod;
Lord, teach us how to pray!

Teach us that we may come before our Father in such a way that this hour may have largest significance for all the interests represented here.

We would recognize that the life we commemorate today was one of the choice gifts of Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift. We lift our hearts in gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for the large contribution made to the life of our commonwealth by him whom we honor today. We thank Thee for the pioneer spirit with which he entered upon the study of the great questions of our social and political life. We thank Thee for the courage and persistence with which he championed the causes he espoused, for the trust he manifested in the triumph of the right, his confidence in the people, and the high moral and ethical ideals that were dominant in all his public life. We remember with gratitude the singular beauty of his home life, the blessed influence of the home

on earth out of which he has gone to the home above.. We would recognize that such a life is one of the choicest products of our free institutions, one of the richest treasures of our great commonwealth. We bow in submission to the loving Will that has called him from us, devoutly thanking Thee that he was spared to us for his long public career and for the beautiful twilight of his eventful life.

Oh thou Father of us all, wilt Thou be our teacher today. Speak through Thy servant who shall bring us the message of the hour, speak through the events that we shall live over in our thought, speak through the associations of this day. Help us that we may be ready learners. May this be an hour of consecration to the highest ideals in public, business, and home life, that we may be more sacrificial in our citizenship, more unselfish in our friendship, more ready to follow in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good. May the influence of this gathering go out to the homes of our state, to our young manhood, calling it to a high faithfulness to the trusts of our age.

We pray for our chief magistrate and those who are associated with him, for the members of our legislature, for all our citizenship that together we may make a worthy contribution to the life of our great nation.

For those who knew best and loved most dearly our deceased friend we pray the benediction of Thy comfort. May the hearts of this widow and these children be filled with a sense of holy triumph through the tender ministrations of Him who has promised, I will not leave you comfortless, may they be comforted in each other and may the father's mantle fall upon his sons.

Make this a holy hour, one that shall leave a permanent impress for good upon us all and one that shall have large significance in the life of our people, and we give to Thee the praise and the glory through Jesus Christ our risen Lord and Savior.

Governor Clarke, introducing Senator William S. Kenyon, spoke as follows:

Members of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly and Fellow Citizens:

We are met here this afternoon to honor the memory of one of Iowa's most distinguished men; a man who was a defender of the rights of the people; a man who placed the public welfare above every other consideration; a man who gave to the state many years of most distinguished public service; a man who was a safe adviser in both public and private life; a man who was the finest example of high-minded citizenship; a good man; a man whose memory will be cherished in Iowa through many, many years.

I know of no one in this state who was more intimately acquainted with him both in public and private, and indeed his family life, than was Senator Kenyon. I think, therefore, no one could be better prepared than he to speak on this occasion, and it therefore gives me the greatest pleasure indeed to present him to you today. Members of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly—Senator Kenyon.

SENATOR KENYON'S ADDRESS.

Two years ago the lgislature of the state paused in its labor to commemorate by fitting service the life of one of Iowa's distinguished citizens who had passed from this world's activities before the time usually given to man. Just as his life had seemingly reached the point of greatest usefulness, by that inscrutable, mysterious working of Providence, he was called to another sphere. Today the legislature again pauses to fittingly observe the life of another great Iowan who likewise has passed to the other shore. Dolliver died before his work was done. For William Larrabee, "the mysterious clock, that marks the three score years and ten," had not run down before its time. He had finished his life work. Like the golden grain waiting to be garnered he was ready. As the parable "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear," so it was with him, he hed reached full maturity. He was the "Good Man" Milton pictures as "The ripe fruit our earth holds up to God."

After a long and distinguished career, full of years and full of honor, he laid his burden down and passed into the dreamless and mysterious slumber we call death. Every man within the borders of the state when the news came of the death of this beloved citizen might well say, as King David said unto his servants when announcing the death of Abner: "There is 'a great man fallen' in Israel," for in everything that goes to make real greatness, not one element was missing in William Larrabee, and it is altogether appropriate that his life be commemorated by the state he honored and loved.

While this occasion is one of sorrow, it is likewise one of rejoicing. Our hearts are heavy over our loss and the heartache ever will remain, yet we rejoice over his life accomplishment. His life was a triumph. Men differ from each other in achievement as stars differ from each other in glory. We are proud that he was of our state. We are glad that he cast his lot in Iowa. We glory in what he did for mankind. Our state is better for his life and the inspiration thereof has reached out and touched many a soul who, because of him, will go forward with a more courageous heart, and higher aspiration to fight life's battle. Popular government is better and stronger today because he lived.

His life's story is the story of the opportunity and advancement of the poor boy in this country. It is the story of the plowboy, teacher, miller, banker, statesman. A man to be great should have something to do with the selection of his parents. He could not have more wisely selected. His father was a graduate of West Point, serving with distinction in the war of 1812. His mother was a sterling New England character, from whom he inherited a Puritan conscience.

In early boyhood through accident he lost the sight of one eye. Even in those early days he was a great student. Coming to Iowa when 21 years of age he served as foreman on a farm for two or three years. He was not satisfied to labor for others. He bought a mill in the little village and though it plunged him into thousands of dollars of indebtedness he went forward with a confidence in himself. Men drove from miles to this mill, and there are men living in the neighborhood today who will tell you of his influence over them; will tell you of his honesty and

unceasing toil. Standing at the hopper in the mill, he had Macaulay's History of England and other books, which he studied at every spare moment. He wasted no time. Always a patriot, he was anxious to serve his country in the civil war. He raised a company, but was denied admission because of the injury to his eye. Had he gone to war he would have achieved great military distinction. Not able to assist at the front, no man assisted more at home in taking care of the families where the fathers and brothers had gone to war. From his mill the soldiers' wives and families would receive free all the flour they needed and he was one of the committee to look after their interests. Even in those early days he exhibited that industry, perseverance, honesty, study, and generosity which marked his after years. Such a man will soon make a mark and exert an influence upon the community and it is not strange that he was early called to public service. That public service is an open book to every man in Iowa; on the pages of that book there is not a stain.

I am one of those who believe that the Almighty is working out great purposes in this world.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

And his purposes are steadily marching on.

The transitions of history indicate that some great power is moving on through the instrumentality of finite beings to make this world a better place in which to live; we know it not at the time, but later see clearly. We cannot understand why one man is chosen and another left. They may be men of equal ability, one goes forward—the other stands still. We must believe that there is a destiny shaping our ends in the lives of men and of nations. In this process God had set a great task for William Larrabee as one of His instrumentalities. When the hour struck for action he was ready. He was one of those whom Lowell described as—

"Men with Empires in their brain,"

and

"Great empires and small minds go illy together,"

said Edmund Burke. The only aristocracy of Governor Larrabee was the aristocracy of brain. He never permitted his soul's ideals to atrophy and die. He knew in his soul the great work he was here to do. The process of preparation was continuous with him. Public life was not for honor, but merely an opportunity for service. He scanned the political horizon and with broad vision saw the larger questions in our political and industrial life, which few seemed to perceive at that time, and on these questions he was twenty-five years in advance of his time. He was as the voice in the wilderness. He sounded the just note of warning against discrimination and unfair railroad rates, and his voice was one of the first to be heard. He knew the transportation question was the

most important one for the American people. His book on that subject was the best contribution to the discussion of the times, and he lived to see his theories incorporated in state and federal statutes. Every man who travels the pathway of better legislation for corporate control finds all along that pathway clear evidence of the blazing of the trail by William Larrabee a quarter of a century ago. At that time he was preaching the doctrine of the open door of equal opportunity, later popularized as the doctrine of the "square deal."

PUBLIC SERVICE.

William Larrabee was first elected to the state senate in 1867. He occupied a seat in that body for eighteen years, most of the time chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was nominated and elected governor of the state in 1885, was re-elected in 1887. The political seas were tumultuous during his term of service, and it was not an easy task to safely guide the ship of state. His views on public questions are best gathered from his message to the legislature and his inaugural addresses. They are likewise an index to his political ideals.

In his first inaugural with reference to the industrial question, he said:

"The industrial question, involving the relations between labor and capital, the rate of wages, and the proper distribution of wealth, is by no means a new one, nor does it require the application of new principles for its solution, but rather the reviving of new confidence in old virtue."

On education:

"The most powerful lever of progress is education. If it is true, as I hold it to be, that ignorance, poverty, and crime are intimately related it is the duty of every state to educate."

His views upon the liquor question at that early date were fixed and firm, as evidenced by the following:

"The saloon is the educational institution which takes no vacation or recess and where the lowest and most pernicious political doctrines are taught. Its thousands of graduates may be found in all positions of wretchedness and disgrace, and are the most successful candidates for our poorhouses and penitentiaries. It is the bank where money, time, strength, manliness, self-control and happiness are deposited to be lost, where drafts are drawn on the widows and orphans, and where dividends are paid only to his Satanic Majesty. Let it perish."

The agricultural interests of the state were close to his heart. In his first biennial message, speaking thereof, he said:

"Agriculture is our chief interest. If it languishes all other interests suffer. It deserves the care and attention of both the state and nation's legislature. The diseases which affect our live stock are general and can be dealt with effectually and finally only by national authority. I recommend that congress be memorialized by you to make ample appropriations which can be used in emergencies to crush out pleuro-pneumonia, hog cholera, and similar contagious diseases. By prompt and energetic action many millions might be saved."

The agricultural and horticultural societies, fine stock associations, and other organizations have been doing good work. These, with farmers'

stitutes and other methods of awakening the public mind and securing the intelligent application of the best means to produce the highest prosperity upon the farms of Iowa, and the greatest happiness in the homes which beautify the prairies of our state, should be liberally encouraged by the representatives of the people in their legislative action.

His views on railroad legislation were forceful, as set forth in the same message, in part as follows:

"First. I recommend the passage of a law destroying the pass system root and branch. No one should be permitted to ride free except the officers and employees of railroads, and they only when traveling upon the legitimate business of their respective companies. Neither passes nor mileage tickets should be used in payment for services or work of any kind done for railroad companies. Such services and work should be paid for in cash.

"Second: I recommend that maximum passenger fares on first class roads be fixed at two cents a mile. In my judgment increased travel, and receipts from those who formerly traveled on passes, will soon make up to the railroad companies any loss they may suffer from this reduction in fares, and the change will prove beneficial both to them and to the people. A large percentage of the business is already done at this rate, but not enjoyed by those least able to pay.

"Third. I recommend the passage of a law fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight on the principal commodities transported by rail; and also authorizing and requiring the railroad commissioners to reduce said rates at any time when, in their judgment, they are too high. If it shall be held that the legislature cannot delegate to the commissioners the power to absolutely fix such rates, then they should be regarded as prima facie reasonable rates. Railroads should not be permitted to raise any freight rate at any time without the approval of the railroad commissioners.

"The companies should be required to furnish sufficient freight cars. There have been, during the present season, hardship and suffering in the midst of plenty, in the northwestern part of the state, because of the failure of the railroads to provide sufficient rolling stock to move the products of that section."

In his second inaugural address, he dealt with all the questions agitating the minds of the people, but laid special stress on the transportation question. He maintained therein that the charges for transportation as prevailing in the state were far too high and bore little or no relation to the cost of service.

Just at this time when the physical valuation bill has passed congress, it is interesting to note the following language from his inaugural:

"Owners of railroads are no more entitled to a perpetual royalty than inventors. For a certain period of time, perhaps as long as similar privileges are enjoyed by patentees, railroads should be allowed liberal returns for their capital and enterprise; and if at the end of such a period it be found that similar roads could be constructed and equipped at a reduced cost, then their rates of transportation should be proportionately reduced."

He had come to the belief that the railroad question was the most important question and he did not hesitate to speak out. Note this language in his second inaugural, the words of a courageous man:

"Railroads have in the course of time usurped powers dangerous to the public welfare, and have practiced extortions perhaps less cruel, but in the aggregate more gigantic, than those of the British landlord." * * *

"Thucydides relates how the Grecians, in olden times, engaged in the business of piracy under the command of men of great boldness and ability, and how the men so engaged, both enriched themselves and supported their poor by their booty. They ravaged villages and plundered unfortified places. This was not at that time an employment of reproach, but rather exalted those piratical adventurers in the estimation of their kin. It appears that a class of persons has grown up under the refining influence of our modern age with tendencies similar to those of that sturdy race; and, strange as it may seem, some people even on our soil attribute honor to their practices."

He realized there was a community of interest between the state and its public corporations, but he knew that abuses existed and that the people were determined that such abuses should be corrected. He did not advocate any legislation detrimental to the best interests of railroads, but he demanded that they must submit to proper control. He said:

"Long continued abuses and aggressions will finally arouse the people; and law, the outgrowth of the necessities of the community, will surely, though insensibly, be molded by public opinion."

Speaking of the railroad commission, he said:

"The railroad commission was created to be a committee of the people obliged to advocate their rights. Organized capital can safely be trusted to defend itself."

His last biennial message is perhaps his greatest state paper, and his guide boards there for men in public life can be followed with safety. He reviewed with the minutest detail the business of the state, and with a comprehensiveness and a clearness that challenges admiration. He had seen the last General Assembly enact the maximum rate law to regulate the rates of common carriers in the state; he had seen it pass both houses without a dissenting vote. He believed in the wisdom of the measure and felt in writing his last message that the great work he had set out to do in the enactment of this railroad legislation, had been accomplished, and it was his greatest work. No change had come over the spirit of his dreams with the reference to the liquor question. Note this language:

"But if we must have the saloon, why place a high tax upon it? We might as well tax the gambling-house and the brothel. It is the theory of our law to tax property for the support of the government. The saloon tax, however, is as a rule not paid by the owners of large property, but by people of small means. Is it the standard of Iowa manhood to rob women and children of the earnings of their husbands and fathers for the purpose of relieving property owners of the payment of legitimate taxes? Yet it is not true that licensing of saloons reduces taxation, for the increase in the expenses of the courts, poorhouses, and prisons far exceeds the tax collected from the saloon. Besides, three-fourths of the

losses and bad debts incurred by business men can be traced directly or indirectly to the evil of intemperance."

And the conclusion of this great message might be read, with profit, to the legislature upon his birthday, as the farewell address of the father of his country is read in the halls of the national congress upon his birthday. Nothing is more indicative of the character of the man than this portion of his message. Was ever a higher appeal to patriotism penned than this:

"It is a high honor to be called upon to legislate for a free people, and a higher one still to so legislate as to enhance the security of life and property, to promote education and morality, to protect the weak and ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate." * * *

Further:

"You should remember that, while wealth and power are always vigilant in the protection of their interests, the weak and the poor must rely upon your sense of fairness and justice for protection. All interests should be given a public hearing, but the character of the men representing such interests and the motives governing their action should be kept in view. Subsidized agents should not be permitted to creep into your confidence in disguise."

Again:

"You cannot afford to ask favors from corporations for your constituents, but you should always demand for them their rights. There is every year a greater disproportion between the rich and the poor; and the legislator should not ignore the tendency of wealth to concentrate, but should carefully consider every measure likely to affect, directly or indirectly, the accumulation and distribution of wealth. * * * Appropriation bills and other important measures should be presented early and carefully considered, and should under no circumstances be permitted to be crowded into the closing hours of the session."

That advice ought to be heeded by the national congress as well as state legislature. His guide to duty as a public official was clearly set forth in other words of this remarkable conclusion:

"In the discharge of my official duties it has been my earnest endeavor to promote the welfare of the commonwealth by divesting myself of all personal, local, and partisan considerations, and rendering obedience only to the law and the dictates of my conscience."

Read the great state papers of this country, none are clearer in expression, none purer in diction. His state papers are monuments to his energy, wisdom, sense of clearness, and capacity for doing. Governor Larrabee was a thinking, not a talking, statesman. He devoted to public service the same energy as to private business, or even more so; he believed a dollar of public money should go as far as a dollar of private money; he believed a man should give even more energy to public life than to private life. Public affairs were to him a sacred trust. There is no doubt that had he desired he could have occupied a seat in the national congress, but he preferred to return to the quietude of his own home; preferred not again to hold public office although if the call of the state should come, and it seemed to him a call of duty, he would respond. This call came when Governor Shaw appointed him on the first board of

control. There he served with Judge Kinne and his good friend John Cownie, in the formative period of the great work carried on by the board of control. In 1904 he was president of the Iowa commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It has been told by one of his good friends, that the only office to which he was really anxious to be elected was that of road supervisor. He was in advance of his time in road-making, as he was in railroad rate-making. It is passing strange that the apparently small ambition to fill this office was never gratified. Suffice it to say that had he been elected his district would have had roads which could have well been taken as models for good road construction.

In all his political life he was never without a strong abiding champion: Conscience.

After his retirement from public life he did not hesitate to partake in the stirring political events and campaigns. He made addresses in Governor Cummins's campaign for re-election and in the Allison-Cummins senatorial campaign. He did not hesitate to break friendship where principle was involved. He broke some close friendships in those campaigns.

In 1906, speaking at Fayette, on the achievements of the Republican party, among things showing that he felt the railroad problem was still an important question in this country, and that had not been finally settled, he said:

"Dividends are paid by the railroads on at least twice as much capital as was ever invested in them by the stockholders; more than one-half the stock issued by them is water, for which no legitimate payment was ever made. The railroads in Iowa are capitalized and dividends are paid on more than twice as much as was ever invested in them by the stockholders. We have heard great complaints of the evils of absentee ownership, and the excessive amounts taken from Ireland by the English and from Cuba by the Spanish, yet we are suffering from the same thing right here in Iowa. Wall Street took in net earnings from the railroads in the state last year, after paying all expenses of operation, all taxes, and large amounts for betterments, over $10,000,000 more than it was legitimately entitled to."

Speaking at West Union, in the campaign for Governor Cummins, he sounded this call to duty:

"The battle between right and wrong will not cease until the decay of civilization. Questions are never settled until they are settled right."

It sounds like a clarion note from speeches of Abraham Lincoln.

The golden age of his life was after retirement from public service. It was the harvest season for him, reaping the result of the good seed he had sown in earlier life.

"Who soweth good seed shall surely reap,
The year grows rich as it groweth old,
And life's latest sands are its sands of gold."

He was greater in retirement than in any other sphere of his life. Different from many men in public life he cared not for its glamor. In a notation in one of his books referring to Gladstone's retirement, he wrote:

"Gladstone retired on his own motion; showed good sense."

He did not follow as many men do the call of the great city but, as Washington at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello, Jackson at the Hermitage, he retired to Montauk and to a position of dignity and of great power. As Mt. Vernon is an inspiration to the nation, so is Montauk to the state. The influence thereof was not limited to the county of Fayette, nor to the state of Iowa, but it was nation wide. On an eminence, overlooking the beautiful valley, he built the substantial brick home, always his beloved dwelling place. The surrounding country resembled the New England hills from whence he came. On the lawn he later placed statues of eminent generals, attesting his patriotism. On two sides of the house are acres of pines put out by him in an early day, to the rear, fields of Iowa's fertile soil, an orchard of his own planting; in front a vineyard on the hill. There he could wander through the days, could listen to the music of the pines, look over the vast area stretching before his vision. No city life could be as inspiring as that; no man could be narrow in that atmosphere. It illustrated his wisdom that in laying down the burdens of state he went back to the old home. Men came from far and near to sit at his feet and learn wisdom; his influence was more powerful at Montauk in those later years than when he occupied the governor's chair, greater than had he occupied a place in the national congress. That house at Montauk with those surroundings always seemed to me a little section of Paradise. His home life was: "A sweet savor wherever happy homes are recognized as the citadel of virtue and the hope of the world." I have so often gone as if on a sacred pilgrimage to Montauk, roamed its fields, rested neath the shade of the old trees, sat in the library with this wonderful man, listening to his words of wisdom. He would relieve the tension of discussion now and then by the music of a Tetrazinni or a Caruso on the Victrola, or the suggestion, "Shall we now listen to a speech from Bryan?" from the same instrument.

The best work of the sculptor graced the home. Beautiful paintings here and there; busts of Lincoln, Sherman, Grant, and others. Surrounded by his children, his grandchildren, and a wife who glorified womanhood, and who had been his greatest aid in all his work: ah! such homes indeed are the foundations of the republic. One might well exclaim with Bobby Burns in the immortal Cotter's Saturday Night:

> "From scenes like this, Old Scotia's grandeur springs,
> That makes her loved at home, rever'd abroad."

It was an atmosphere in which to meditate; it was an atmosphere to develop the best that is in men and women, and there is little wonder that the sons who have come out from that home have taken prominent positions in our state, and the daughters are beloved in their communities. It could not be otherwise. To know William Larrabee well was to know him in his home, it was a part of himself. He exhibited there a love of knowledge and literature; a mastery of books; a memory of historic incident that was most remarkable. He was an inveterate reader and had an insatiable appetite for knowledge. Going through his library, which contains thousands of volumes of the best reading, and taking

here and there a book from the shelves, one finds marginal notes and evidence that he read a book not only once, but twice and thrice; he made friends of books. It was not unusual to find him at six o'clock in the morning reading, and some days he would read all day, retiring early at night.

Through it all, the fairest flower of his life, blooming there and everywhere, was gentleness; a gentleness, however, that did not mean absence of vigor, for when aroused over the abuses that he felt had crept into our body politic, or over some wrong in legislation, there would be a flash of the eye and a firmness of the voice that indicated the fighting qualities of this gentle man.

No one can estimate the value of such a life to a community or a state. One such life can transform the whole community. As I have observed this man in the little village of Clermont, and his wife at her Sunday Bible Class, the good people of the village gathering in, I have felt how blessed is any village or town having one such family within its borders. In the midst of heavy business cares, he never forgot his duties as a citizen. The words of John Milton are so true and applicable to him:

> "There is nothing that makes men rich and strong,
> But that which they carry inside of them.
> Wealth is of heart, not of mind."

While he had what the world called wealth, he had the greater wealth not measured by fields or buildings, or dollars, the wealth of a good heart and clean mind; the wealth of a contented spirit; a wealth of sympathy in humanity's woes. No unfortunate could come to the gates of Montauk and not receive help; no despondent soul but went from its doors with a renewed vision of hope; none who had come for wisdom went emptily away. Schools and colleges attest his generous beneficence. Of whom could it more justly be said:

> "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him,
> That nature might stand up and say to all the world:
> This was a man!"

I could not, in the brief period assigned to me for this occasion, undertake to analyze and set forth completely all the characteristics of this splendid man. Naturally when we view such a character who has left his imprint upon the history of our state, we look for the elements of success—there seemed to be many in him. He had a sublime courage, knowing not the meaning of fear. That courage arose from a complete harmony with conscience. There was a persistency in doing in his nature, and a doing for the right—giant power and indomitable energy. That energy and will power he applied to every task. Goethe has truly said: "The difference between great and little men is the amount of energy applied to their undertakings." Justice was a passion with him, and true indeed as Addison has written: "There is no virtue so truly great and godlike as justice." Men who are not wise cannot be just. By nature honest not only with others but with himself, imbued with a spirit of fair dealing, he loved the right and hated the wrong. His

life was a protest against a life of ease—it was not merely a problem to him of killing time. He had an abhorrence for the shoddy and the sham. He cared nothing for popularity; he knew that fame was a mere passing vapor, and while he despised the wrong he had a charity that suffered long and was kind. He harbored no malice, but he brooked no compromise. The Sermon on the Mount was his guide. While he was resolute in conviction, he was mild and gentle in manner; exacting yet indulgent; and his children can look back to the vigorous manner in which he was always accustomed to say: "Make no compromise with evil."

Not an orator in the popular acceptance of the term, but yet, so possessed with the confidence of the people that they would believe every word he might say, he was a power on the platform. Every man who listened knew that Governor Larrabee would not say one false word; that he would not seek to convey any wrong impression of his position for the sake of gaining an end. How simple his life was, and I am sure that same simplicity he would have desired in death, that he would indorse the letter of Burke to Matthew Smith: "I would rather sleep in some corner of a little country church yard than in the tombs of the Capulets." And in the little country church yard—God's acre—he sleepeth.

These gentle, simple, honest traits made a personality that gripped him to the affections of the people and at the time of his death he was without doubt first in the confidence and affection of the state.

During the closing months of his life, and before election, I visited him several times at Montauk. Because of his physical weakness I could only talk with him for a brief period of time, and would then go out and come back in an hour or so. I knew the shadow of death was near; he knew it also. It haunted his room, it was with him in the waking hours of the night. How brilliant his mind was during that time. He had set his firm resolution upon one thing, to cast his ballot on election day, and his determination was so great I have never questioned it was the thing that kept him alive during those weeks. In all of those conversations he would say, repeating it again and again: "I have great confidence in the people. They will do the right thing, they will work this problem out." He always had that confidence in the people, elevation to power never took him from the people. I have often wished we had a congress full of William Larrabees—what a congress that would be.

Men can be judged somewhat by the books they read. Governor Larrabee surrounded himself with the best of the world's literature; ancient as well as current. You would find in his library the latest work of eminent authors and all the periodicals of the day. That library was and is an inspiring spot. His admiration for the military is shown by the paintings and busts there. He must have been a disciple of Lincoln, for in his library are three busts of Abraham Lincoln, one painting, and a picture; while down in the little village stands a statue of the great emancipator—his gift to the home folks.

On the shelves of the library are found the choicest works of the poets; the best histories and scientific books. You can take down the Lives of American Statesmen; find shelf after shelf devoted to our great generals, and reminiscences of the civil war; a whole shelf filled with books on the railroad problem; Bryce's American Commonwealth; Ferrero's

Greatness and Decline of Rome; Diary of James K. Polk; Letters of Queen Victoria; Van Holst's Constitution of the United States; John Mitchell's Organized Labor; Mirabeau on The French Revolution; Side Lights on Astronomy. A book on School Architecture, which he had studied carefully, together with the plans of the model school building he was constructing as a gift to his town at the time of his death. Also books with reference to the Spanish language, which he commenced to learn when he was 80 years of age. It is most interesting to take down these books and note his comments thereon. They are all marked. In Parson's "Heart of the Railroad Problem," where the author speaks of rebating and railroad officials who permitted rebating, on the margin the governor has written: "Send them to the penitentiary; they are worse than chicken thieves." In the notes of same book the author speaks of the railroads boycotting Lawson day at Ottawa, Kansas, Chautauqua. "Same with LaFollette at Strawberry Point."

Evidently Grant was his favorite general, in "Reminiscences of the Confederacy;" he has written on the margin, speaking of Grant: "He used to come to Clermont, and sold leather to C. F. Weck."

In the "Life of Jefferson" with reference to the author's suggestion that Jefferson would have favored the annexation of Cuba and objected to the annexation of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, he had wrtiten on the bottom of the page: "I agree with him as to Cuba and the Philippines." Evidently the governor was not much of an expansionist. In the same work, and there speaking of Jefferson's belief, that the voice of the people is the voice of God, the governor had written on the margin: "Comes nearer to it than anything else."

At the close of Weil's "The Future in America" he had written in language very similar to the text: "Congress, at present the feeblest, least accessible, and most inefficient government of any civilized nation, is the worst west of Russia. Congress is entirely inadequate to the tasks of the present time."

I am glad there is no date given to the time when the governor made these sage observations as to congress.

At the close of Henry George, Jr.'s, "The Menace of Privilege," he observes on the margin: "Many good things said, and many impractical things advocated."

In Chandler's "Trial of Jesus" the author refers to the grandeur of character of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the governor remarks: "He retired like a whipped cur after he was restrained from lawless career; lawless life rather than loftiness of life."

President Roosevelt's message of January 31, 1908, with reference to employers' liability act and experience of the interstate commerce commission, seemed to be a special friend of his. At his desk is a copy marked, and one part is so marked that it cannot escape notice, that which reads:

"Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests. They derive their chief power from the great sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets who move when the strings are pulled. It is not the puppets, but the strong cunning men, and

the mighty forces working for evil, behind and through the puppets, with whom we have to deal."

In his old diary, which it was my privilege a short time ago to see, are recorded daily events of his life as far back as 1853, and a wonderfully interesting life it was even at that early period.

The diary shows that as a young man he loved the outdoor life; that his days were days of toil, often working all day and all night. He remembered his father as a presidential elector in the Harrison campaign. His diary shows that he taught school in an old log school house when he first came to Iowa, boarding around the district.

In "Lecky's Map of Life" are marked a number of passages, showing that he often times reflected on the hereafter. I was especially impressed in going through this book with the following passages marked by him:

"He should accustom himself, then, to think of death as sleep—the only sleep from which man never wakes to pain."

"Every good man, knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of its hour, will make it one of his first duties to provide for those he loves, when he has himself passed away."

"The great guiding landmarks of a man's life are indeed few and simple; to do our duty; to avoid useless sorrow; to acquiesce patiently in the inevitable."

How he followed these landmarks as laid down therein his life record attests.

Always calm, tranquil, and poiseful, those traits never left him in the closing weeks. He faced the Grim Reaper with the same courage that he had faced every other problem, and when amid those beautiful surroundings with his family by his side, with the people of the great state hoping against hope that he might be spared a few days longer, death touched him, and he fell asleep. When the mysterious bark floated out with the tide, it carried over the river immortal, to glorify that mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, a soul as pure as on the day God sent it into the world.

What lessons in this life for the young manhood of our state and nation. He was a great believer in young men, and he may well serve as an example for them. Young men can learn from him that there is no success without labor. Work was his key to success, he went to the root of every question, worked twenty hours a day sometimes in busy season. True indeed:

> "The heights by great men reached and kept,
> Were not attained by sudden flight,
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night."

He believed in the gospel of labor. He knew that the mere accumulation of fortune does not mean success; that success comes from a life of service.

How truly he exemplified that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." He made the name of Larrabee a synonym of purity in private life, efficiency and honesty in public life. The manhood of our state is safe when the young men and boys growing up have the lesson

of such lives before them, and strive to emulate them. Such lives really never die. It is not so much that they live on in that other land, waiting to bid us welcome, but through their influence they live on in this life. Is the sweet singer of Israel dead? Do not Longfellow and Tennyson live on in the hearts of those who love the beautiful and the good? Is Lincoln dead?—Listen and hear the response of millions of freemen marching on. No man dies who leaves behind him an influence inspiring men and women to do better things. And in this way William Larrabee lives on. Many a law for humanity, many a statute for fair play, for square dealing, will be written by the legislators because of his influence. Many a youth of the state will strive to be like him; many a deed of kindness done by those who cherish his unselfish life; many a cup of cold water given in his name, and so his spirit ever abideth with us, and so are the words of the scripture fulfilled: "His works do follow him."

On a beautiful day last November there gathered from near and far a great concourse of people to pay their last tribute of love and devotion to the master of Montauk, the aged and the young; the priest and sinner; from farm and from city. No one present can ever forget that scene, an Iowa Indian summer day, and nothing is more sublime. Nature aglow with beauty as if it would glorify the surroundings, the simple service out of doors upon the porch where he so often had stood and watched the going down of the sun, the beautiful view down the valley and over to the hills, and the moaning of the sorrowing pines. With tear-dimmed eyes we followed him to the silent city; school children along the way attesting their love; flags at half mast. On every hand evidences of his benefactions to his town. When the simple service was over and we had given back to earth her treasure, I retraced my steps to the old home, wandered out alone amid the pines, their needles as a velvety carpet, their odor a sweet incense, their swaying tops sighing a requiem, and there through the trees could be seen the sun just sinking to rest, and sending back its mysterious messages to the earth, messages from the eternal mansions to which he had gone, messages of cheer, of inspiration, messages of the good life, of service and devotion to country, of love for fellowmen; and I thanked God for the inspiration of the life of a Larrabee to the manhood of the state. And, "as the arrows of sunset lodged in the tree tops bright" I realized that the gates of light, we know not where, but somewhere, had opened wide for him, that:

"Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song birds dwell."

And I knew that somewhere the Master was saying: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The shadows commenced to lengthen and twilight approach, and as I turned my steps toward the house that never more would seem the same, there came to me the comforting words of the "Christian's Goodnight," not farewell but merely goodnight, for on some other shore, somewhere, some time, some day, we shall not say good night, but good morning:

"Goodnight, beloved, blessed be thy rest,
Come lay thy head upon the Savior's breast,
We loved thee well, but Jesus loved thee best,
Goodnight! Goodnight! Goodnight!"

Senator Thomas of Union moved that the address of Governor Geo. W. Clarke, the prayer by Rev. John H. Hillman, and the memorial address by United States Senator W. S. Kenyon, be printed in the State and House Journals as a part of the record of the joint assembly.

Carried.

On motion of Senator McColl of Dallas, the joint convention was dissolved.

APPENDIX

IN MEMORIAM

[Herein will be found some sketches of persons mentioned in the Necrology, as well as additional notes and testimonial regarding some of those who are particularly commemorated in the foregoing pages, including many written by the secretary of I. P. L. M. A.]

WILLIAM LARRABEE—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

William Larrabee, governor of Iowa from 1886 to 1890, died at his home at Clermont at 10:30 a. m., November 16, 1912, after an illness of five months, due to old age and a complication of diseases, aggravated by rheumatism.

The governor had been unconscious for five days and his entire family, which was at his bedside when death came, had been expecting the event for several days. Until he became unconscious his mind remained clear, although he showed a gradual wasting away of physical strength. He had been confined to his room almost continuously since the preceding June.

William Larrabee was the son of Capt. Adam A. Larrabee. The senior Larrabee was graduated at the Military Academy in 1811, being among the first of the graduates of that institution. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. In a campaign of the St. Lawrence river, he took part in the attack on La Colle Mills, as a first lieutenant of artillery, and was shot through the lungs, the bullet being taken from its lodgment place against his shoulder blade. That historic piece of lead may now be seen in the state historical department at Des Moines, where it is preserved as a relic.

For his heroic conduct in this battle, Lieutenant Larrabee was shortly promoted to be captain, but resigned in 1815 and two years later was married to Hanna Gallup Lester, by whom he had nine children. William, the seventh child, was born Jan. 20, 1832, in Ledyard, Conn.

William Larrabee, having received a common school education in Connecticut, and spending two months in a private academy, receiving the elements of a business training from his father, came to Iowa in 1853. He taught school in Hardin, Allamakee county, for a time.

He for some years managed the fine farm of Judge Elias H. Williams. While doing so, he would teach school in the winter, and, being a good tenor singer, would at times have a class in music.

In 1856 he went into the milling business in Clermont and continued until 1873, when he sold his milling interests and spent three months in Europe. This was his first real vacation. (An interesting narrative of

that vacation appears in the foregoing pages from O. Crosby, his companion in the European and o

Mr. Larrabee engaged in banking and farmin enlargement of his interests in Iowa banks and He owned bank stock in several banks in the no and was probably the owner of more land than state. He regarded Iowa farms as about the bes vest money to secure reasonable and certain div

The governor exercised a large influence in pc long term of years and was one of the potent fac ism. He began to vote the Republican ticket in mont was the first presidential nominee of the pa Republican presidential nominee until his death.

In all of his success, his wife has borne a s one. She was Miss Ann M. Appelman, and they 1861, in Clermont.

In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, an for eighteen years by successive re-elections, s tinuously of all the members of the Iowa legisl practical legislator, and acquired by long service of public affairs, giving him great influence in general state policy. During most of this peri the committee of ways and means. In 1885 he the state, receiving 175,504 votes against 168,502 fusion nomineee. Two years later he was re-e votes against 153,526 for the Democratic and fusi

Governor Larrabee's administration was a hig ing thoroughly informed about state affairs, he and he gave to the supervision of the state insi sonal attention. He ascertained by personal they were doing, and inaugurated many reforms

His administration was marked by a rigorous hibitory law that was enacted during his last While thus enforcing the law he became more ar prohibition is the only way to deal with the li as governor was also noted for the firm stand h legislation to regulate the rate of railroad trar provisions then put into law was one forbiddin discrimination between individuals as to rate o the railroad corporations were forbidden to tion—that is, passes—to any persons other than

When the legislature passed the board of con admitted, even by its friends, that its success dep the character of men appointed to the board. by common consent selected as the best man for if he would consent to serve, which he finally did tation of Governor Shaw.

This work was most congenial to him, and he tunity to be of great service to the state. The ministration of Governor Larrabee and his two

G. Kinne and John Cownie, worked to excellent satisfaction and with beneficent results.

In 1893 he published a book on the "Railroad Question," which was an able historical and practical treatise on railroads and remedies for their abuses. It is an exceedingly valuable work on a subject that has long engaged the attention of congress and state legislatures.

Perhaps no public man had endeared himself to the people of his home town as had Governor Larrabee to the town of Clermont. His splendid gift of a $100,000 school building to the town capped the climax of the generosities he had shown in bettering his home town. The school-building is thoroughly fireproof, not a stick of wood being used in its construction.

On receiving tidings of the departure of Gov. Larrabee, the governor of the state, Beryl F. Carroll, sent a telegram to Mrs. Larrabee, as follows:

"Mrs. William Larrabee: It is with profound sorrow that the people of Iowa learn of the death of your distinguished husband. Governor Larrabee was held in highest esteem by all who knew him. Few men have rendered such valuable service to their country as he. Not only on behalf of Mrs. Carroll and myself, but as chief executive of the state of Iowa upon behalf of the people of the commonwealth, I extend you and your family our heartfelt sympathy.

"B. F. CARROLL, Governor of Iowa."

The governor also issued a proclamation, formally announcing the event to the people of Iowa, briefly sketching his career, and his retirement "to private life, taking with him the respect and esteem of all who knew him and had come in contact with him." He further directed the proper observances at the state house at the time of the funeral.

A MODEST FUNERAL.

The utmost simplicity marked the funeral, in accordance with the desire of the departed statesman, and his wishes were carried out to the letter by members of the family and friends.

The services at "Montauk," the beautiful Larrabee home, were in keeping with the life of the deceased man, who had so many admirers and personal friends over the state. There were no flowers and no outward display.

The Rev. Dr. R. Watson Cooper, president of Upper Iowa university at Fayette, conducted the services, which were held at the Larrabee home at 1 o'clock. The Hon. W. J. Ainsworth of West Union made a brief address in which he paid a loving tribute to Mr. Larrabee. There was no music.

The pall bearers were his sons, Charles, Frederic, and William Larrabee, Jr. (both of whom are members of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly), Judge C. Robbins of Cedar Rapids, a son-in-law of the deceased; Judge Love, and Frank Frisbee.

Clermont did honor to the memory of the former governor, all business houses being closed. The funeral cortege passed the Lincoln and Henderson monuments, the gifts of Mr. Larrabee, and through the ranks of many school children, who mourned for one of their best friends.

BY HARVEY INGHAM.

From The Register and Leader.

So much has been said in praise of Governor Larrabee, he has occupied so large a place in the affections of the state in these latter years, so unanimous has been the verdict on his life and public service that there is little left but recapitulation.

His last act was so thoroughly characteristic of him that his whole career may be measured by it. He had determined to cast his ballot once more for president. How much the mere exercise of an iron will had to do with his appearance at the voting booth only those can know who had seen him in the later months of physical exhaustion. The governing principle of his life was persistence in doing what his hand found to do. He was successful in business, in politics, in reform because having fixed his course he never allowed misgivings about the wisdom of his decision to paralyze his efforts.

But he had not determined to go to the polling booth merely to show to his old friends and neighbors that he still could do what he had decided to do. And here is the secret of his great hold on the state. He was determined while life lasted and while he still had strength to raise his right hand to put himself once again on record on the side of right, of progress, and of human betterment. It was this moving purpose of his life, this impulse to do more than be a successful business man and successful politician, this dedication of great practical talents to the common good, that gives the touch of the heroic to an exhibition of amazing control of an unbending will over a frail body.

Governor Larrabee was not a visionary reformer. He was in everything and everywhere the practical man of affairs. In his youth his ambition had been to make a place for himself. He had turned his hand to many things. He had accumulated a fortune. He entered politics as other successful men enter politics. He had no particular mission to serve. He simply grew to the responsibilities of his position, always looking for the larger opportunity to do for the public as a public servant what he had done for himself when serving himself.

It was not always easy in the earlier years for other successful business men who had come to look upon him as one of them and to measure their own duty towards the community by what the community might be made to contribute to their further enrichment to understand the gradual change they thought they detected as first in one place and then in another he proved that the community interest and not his own selfish interest was his first concern. There was no change. He was merely meeting new duties. Those who knew him intimately understood him. And those who did not know him intimately then came to know him intimately later. In the end there was but one opinion. As governor he had done for the state just what in his own private business he had done for himself, with the same alertness, the same fidelity, the same determined purpose.

It is hard to measure the service of such a man. A bare enumeration of his public acts is not enough. If those be right who believe that every generation contributes an impulse that in some way becomes part of the

heredity of the generations that come after, then Governor Larrabee's great contribution has been the new spirit of public obligation he has done as much as any one man, perhaps more than any one man, to create. The successful man of private affairs can never again be quite so indifferent in Iowa to public obligations as he was before, the community can never again be quite so tolerant of injustice and exploitation.

On a commanding hilltop overlooking the peaceful valley in which the little village of Clermont nestles, led up to through avenues of trees he had himself planted, stands the Larrabee home, plain and substantial as was befitting, but filled with rare works of art and surrounded by statuary, a home of distinction and charm and power. If we should attempt to measure the whole contribution of Governor Larrabee how much might we not credit of that impulse that is to move the world to better things, to the home life he led, to the home spirit he magnified, to the home he built and lived in.

There are many memorials of Washington preserved by a grateful country. But the one memorial the people know and visit is the old Mt. Vernon home. It would be the act of a grateful state to set apart, in one of the beauty spots of our Iowa Switzerland as a memorial to him and as an instructive example to posterity, the home of Governor Larrabee.

BY JAMES M. PIERCE.

From The Iowa Homestead.

In the death of ex-Governor William Larrabee, at his home in Clermont, last Saturday, Iowa loses a useful citizen and a beloved man. Attaining the ripe old age of eighty years, he leaves his impress on the laws, the progress, and the prosperity of Iowa for the past half century.

Governor Larrabee was a type of man and leader of whom Iowa farmers may well be proud. He was a product of the farm and of the little red schoolhouse. The son of a hero of the war of 1812, he became the hero himself of countless battles of peace in the great campaign to advance the welfare of the common people. * * * Governor Larrabee was a practical reformer. He knew what things were needed and he had the common sense necessary to put them through. Serving the people of Iowa as their chief executive for four years (from 1886 to 1890) he played the stellar role on the political stage at a time when firmness, progressiveness, and far-seeing devotion to principles were necessary to make popular government either a grand success or a rank failure. After his retirement from the governor's chair he continued to sway public opinion as a private citizen and subsequently as chairman of the state board of control continued to do a great and good work in making Iowa take still higher rank in the sisterhood of states and become an object-lesson of honest government.

APPENDIX.

From The Des Moines Plain Ta

The most noted death of an Iowan in the current
William Larrabee. Born in the state of Connectic
in his eighty-first year when he left the earth. Whe
Larrabee came west, making his home in the vici
lived to the last. He taught school for a while. L
milling business at Clermont, continuing in the sam
disposed of his interest in it. Then he spent a fe
taking almost his first vacation at that time. He
ing and banking. He had stock in many banks in
the state, and is believed to have owned more la
other person.

Mr. Larrabee tried to enter the military service,
cause of the loss of an eye through accident when

When the Republican party was formed, he at c
with it, voting for Fremont and for every one of t
the presidency. In 1867, he was elected a membe
and took his seat in that body in the twelfth gene
made chairman of the committee on commerce in
and a member of other committees, among the
means. The next session he was made chairm
means, and remained at its head until he left the s
upon the duties of the governorship. He was one c
of legislators, and was rarely absent from his se
practice so often indulged in by legislators of les
going into other parts of the house, visiting and
peal to him. In the position he so long held, he h
public expenditures.

He was nominated for governor of the state a
votes, more than any one had ever had for the
being the eleventh person elected to that office. In
His administration was marked by persistent effo
the laws of the state executed. At that time, the
for which he had voted as a senator, was more ri
at any other time; and he had the satisfaction o
crime much diminished, and the penitentiaries an
they were occupied at all, by fewer numbers. H
tion of seeing the floating debt of the state, which
than half a million when he entered upon the
wiped out, and the extinction of the bonded debt,
in part from the territorial days, provided for, so
administration it entirely disappeared.

In 1898, when the board of control was establis
made one of its members. He entered upon the
usual business acumen, aiding in arranging the
that it got the good start that was necessary fo
midable an undertaking. After thus seeing the
Gov. Larrabee resigned, and retired to private l
the public arena, although Governor Cummins w

secure him for head of the state's commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. Here, as everywhere, his work was excellent and vastly helpful.

The railroad problem especially attracted the attention of the governor while in the executive office. Detecting as he then did many evidences of unfair dealing, thenceforth he quite vigorously contended for proper railroad regulation, and had the satisfaction of approving the law of 1888, which is even yet one of the very best enactments for regulating railroads on any statute-books. After retiring from the governorship, Gov. Larrabee wrote and published a work on "The Railroad Question." This is a most interesting presentation of the question, and exhibits extensive research, presented in a clear and concise manner, and with convincing force.

The state loses in the death of this man one whom it could well wish had been preserved to it longer. But gone as he is all Iowa may well rejoice that such a man was at one time at the head of the commonwealth.

One who was a colleague of Mr. Larrabee in the Iowa state senate once characterized him as "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily close reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment; who brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

In all of his useful career, Gov. Larrabee was favored with one of the best of wives. He and Miss Ann M. Appelman were married September 12, 1861, at Clermont. Of their seven children, one, Augusta, the oldest, and wife of Victor B. Dolliver, preceded her father in death, going in 1897. The others, all living, are: Julia, wife of Don L. Love, at Lincoln, Nebraska; Anna, who lives at home; William, Jr., who graduated from the collegiate and law departments of the State University and served as captain and commissary during the Spanish-American war, having volunteered as a private and afterward been promoted, now a member of the Iowa house of representatives; Frederick, now a member of the state senate; and Helen. The governor was a trustee of the local Presbyterian church for thirty years, and supported that and the Methodist church.

From the Onawa Democrat.

Probably no Iowa man who engaged throughout his entire lifetime in the activities incident to the building and development of a great state has passed through his battles with such general respect. Larrabee, a man of strong convictions, expressed without reservation whenever he desired, lived long enough to win the sincere admiration and respect of his bitterest enemies.

Identified with public affairs from the time of his young manhood, his position on public questions often made him the target of influential enemies. Looming up big he invited attack. For more than a half cen-

tury he was a public man whose opinion invariat
of thousands of men. But his was a leadership
estness that he went into semi-retirement hol
tion of the people of his state, regardless of his

Ex-Governor Larrabee's mind remained brigl
of his death. Knowing that the end was near
ilies hardly left his bedside from the moment t

His declining days had the atmosphere of
nence from all parts of the state kept in close
up to the hour of his death. Several newspa
from his bedside. The expected death, markin
a man who virtually helped hammer the rough
of Iowa and shape it into the great state of Io
feeling all over the state and beyond it. His
old guard, and it gave the entire commonwealt

Governor Larrabee had proved himself a bu
friends and neighbors called upon him to serv
As a miller, farmer, and banker he had a goo
tiring from active business he took a trip abro
he was bigger and broader. He returned appa
desire to do something for his people. Enteri
cial, he found plenty to do.

During his administration as governor he
were oppressed by the domination of the railro
question of transportation and proposed a law
situation. In so doing he brought down upon
the railroad bosses. Railroad presidents and th
to Des Moines and camped. Larrabee was r
sult this rate law finally went through, and it i
as conceived and written by the grand old r
Clermont.

He was confronted by the railroad and c
very beginning of his administration. Corp
politics had been responsible for an unfortunat
officers, resulting in the summary removal fr
John L. Brown, possession of the office having
state militia. One of the first acts of Larrab
back into the office to which he had been elec
up to the legislature for disposal. This act br
Larrabee the wrath of the powerful group of
who were trafficking in the influence which wa
corporations. Every effort was made to emb
test, but he remained firm. Besieged by al
close touch with the men who handled the
Larrabee found himself in a battle that ma
insurgency resemble boys' quarrels. But he
bill through. Then came the job of enforcing
was particularly indifferent. Governor Larral
ing that the place for law violators is the pen
show no distinctions. By this time the railro

it is unnecessary to say that he was not obliged to send or attempt to send any railroad presidents to the pen.

Larrabee's liquor problems were the result of the discard of the old prohibition amendment, adopted in 1882. It had been through the courts and tossed aside. The legislature had adopted the present drastic prohibitory law. Now, while Larrabee was not the unyielding radical on the prohibition question that everybody supposed him to be, he did favor the enforcement of all laws. Upon that subject he was firm. He did not believe in the "easy enforcement" of any law. In the senate, for instance, he had advocated a high license system of controlling the liquor traffic, something quite different from the prohibitory law which he found existing upon becoming governor. He decided to enforce the law and did. A big question at issue was the status of a distillery in Des Moines. The state took the position that it should be removed. Governor Larrabee represented the state, and the distillery was removed.

The present liquor regulation is not exactly as it was then, but for the general attitude of the state of Iowa as pertains to the liquor problem Larrabee is credited with being responsible.

Governor Larrabee's progressive tendencies were not confined to the liquor question and railroad rate regulation. It was under his administration that registration of voters was ordered to prevent ballot frauds. He was an early champion of election of senators by direct vote of the people, and long ago was convinced of the necessity of banishing the public caucus as an instrument for registering the popular will.

After his last term as governor expired, Governor Larrabee went to Clermont to live in quiet, but even to the last months of his life his services were being constantly sought in public affairs. Many candidates for office worked hard for the Larrabee O. K., so great was his influence among the people. His knowledge of the transportation question also brought him into prominence again. It was in 1904 when representatives of over 400 commercial bodies of the country were assembled at St. Louis, in a united demand for modification of the interstate commerce law, so as to give the commission some definite power in relation to rates. It was the old fight over again on a national scale. The convention sent for Larrabee. Larrabee sounded the keynote of that convention, and out of it, backed by the insistent demand of thousands of shippers, voiced largely through able western governors, congress was finally forced to amend the interstate commerce law. It marked one more step in the direction of ultimate solution of the transportation problem, and it is generally conceded that Larrabee was responsible.

In 1861 Mr. Larrabee married Miss Ann Appelman, and no reference to him would be complete without a tribute to Mrs. Larrabee. She has been through all his years one to share his joys and sorrows, and a practical aid to him in his public life. Being well informed on all public affairs, she took a keen interest in her husband's activities, and also found time to serve as head of a fine household.

JAMES B. WEAVER.

From The Daily Capital, Feb. 6, 1912.

General James B. Weaver, one of the grand old men of Iowa, is dead.

This startling news flashed over the streets of Des Moines shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon caused thousands to pause in their work, hardly able to believe that the gallant old soldier is dead.

The last hours of that fighting old Iowan were as peaceful as those of a child. Ensconced in the home of his loving daughter, ministered to by hands controlled by hearts and brains that loved him for his true worth, taps came for him at a time in life when his work was done and he was witnessing the fruition of the labor of many years for the principles for which he fought so vigorously, yet so fairly.

His last great political fight was from the platform of the opera house in Ottumwa, where for two hours on the afternoon of July 27, 1910, he fought against the injection of a liquor plank in the Democratic platform.

His fight was unavailing and the platform plank was adopted. His prediction that the Democratic party "will go down to defeat this year if this plank is adopted," proved true. General Weaver, firm in his convictions that Democracy had made a fatal error, repudiated the platform and the nominee and issued a stirring statement setting forth his reason. This was his last great political service in Iowa.

When informed of Gen. Weaver's death, the governor of the state said: "We have lost a good man. He was a man of strong and deep convictions, a leader in social and political life, a man of extraordinary ability as a public speaker. His sudden death is a distinct shock to the people of this state, who have lost, through his death, a great and worthy citizen. I have known him for years and feel a personal loss in his death."

The news that General Weaver was dead created a profound sensation on the streets this afternoon. Men who had known and loved him could hardly believe that the gallant old fighter was no more. Everywhere words of sorrow were heard that the city and state had lost so grand a figure. Into the ranks of Democracy his death came as an usually hard blow. He was the beloved nestor of Iowa Democracy and no Democratic meeting was complete without the presence of the general.

The sorrow throughout the state is genuine. Reports from over Iowa indicate that the people feel in his death the loss of a great friend, an admirable man, a thorough Iowan.

A nominee for president of the United States in 1880 and 1892, he got in the former year 307,306 votes, and in 1892 1,011,028 popular and 22 electoral votes.

From The Des Moines Evening Tribune.

He was a man of tremendous energy, of unbounded zeal, imbued with the true spirit of the pioneer, shrinking from no hazard and willing to tempt any fate.

He was the natural product of the frontier, amidst whose scenes he was reared, whose spirit he drank in, and whose impulses stirred him to the very last.

He was venturesome, confident, self-assured, ready, courting the combat, never asking quarter, and never turning his back to the foe.

He had a native sense of justice characteristic of that frontier life, and when it was outraged his indignation burned. He took up the cause of every oppressed class just as he enlisted in the war to free the slaves. His whole life was a protest against domination over the weak by the strong.

He died as he would have died, with his armor on, in the full possession of all his powers, looking for new fields. He never readily grew reminiscent. His eye was always toward the future. It was not past political conquests that he talked about, but those to come.

He has had a remarkable career. He was perhaps the oldest Iowan in the state. Certainly few had been in the state so long. He was one of the pioneer Methodists of the state, and he was ardent in his faith and active in his work.

He was a brave officer in the war, rising by merit rapidly from one promotion to another. No stain was ever put upon that record during all the stormy scenes of his subsequent career.

From The Bloomfield Democrat.

General Weaver is dead. The Old Warrior has fought his last battle and was slain by the enemy that gives no quarter to captain or private soldier.

Poor in goods and chattels, but rich beyond price in honor was this soldier, patriot, and statesman.

Sixty years in public life, with no stain upon his character, with no taint of unearned money or power, with the love and admiration of millions of his countrymen and the respect of all of them—what is there in this life more successful, more to be desired, than this?

Davis county gave him to the nation, and his name shines with greater luster on the pages of history than that of any other of her great sons.

We regret the warrior, we deplore the loss of the statesman, we miss and mourn the true and tried friend.

From The Webster City Freeman-Tribune.

When Gen. James B. Weaver was in the zenith of his power, at least two-thirds of the people of Iowa believed him a designing demagogue. Twenty-five and thirty years ago he was one of the most aggressive men in the state and made his influence felt. He was a leader in the greenback movement and a pioneer in the formation of the people's party. At that time he was a bitter foe of the Republican party and Republicans generally regarded him as an agitator devoid of principle. However, in

late years many Republicans put a different estimate upon this ma now that he has answered the final summons it is generally concede he was patriotic and wholly devoted to principle. He was a lea tact, courage, and industry and drew a following about him that id and venerated the man. He will occupy a conspicuous and honored in the history of the state.

From Des Moines Plain Talk.

Gen. Weaver was the son of Abram and Susan Imley Weaver. Weavers were of English origin, settling in New York. Gen. W grandfather, William Weaver, removed to Ohio when it was a wild and was a judge in an early time in that state. He is said to h one time had command of a fort at where is now the foot of Main Cincinnati, when it was attacked by Indians. He also served in t of 1812. On his mother's side Gen. Weaver was descended from a of prominence in New Jersey. In 1835 Abram removed his far Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1842, when he came the Mississippi and settled in the county of Davis, in the terri Iowa on May 1 of the next year, that being the first day when the could occupy the land where he settled. In that county Mr. Weav for ten years clerk of the courts, and after removing to Atchison Kansas, was clerk of the courts there a much longer period.

At the age of 15, his son moved into town and there utilized su cational advantages as the town afforded, spending part of his t carrying mail on routes on which his father had contracts. In 1 entered upon the study of law, also acting as salesman in a sto 1853 he drove an ox-team to California, returning by water. season spent in the business house of Edward Manning at Bonap went to the Cincinnati law school whence he graduated in 1854; turning to Bloomfield, he entered on the practice of his professi April, 1861, he answered the first call for troops for the defense imperiled Union, and became a member of Company G, Second re Iowa Volunteers. He was made lieutenant of the company, as suc through the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, and Iuka, and the s Corinth. The day before the bloody battle of Corinth he received h mission as major. In that battle the colonel and lieutenant colon mortally wounded, leaving the major in command of the regim few days later, he was made colonel of the regiment by Governc wood. He led the regiment from that time until he retired at poration of the term for which he entered the services, May 2 It is said of him that he never missed a march, or a skirmish, o tle. At the battle of Resaca he led the brigade that crossed the Oos forced the enemy's position there, laid the pontoon bridge under fire, and after crossing the bridge jumped into the rifle-pits an the enemy before him. On May 22, 1866, he was commissioned b general by brevet to date from March 3, 1865.

At the state convention of 1865, which renominated Governo Gen. Weaver was a candidate for lieutenant governor, and recei

eral hundred votes in the ballot that named Benjamin F. Gue for the office. In the following year he was chosen district attorney of the second judicial district, holding that position four years. In 1867 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue of the Burlington district, an office he held until it was abolished. An attempt being made by a Silas A. Hudson to control the patronage in that office because of the fact that he was a brother-in-law of the president, Gen. Weaver met quite tartly and laid the correspondence before President Grant. The intervenor intervened no more. * * * He was three times elected to congress, twice was the nominee of the "People's" or Greenback party for the presidency, and was at one time its candidate for governor of Iowa. At the election of 1892 he had more popular votes than any candidate of a third party has ever had before or since (except in 1856 and 1860), and moreover received electoral votes, which had happened to no such candidate before in thirty years.

Gen. Weaver was one of the ablest speakers Iowa has known. He held his audiences well. As a political organizer he was of remarkable force. The soldierly experience he had had seemed to make him an expert in the handling of men. His success in the congressional canvasses in Iowa were largely due to his organizing capacity.

He was a decided advocate of temperance, and believed in prohibiting the traffic in the state. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all his long life, he was there as everywhere a leader. He was among the first lay delegates to the general conference, chosen immediately or soon after the church permitted the laity to choose representatives in that body, he being a representative of the Iowa conference.

From A. A. Stuart's History of Iowa Colonels.

Colonel Weaver is one of the handsomest of the Iowa colonels. He has a symmetrical, well developed person, which, with his dignified address, intelligent countenance, and dark blue eyes, makes him interesting and pleasing. He was a good and brave officer and there are few as cool as he in battle. At Shiloh while the Second and Seventh Iowa were running that terrible gauntlet on the afternoon of the first day's fight, Captain Moore of Company G was shot through both legs and disabled. Lieutenant Weaver stopped, picked him up and bore him from the field.

FINAL TRIBUTES.

From The Register and Leader of Feb. 9, 1912.

Funeral services for Gen. James B. Weaver were held yesterday afternoon at the First Methodist church.

Shrouded with the flag, a silken Stars and Stripes upon the breast of the famous Iowan, the casket holding the mortal form of General Weaver was deposited in the receiving vault at Woodland cemetery.

APPENDIX.

Until a vault is built by the family, the receiving vault at Woodl cemetery will keep the casket.

From noon until the time fixed for the services, the body reposed state at the altar of the church upon a catafalque of flowers, dumb t utes from loving hands and mourning hearts in states far and near.

OLD SOLDIERS MOURNED.

Silently and with reverent air, gray-beards of the civil war saw casket, the restful face, the simple copper button on the coat lapel, flag on his breast, and throughout the service, beautiful in simplic they sat in silent grief.

Directly in front of the rostrum stayed the aged wife of General W er, his sons and daughters, and their sons and daughters.

Behind the family reservation, in the pews were more than one hun and fifty citizens of Colfax, men, women, and children. At the far r members of the W. C. T. U., the White Ribboners, were seated, and hind them the Yeomen.

The nave of the church overflowed with friends and admirers of passed statesman, but save when the voice of an eulogist, notes of s or the muted pipes of the organ sounded, the church was silent.

Two songs punctuated the reverences of the speakers. A quartette luded the prayer of the Rev. George Scott, and sang "Lead, K ly Light." Before the benediction by Elder George W. L. Brown, dis superintendent, "Does Jesus Care?" was sung, accompanied by Mrs. Barnett at the pipe organ.

The Rev. Mr. Pruet of Colfax, pastor of the church to which Ge Weaver was always an active lieutenant, Rev. Orien W. Fifer, past Grace church, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Nugent, pastor of the Ch of the Visitation of Des Moines, filled the hearts of the mourners thankfulness by their heartspoken words.

Following the three ministers as they walked through the church a commencement of the service, marched the honorary pallbearers. were survivors of the Second Iowa infantry, General Weaver's regi They were men with General Weaver in the ranks behind Colonel T when the Second fought up to the guns of Fort Donelson and sto over the walls first of Grant's army. Their names are William D. Ch George L. Godfrey, Wm. S. Davis, William Riddle, Wm. A. Kinsey, W. Lyon, Philander Smith, Joshua C. Painter, Frank Townsend, and Twombly.

Previous to the prayer, the Rev. Mr. Pruet read from the scrip He repeated a few verses from First Corinthians, the fifteenth ch

Rev. Dr. Nugent, a close personal friend of General Weaver, g tribute that was most eloquent. In a conversational way, he rep some of the things he and General Weaver had voiced as friends.

Dr. Nugent talked little of the accomplishments of General Weav war and politics, saying history will take care of that well. His e sion was a eulogy of the man. He said: "He was a man of st character. In following his work on the platform I have learned true man. His success as an orator was due to the fact that he

from the heart. He was a man of ideals. Any man who takes noble ideals and follows them unswervingly writes his own record." A little later he said: "The shores of the sea of the real are strewn with the wrecks of the ideal." Then the speaker recalled a dialogue to which the famous Cicero was a party in which the philosopher voiced an original thought on immortality, comparing General Weaver's philosophy to that of Cicero. Dr. Nugent said his last talk with General Weaver had been on the very subject of immortality. The speaker said General Weaver said, as did Cyrus: "I have never believed that the soul died after its separation from the body."

"He lived a clean life as a citizen. He was always a religious man. Intensely religious. He loved the best. He was always found fighting for the best. He was a conscientious man. He watched the needle of his conscience closely. Had he not done so he might have died a rich man."

The passing of General Weaver was spoken of as the one battle that is not recorded in history—"the battle of James B. Weaver, single handed." His death, to the speaker, was "commencement day." He recalled how it has to be often explained how the last day of the four years at a university is commencement day for the graduates opening a new book. "This is commencement day for General Weaver," he said. "His new life is just beginning."

"He stood for truth and righteousness. He tried to do what was good. His life and works should be of inspiration to all." Such was the keynote of the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Scott.

"I have read that one might come to his death full of strength and vigor, full of peace and deeds," said Pastor Pruet. "This conviction reached my heart when I met General Weaver. He did everything right in the sight of God. He thought that religion was a necessity, and not a convenience. General Weaver had a profound sense of the needs of the common people from a religious side. No matter what kind of a meeting he was in, he found place and time to say a word for his Master. He was always looking for a place to set his Master before him."

The speaker told at length of the personal life of the man who was twice a candidate for the nomination for the presidency in the little city of Colfax. He told of his acquaintances with every resident, of his friendships with the boys and girls, of his teachings in the church, his many kindnesses to everybody with whom he came in contact.

"He was great with this regard," the speaker continued. "He constantly flooded the community in which he lived with the affection of that great heart. There is not a citizen in Colfax who is not mourning today for the passing of a friend and helper.

"We mourn his loss, but we rejoice in his memory and in the legacy his never ending work left the church."

Rev. Orien W. Fifer retold the splendid deeds of General Weaver, dwelling with much emphasis upon the qualities of his subject that made him a fighter to the finish whether in war or for political principles.

Said he, "James B. Weaver was essentially democratic, at home with the common people, reading their minds and feeling their heart beats as if gifted with superhuman skill, and, above all, one with them in

aspiration, purpose, and affection. He was the great commoner of Iowa.

"These western prairies have produced some notable figures in the lists of presidential candidates. Illinois gave Lincoln, the man of incomparable compassion. Nebraska has given Bryan, the man of unswerving honesty and consistency. Iowa is no less proud of Weaver, the dauntless crusader of unflinching courage.

"Force mingled with gentleness, holy hatred was tempered by courtesy, indignation carried with it the gentleman's demeanor. Leader twice in presidential campaigns, he brought no shame to his commonwealth by unbecoming conduct or speech for which to apologize. A million votes in a forlorn cause when partisan feeling rose to the highest pitch, is a tribute few men can gain. General Weaver gained that tribute worthily.

"It was as a Christian man that his quality appeared in highest worth. Generous to a fault, faithful to a degree involving risk of health in attendance upon the church he loved, fervent in the devotional habits of a Christian, stalwart and unfailing in aiding every good work, naming and honoring his Lord, in private and in public without ostentation or intrusion, making himself a winner of souls, a teacher for years of the things of Christ, the fairest flower of his character was the red rose of spiritual devotion. For nearly sixty years he was a member of the church. As a young man in Bloomfield, he joined the church when 20 years of age and from that day through all the fierce passions of war, through all the tempestuous life of political struggle, he kept his Christian honor white. To him life was not something past, but something coming—life more abundant, more victorious, more joyous. In truth with him, 'the best was yet to be.' So, coming quietly down the hillside the evening of earth was filled with golden sunshine, the dawn of the morning soon to come. To him there could come no fear, for he was journeying to the Father's house, or in other figure, he was going to the great hall of victory where the soldiers of the king are crowned."

ELBERT HAMILTON HUBBARD.

From the Tribute of the State Senate.

Elbert Hamilton Hubbard was born in Rushville, Indiana, August 19, 1849; he died at Sioux City, June 3, 1912. He was a son of Hon. Asabel W. Hubbard, a member of congress from the then Sixth District, from 1863 to 1869.

Mr. Hubbard was a graduate of Yale, and was admitted to the bar in 1874.

In public service Mr. Hubbard first entered the Iowa legislature as a representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1882. He was elected to the Senate in 1899, serving through the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. He was elected to congress four times, serving through the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses with great credit. He expired on the day he received notice of his nomination for the fifth time to the office.

On June 6, 1882, Mr. Hubbard married Miss Eleanor H., daughter of Nathanial R. and Charlotte Kirtland Cobb, to which union were born two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Hubbard's life was an active one. He was a public-spirited citizen and his influences were always for the best. Energy, activity, and integrity of purpose marked all of the efforts of his life. He was a most genial and kindly man. He loved his friends and did not hate his enemies. He was earnest and uncompromising in his convictions, yet did not antagonize unduly. His mind was clear; his life honorable; his thoughts pure. He held advanced opinions, and maintained those opinions with tireless energy. In his services in both branches of the state legislature and in the national House of Representatives, he was ever willing to work in behalf of his people. His very presence in an assembly brought cheer and good and wholesome thoughts. His life may be found an example which the youth of our state could well seek to emulate.

In the moment of victory, while congratulations were being showered upon him, death overtook him, and without fear, and with a smile, he passed into the great beyond. All honor be to the name of Elbert Hamilton Hubbard. In his death Iowa lost one of her best citizens—a man beloved by all.

BY HON. EDGAR P. FARR.

It was my good fortune on going to Sioux City some twenty-five years ago to become acquainted with Mr. Hubbard. He was almost the first man I met. He was a man of the same profession. It was my good fortune to become intimately acquainted with him in his family affairs, to visit at his home during the earlier years of our acquaintance. During all of that time I can say that on no occasion or under no circumstances did I ever know anything of him except that he was a man of the most straightforward character, a man of sterling habits, kindly disposition, but of extreme independence and energy of mind which always carried him forward to the end he sought.

BY HON. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

* * His youth was spent in taking on the education which in after years made him conspicuous among men in developing a character so high in its standards, and so noble in its ideals, that he was an example of the best type of American manhood.

When the responsibilities of maturity fell upon him, not only was he strong enough to bear its burdens with ease and dignity, but he bore them gladly and faithfully because it was his duty to do it. He knew only one rule throughout his long life of honor and usefulness. It was to do his duty as fully and as completely as it was in his power to do so. The difficulty of his task never deterred him or turned him aside. * *

His professional attainments were of a high order, and the honorable place he won at the bar attests his legal learning and his intellectual power. His public service was a notable contribution to the welfare of the country. In the legislature of his state he played an important part and in the Congress of the United States he was one of the leaders in the most remarkable movement of modern politics. The circum-

stances which surround us forbid more than a mere reference to those reforms which he helped to bring about in the house of representatives. Upon this occasion I must content myself with saying that, when the history of the country is impartially written, the work that he helped to do will be accorded a foremost place in the struggle for freedom in representative government.

* * The hope of civilization is bound up in the lives of such men as he. The progress of the world is through such work as he did for humanity. Free institutions are possible only because such men as he fight for them. Justice would depart if there were not such men to struggle for it. Truth would fade away if there were not such men to proclaim it.

ADDISON OLIVER.

From the Tribute of the Senate.

Addison Oliver, a member of the Senate in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, died at his home in Onawa, July 7, 1912.

Mr. Oliver was a native of the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 21, 1833, and in which county he was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college at the early age of seventeen. His first adventure into business of any kind was in teaching school in the state of Arkansas, where he taught two years. Returning to his native state Mr. Oliver entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Coming west shortly afterwards, he made his home at the then frontier town of Onawa, in 1858. He became a member of the county board of supervisors in 1861. In 1863 he was elected a representative of the counties of Monona, Crawford, and Sac to the Tenth General Assembly. Two years later he was elected to the Senate from the counties of Monona, Woodbury, and thirteen others, including in the list two yet unorganized; the district being then practically all of the northwestern part of the state. In the session of 1866 he was a member of the committees of ways and means, railroads, and public buildings. In 1868 he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and a member of the committees on railroads and incorporation. The first named committee was of the more importance at that session because of the fact that that General Assembly sent to the people the first amendment to the present constitution, that providing for universal manhood suffrage. The railroad committee was also more than ordinarily important because at that session several land-grants had been forfeited because of the failure of the grantees to build the roads for which the grants were made. Senator Oliver struggled when the bills disposing of the lands were under consideration to keep the lines of the roads within the limits of the original grants, but ineffectually.

The Twelfth General Assembly created the office of circuit judge and the circuit courts. At the election following the session of that body, Senator Oliver was elected judge of the first circuit of the fourth judicial district. Ten organized counties then furnished extensive travel for the

new judge, while also he, together with District Judge Henry Ford and Circuit Judge James M. Snyder, held the short lived appellate tribunal known as the "General Term" for the fourth judicial district. In 1872, the circuits having been reduced in number one-half and only one judge being elected in each judicial district, Judge Oliver was elected to the larger field, having nineteen counties, about one-fifth of the state territorialiy, to travel over. Two years of this experience terminated Judge Oliver's judicial labors as he was then elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the ninth district. After four years of service, he declined another candidacy, although it was understood that both Republicans and Greenbackers wished him to remain in Congress. Broad and exacting as must have been the duties devolving upon Judge Oliver, there seems to be universal attestation to the value of his public services. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln the second time.

AYLETT RAINS COTTON.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Aylett Rains Cotton, the thirteenth Speaker of this House of the state of Iowa, died at San Francisco, Cal., October 30, 1912. He was a native of the county of Trumbull, Ohio, where he was born November 29, 1826. In that state he attended school. When he was seventeen years old he came with his parents to the territory of Iowa, coming to Clinton county in the year 1844. Returning east he taught school in Ohio, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. In the last named state he attended for a time Allegheny College at Meadville. Returning to Iowa after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1848. When the gold discoveries of that period made crowds seek California, young Cotton went there with an ox-team. Remaining in that state a couple of years, he came back to Iowa. In 1851 he was elected the first county judge of Clinton county. This office he resigned, and accepted that of Prosecuting Attorney. In 1857 the county sent him to represent her in the convention that made the present constitution of the state. In 1867 he was elected a representative in the Twelfth General Assembly, and was chosen a second time two years later. In the Twelfth, although a new member, he was put at the head of the Committee on the Judiciary. At that session the law was passed that established the Circuit Court, and along with it an Appellate Court, styled the General Term. Judge Cotton did not favor the measure, preferring another measure that was then pending, which proposed to enlarge the jurisdiction of the county courts.

The house of representatives, in January, 1870, made him its speaker. In this capacity he was one of the most efficient of officers. The session was an exceptionally exciting one. It was then that the construction of the elegant state house was determined on. At the close of the session the usual complimentary resolutions were adopted, but there was an exceptional interest added by the manner in which Mr. Kasson, the leader of the house on the floor, whose memory we have recalled at this session, expressed the feelings of the house towards the speaker. Said

he, in the course of his felicitous address: "We were aware at the time of election of speaker that we were conferring an honor in the selection of any member of this house to preside over the deliberations of this body during the present session. We are glad to recognize, at the close of the session, that the patience, forbearance, and intelligence of the gentleman who was selected have enabled him to leave no feeling of enmity or hostility or anger in the breast of a single member of this house. These qualities, which have made the transaction of business on this floor so pleasant to every member, have rendered them unwilling to part from their speaker without something further than the ordinary testimonial of their appreciation of his services. * * * They now instruct me to present to the presiding officer of this house, in token of their appreciation of his many excellent traits, this elegant cane, which I hold in my hand, and beg you to accept it, and with it the memory of those upon this floor, every one of whom parts with you as his friend, every one of whom wishes you a lasting and continued prosperity during the remainder of your years upon the earth." The speaker's reply was equally graceful. In that reply, while acknowledging the graciousness of the gift and the givers, the speaker referred briefly to the action of the legislature. After referring to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, he continued (and this is of especial interest at this time): "Following this came the first expression of an Iowa legislature in favor of admitting the sisterhood of our land into full fellowship in the government of our state. In this connection, I must not omit to mention, as among the memorable events of this session, that choice made by this house of one of its officers, whereby, for the first time, an Iowa legislative body has made public recognition of the right of women to occupy any position for which she may be competent —a choice which we all unite in saying has proven eminently satisfactory.

"The General Assembly will also have laid the foundation of that edifice in which our successors in the General Assembly of Iowa will convene long centuries after we shall have ceased to have any concern in the affairs of life."

In the same year in which that session was held, Judge Cotton was chosen to represent the Second District in the Forty-second Congress, and in 1872 he was again chosen, but declined further service in that body. In 1883 he removed to California, where was henceforward his home.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON.

From the Tribute by both houses of the General Assembly.

William G. Thompson was born in Center township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1830, and died at his home in Kenwood Park, Iowa, April 3, 1911. He was the son of Wm. T. and Jane Thompson, also natives of the same locality. Mr. Thompson's grandparents were all natives of Scotland.

His primary education was obtained in the common schools near his boyhood home and when not in the school room he assisted in the work on the farm. At the age of nineteen he attended the Witherspoon Institute at Butler, Pa. He read law at that place and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1853. Hon. Daniel Agnew, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, presided at the examination.

On the 27th of November, 1852, Judge Thompson came to Marion, Iowa, traveling as far west as his money would carry him. Marion, at that time, was a new town and larger than Cedar Rapids. Here he was first engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Col. Isaac M. Preston under the firm name of Preston & Thompson.

Judge Thompson's first dollar in his chosen profession was earned about two weeks after he located in Marion. It was the trial of a suit before a Justice of the Peace. Those who listened to the trial recognized his ability and from that time on his success was assured. In August, 1854, Mr. Thompson was elected prosecuting attorney.

He was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket in 1856 for a full term, which proved a very important year in framing the laws of the state that still exist, Mr. Thompson being a member of the Judiciary Committee.

On leaving the senate Judge Thompson was engaged in the practice of law in Linn county until 1862, when he helped to raise the Twentieth Iowa regiment, and he went to the front as Major; but the Colonel, being a regular army officer, was detailed for Brigade Commander, and the Lieutenant Colonel being taken prisoner, the Major was left in command of the regiment for some time. He was in the service in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama, and was commander of the post at Arkansas Pass for eight months. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Prairie Grove was severely wounded. After being again wounded he resigned his commission and returned home in the fall of 1864.

In that year he was chosen one of the electors at large. He took great pride in the fact that he was able to cast his ballot at that time for the martyred president. Soon after this Judge Thompson was elected district attorney for seven counties of Iowa, to-wit: Linn, Jones, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Benton, and Tama, and after creditably filling that office for six years he was tendered the renomination without opposition, but refused it. Without his knowledge or solicitation he was appointed chief justice of Idaho territory by President Hayes and held that responsible position for one term, resigning in 1879, when he returned to Marion. That fall he was elected to congress and took his seat in December. He was a member of the committee on privileges and elections, which required much work, having twenty-two contest cases. He was re-elected and served in all four years. For party reasons he was then persuaded to accept the nomination for representative to the state legislature and being elected was chosen chairman of the committee to reorganize the courts of the state, which business he successfully accomplished.

In August, 1894, he was appointed judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District and was elected to that position in November, 1894, and re-elected in 1898 and 1902. His district comprised Jones, Cedar, and Linn coun-

ties. He won high commendation for his fair and impartial administration of justice.

His mind was always analytical, logical, and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law, he combined a familiarity with statutory laws and a sober, clear judgment which made him not only a formidable adversary in a legal combat but gave him a distinction of being one of the ablest jurists of the state.

In the death of Judge Thompson, Iowa has lost one of its noblest citizens, beloved by all who knew him. But few men in Iowa were better and more favorably known, and it is a universal expression that the state of Iowa has suffered a great loss in his death.

WILLARD LEE EATON.

From the tribute of the House of Representatives.

Willard Lee Eaton, twenty-eighth speaker of the House of Representatives, died at his home at Osage, June 7, 1911. He was born in Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, October 12, 1848, and was hence in the sixty-third year of a useful life when death claimed him. His father, Gen. Ariel K. Eaton, was a leading man in early Iowa, and was a member of this house in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies and thus took part in framing the Iowa Code of 1851. Young Eaton was educated in the common schools and Cedar Valley Seminary. In 1872 he was made LL.B. in the law department of the State University. He practiced his profession at Osage and served as county attorney of Mitchell county one term. He was mayor of Osage three terms. In 1897 he was elected to represent the county of Mitchell in the house, and was twice re-elected. In 1902 he was chosen speaker, the second native of Iowa to attain to that position. He gave eminent satisfaction as a presiding officer, as he had been useful as a member. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of railroad commissioners, worthily performing the mixed administrative and judicial duties thereof. His labors there wore upon his health, and he willingly retired at the end of one term, soon thereafter to pass from earth.

One, himself a member of the legal profession for three score years, said of him during his lifetime: "Mr. Eaton is a man of very decided superior abilities, and with a liberal literary education and a thorough legal course, it is not strange that with his industry and excellent character he should have attained, as he has, a high position at the bar. No man in his district stands higher in these respects than does Mr. Eaton. By heredity he came legitimately to these excellences."

LIBERTY EATON FELLOWS.

From the Senate Tribute.

Liberty Eaton Fellows was born at Corinth, Orange county, Vermont. August 22, 1834. He lived with his parents on a farm and attended the common school of Corinth and later attended the Thetford Academy in Orange county. He removed to Wisconsin in 1856, and to Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1857. Here he worked on a farm, clerked in the county offices, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. locating at Lansing, and soon becoming one of the leading attorneys of Allamakee county.

The county was new and the laws of Iowa were not settled. Many questions were met where there were no cases or precedents to refer to. The practitioner must possess a broad sense of right and justice and be able to present his arguments to the courts, not as a "book worm," but as a philosopher of law, assisting the courts in crystalizing common sense into legal decisions.

In the making of the common law, as expressed in our early reports. Mr. Fellows exerted a great influence. He was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives in the Eleventh and of the Senate in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies. As a law maker he was careful, honest, and courageous, as shown by his statement in debate. When the question of publicity of the acts and votes of members came up he said, "So far as I am concerned I want my constituents to know where I stand. If any of my actions here be in opposition to the views of my constituents, I am perfectly willing they should know it, and I do not want to screen other senators by voting this resolution down."

In 1889, Governor Larrabee appointed him judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District to fill the remainder of a term. In 1894 Judge Fellows was elected judge of the district. So able, impartial, and satisfactory was his conduct of the office that he held the esteem of the united bar and the people of the district. By common consent as a non-partisan he was continued in the office until his death, July 17, 1912.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Mary S. Reed, who survives him. To this union eleven children were born, eight of whom are now living, and were at the bedside of their father when he passed away. The sons were the pallbearers at the funeral.

Judge Fellows was for several years a trustee of the Mount Pleasant Hospital and also a trustee of Upper Iowa University. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active member of the Masonic order, serving two years as Grand Master.

He lived the simple life and was a man who delighted to mingle with the people. He loved his home and was happy in his family. He was beloved by his neighbors and friends throughout all Iowa. He was honest and upright in all his dealings and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was an excellent lawyer, stood high in his profession, and either as a lawyer or a judge his whole purpose was to see that equal justice was done.

BENJAMIN BILLINGS RICHARDS.

From Senate Tribute.

Benjamin Billings Richards, who was a member of this body seven years, after having served in the other house one term, died at Dubuque, March 16, 1912.

He was born in the state of New York August 30, 1823. After attending school at Bennington, Vt., he taught in district schools in his native state. At the age of eighteen he became principal of a seminary and professor in mathematics. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar at Milwaukee, but he never practiced that profession in this state, to which he came in 1854. In 1863 he was elected member of the House of Representatives. He was positive in the expression of his views, although always courteous and tolerant of others' opinions.

Two years later he entered the senate, remaining a member of this body for four years. He was again returned to this office in 1872. At different sessions he was on the Committees of Ways and Means, Railroads, and Claims against the United States, the last named the most important committee, in view of the large sums of money the state had advanced toward the prosecution of the war. The steps then taken brought to the state treasury vast sums.

While always a member of the minority party his imposing personality commanded the highest respect and influence with his political opponents. He was twice selected by his party as its candidate for congress, the first time when the late William B. Allison was first successful, the nominees conducting a joint debate.

He was greatly interested in the cause of popular education, and served as a member of the Dubuque Board of Education with marked ability and success for several years. He was the first president of the Dubuque National Bank, and was the founder of several banks in the northern part of the state. A prominent layman in the Episcopal church, he was a member of the diocesan convention in 1853 that chose Rev. Dr. Henry W. Lee the first bishop of Iowa. His was indeed a worthy and eventful life, made serene through the happiness he imparted to others. Those who remember him as a member of any organization recall with pleasure the dignified courtesy that characterized his manner. His polished and eloquent oratory made him known as "The Silver Tongued Champion of Iowa Democracy." His public career, as well as his private life and his attractive personality, left a lasting impression on the community in which he lived so long and in which he was so highly esteemed.

The end to this long life came when to the burden of years fell the afflicting dispensation that carried away his beloved wife, who preceded her husband to the great beyond by only six weeks. In 1867 he was married to Miss Evelyn Whitaker, daughter of Collins Whitaker. Three children survive: Mr. Clarence W. Richards and Mrs. Clyde Ellsworth of Dubuque and Mrs. Clark L. Poole of Chicago.

ALVIN MANLEY WHALEY.

From the Tributes of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Alvin Manley Whaley was born in Wyoming county, New York, May 14, 1838. He was a pupil in the common schools until the age of fifteen, when he entered Middlebury Academy in Wyoming county, continuing there, except during the winters when he taught, until 1861, when the breaking out of the rebellion put an end to peaceful pursuits.

Patriotic and loyal, he quickly enlisted for service and, although without experience, was elected by his companions second lieutenant of Company K, Seventeenth New York Volunteers, one of the first companies to enlist. Going to the front he was with the army of the Potomac, where, on account of bravery and merit, he was successively advanced to the rank of first lieutenant and then captain.

At Fredericksburg, while leading his men in an assault on the rebel works, he was struck on the head by a musket ball, and it was supposed by all that this was the end of his brilliant career. Although the skull was fractured prompt surgical skill saved his life, but so remarkable was his recovery that the case was reported at length in "The Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," and pieces of his skull are still preserved in the museum at Washington. Since that accident he had always worn a silver plate over his brain.

After being discharged from the hospital at Georgetown, he was mustered out, but almost immediately re-entered the service, receiving a commission as quartermaster and serving as assistant quartermaster general. Being ordered to Alabama, he went to Vicksburg, and was with Sherman on his raid and later in his famous march to the sea. Soon afterward the war ended and he returned to engage in farming in his native county in New York.

In 1869 he came to Iowa where he settled at Aplington, Butler county, where he rapidly became one of the wealthy men of the community through his extensive grain, lumber, and stock operations, and later because of his banking interests as president of the Exchange Bank for many years.

Captain Whaley was a leading Republican all his life and for many years was well known and honored in the councils of his party. In 1877 he was elected to represent Butler county in the legislature. He was chosen in 1881 to represent a senatorial district which included Butler, Floyd, and Mitchell counties, for an unexpired term, and was re-elected.

He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and also chairman of the Senate Committee which selected Marshalltown as the location for the Iowa Soldiers' Home.

President McKinley appointed him postmaster at Aplington, an office which he held until a few years ago.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Aplington, and for over twenty years was an elder, and represented the church in the Presbytery, and was sent in 1898 to the General Assembly as representative of the Waterloo Presbytery.

He was a member of the Masonic lodge of Parkersburg, having been honored as a Knight Templar and as a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the John Bradley G. A. R. post at Parkersburg.

Mr. Whaley was married on October 17, 1871, to Jane Hull Smith, daughter of George B. Smith, one of the oldest leading residents of Aplington. She passed away in July, 1911. Four sons are left to mourn their father's death.

HENRY BLAKE MITCHELL.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Henry Blake Mitchell was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 5, 1818. Having reached the years of his majority, he left his native state and journeyed by wagon to Troy, New York, then by canal to Buffalo, then across the state of Ohio, down the Ohio river, and up the Mississippi to Keokuk. In 1840 he came to Jefferson county and located on a farm near Fairfield, where he and his brother, Thomas, afterward a pioneer of Polk county, and senator from that county, builded a cabin, the first house west of Fairfield.

October 26, 1847, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Maria Elizabeth Tool in Jasper county. For more than sixty years these two shared life's joys and responsibilities. To them were born ten children. Mrs. Mitchell died about three years before the death of Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was always interested in state and national affairs. He served as a member of the house in the Fourth General Assembly, being the first Whig ever so chosen, and it is thought his death removed from earth the last survivor of the membership of the Fourth General Assembly. For seventeen years he was president of the Fairfield township school board. He was for nine years a member of the Jefferson county board of supervisors, in eight of which he held the place of chairman. In 1886 he was again elected to membership in the House of Representatives and was elected temporary speaker.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, which held its first two fairs at Fairfield. He also helped organize the Jefferson County Fair Association and was for fifteen years its president. A man of the highest integrity, he was also one of the most useful men the community, where his home was so long, has known. To those who were less fortunate than himself he was always a friend. His counsel was always sought when good advice was needed. He passed from this earth at the home of his daughter, Mrs. U. B. Rogers, at Fairfield, June 2, 1912. He carried with him the esteem of every man with whom he had transactions of any kind, for he did his utmost to make life worth living for those about him.

JOSEPH H. MERRILL.

From the Senate Tribute.

It is but fitting that we should pause for a moment to commemorate the life work and character of Joseph H. Merrill of Ottumwa, who as one of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa served his district in the State senate during the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth General Assemblies with honor to himself and distinction to the state.

Joseph H. Merrill was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, September 27, 1827, and came to Ottumwa in 1862, where he entered the grocery business at a time when Ottumwa was only a thriving village. As a business man he was successful, and when he retired from business ten years ago he was at the head of the wholesale grocery house of J. H. Merrill & Co. of Ottumwa, with branch houses at Creston and Red Oak.

The name of Joseph H. Merrill was the synonym for conservative business methods. At the time of his death he was president of the Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa, the City Savings Bank of Ottumwa, and the Agency Savings Bank of Agency, and was one of the leading spirits in the Dain Manufacturing Company and the Ottumwa Brick and Construction Company.

He was senior warden in Trinity Episcopal Church of Ottumwa, and was one of the foremost men of the church in Iowa. He had frequently represented the Iowa diocese at the general convention.

Senator Merrill was of sturdy New England stock, and as such won a place for himself in his adopted state, where he carved his name on our western civilization in a way that time can never efface.

To such as he we owe the splendid civilization we call Iowa.

He endeared himself to all who knew him, and the earnest prayer, "May his soul rest in peace," rises in precious pleading from every heart.

A patriotic citizen, a loving husband and father, a successful business man, a loyal public servant; such was Senator Joseph H. Merrill, whom we mourn tonight.

REV. LEWIS FORDYCE.

Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Lewis Fordyce was born in Wabash county, Illinois, November 5, 1820. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to Lee county, Iowa, and two years later to Van Buren county. In 1845 he returned to Lee county, where he was united in marriage to Miss Maisy Newby on March 27, 1846. Eight sons were born to them, five of whom, together with the wife and mother, still survive. The family moved to Jefferson county in 1872, and resided on the farm near Libertyville until Mr. Fordyce's death.

Mr. Fordyce was chosen to represent Van Buren county in the Fourth General Assembly. He was again chosen to represent the county of Jefferson in the Twentieth General Assembly. He was a broad-minded

man, and believed that the Christian citizen (and he was such) should interest himself in whatever concerned the state, and so as a member of the General Assembly he was faithful and devoted in his service to the state and the people of his county.

He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of twenty-seven, and remained a faithful member of the same until called to join the church triumphant. In 1857 he was ordained a minister and became a member of the Iowa conference, which he served as secretary for thirty years. As a pioneer preacher he had much to do with the organization of many church societies and while some have passed into history, many others still live and bless his memory. In the hearts of his neighbors and acquaintances his memory is revered as a faithful Christian, a true friend, and an inspiration to a purer and nobler life.

March 24, 1912, Mr. Fordyce passed away, having passed the ninety-second "mile-stone," which marks the years along life's journey. There were left to mourn his departure the wife who has shared all his joys and burdens, and from whom he is separated for only a little while, and five sons.

BENJAMIN F. KEABLES.

Benjamin F. Keables, who represented the county of Marion in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, was a native of the county of Genesee, New York, where he was born November 30, 1828. His ancestors were among the early settlers in Rhode Island. Mr. Keables's first venture from home was when he went to Michigan, where he attended school. After leaving there, he was tendered the position of teacher in the town of Oswego, Ill., but on his appearance to enter upon the work the directory voted him too young to handle the school, because of the somewhat unruly character of the pupils. Some time afterward, the directory invited him to try his hand at the work, several others having failed. This was not what young Keables would permit himself to do, and he had abundant success. Determining to follow the practice of medicine, he entered the medical department of the state university, then at Keokuk, whence he was graduated in the year 1852. Settling at Pella, that town was thenceforward his home. He was assistant surgeon of the Third Iowa Infantry during the war, and later became its surgeon. In 1869 Dr. Keables was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and, being reelected in 1871, he took part in the adoption of the Code of 1873. He was chairman of the committee on medical institutions at one session, and a member of that on public buildings.

Dr. Keables was well known throughout the county, and was highly regarded as a successful practitioner until he retired from practice. In the year 1900 President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Pella. Dr. Keables was much interested in educational matters, and besides taking a vital interest in the common schools he was for several years a director of the Central College at Pella.

In 1855 Mr. Keables was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Henry Scholte, the founder of the settlement to which

was given the name of Pella, originally made up of persons from the Netherlands, refugees there on account of religious differences. To this marriage two sons (one of whom is following his father's profession) and two daughters were born.

JOHN RYDER.

John Ryder was a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Benton in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was a senator in the next two General Assemblies. He was born in the state of Ohio August 13, 1831, and departed this life on the same day of the year 1911. He received the ordinary schooling of the locality and, reaching manhood, went into mercantile business, and bought and shipped grain extensively, having two elevators. In 1870 he came to Iowa and engaged in buying and shipping butter, eggs, and country produce, and did at one time a business of the kind hardly surpassed in volume in this state, shipping to the great markets east and west. Mr. Ryder was for one term a member of the Ohio legislature. After coming to Iowa he was elected to the House of Representatives of this state. In 1883 he was chosen senator. Politically, he had been a Republican until the presidential campaign of 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley; thereafter he acted with the Democratic party and was the first Democrat chosen to the legislature for many years from Benton county.

November 14, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Tyler, of Fremont, Ohio.

DAVID J. PATTEE.

Tribute of the House of Representatives.

David J. Pattee was born December 22, 1839, in the state of Vermont, and died at his summer home at Okoboji, Dickinson county, July 19, 1912, at the age of seventy-three years. He was educated in the public schools of Vermont in his native county of Chittenden, afterward clerking in a store until a call for troops to preserve the Union came, and David answered the call, as had his ancestors in the war of the Revolution. The young man enlisted in the Ninth Vermont, and took part in the battles of that regiment, being captured at Harper's Ferry. While on parole he was discharged for disability. He then came to Des Moines, where he again took a position as clerk. While here he again entered the military service, this time in the Forty-seventh Iowa. Shortly after his re-enlistment he was made lieutenant and later captain of his company. Upon his return from the army he became a partner in the business where he had been clerking, and where his position had been kept open for him while he was serving his country.

In 1867 he went to the new town of Perry, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and afterwards the realty and loan business, and in 1883, in company with another, he opened a private bank. Later the firm purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Perry, and he became president, a position which he held until the last.

After serving as supervisor of the county a year, mayor of the city three years, and postmaster thirteen years, Captain Pattee was elected in 1883 and 1885 to the House of Representatives. He was chairman of municipal corporations and a member of several other important committees. Mr. Pattee was an active member. It is said of him by those who ought to be familiar with his work that no man has done more for the town where he lives than Captain Pattee. In 1903 he gave to the city a tract of twenty acres for a park.

When death came the city felt his loss keenly, and on the day of his funeral nearly every business house in the city was closed during the services, and everywhere there seemed to be a feeling that the community had sustained a great loss.

Captain Pattee was married in 1872 to Miss Belle Moore, daughter of Mr. John H. Moore, also a pioneer of the town of Perry. They were the parents of six children, one of whom, with the mother, passed away before the father.

GEORGE C. HEBERLING.

Mr. Heberling was born at Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, March 19, 1838, and died at Seattle, Wash., March 15, 1911. He came with his parents—John and Susanne Heberling—in 1854, to Jackson county, in this state, where they settled on a farm, where young Heberling toiled at the work of improving the land, studying law at times. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, serving in the hard campaigns of that command until and including the battle of Port Gibson, when he was wounded. Honorably discharged for disability, he devoted his time to the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1867 by the district court, Judge J. Scott Richman presiding, he practiced at Sabula and also at St. Louis.

First office held was that of justice of the peace, 1865-1867. Served as a member of the Sabula council and was elected mayor in 1885. Elected to General Assembly in the fall of 1871, serving during adjourned session, which made the Code of 1873. Re-elected in the fall of 1873. These were the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies. Elected chairman of Republican state central committee in 1874. Appointed deputy United States marshal, northern district, March 10, 1875, and served until March 1, 1883. March 6, 1883, appointed postoffice inspector at St. Louis, Missouri, but resigned July 4, 1883. Was appointed personal injury claim agent of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company in March, 1885, and served until April 4, 1894, when he resigned. During these various interims he practiced law at Sabula up to February, 1904, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, retired.

Mr. Heberling was married shortly after the close of the war to Miss Mary Todd and three children were born to them. Of these, Dwight, living at Seattle, alone survives, a pair of twins dying in infancy. Mrs. Heberling passed away several years ago. Besides the one son there are three grandchildren living at Seattle, four sisters, and two brothers. The deceased soldier was possessed of many quali-

ties which built for him a strong circle of friends. His nature was an optimistic and charitable one, and in every movement for the betterment of civic conditions he was one of the first to the front. The beautiful city fish ponds, now the source of much delight to visitor and resident alike, were the creation of Mr. Heberling, and for several years were maintained at his personal expense.

JOHN MARTIN BRAYTON.

Tribute of the Senate.

John Martin Brayton was born at Newport, N. Y., September 15, 1831, and died at Delhi, Iowa, September 18, 1911. He was the son of Smith Brayton, a farmer and surveyor. He was educated at Whitestown Academy, Whitestown, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, from which institution he received the degree of A. M. some time after graduation, with the degree of LL. B., in 1853. He removed to Delhi in the fall of 1854, and became a member of the law firm of House, Brayton & Watson, which position he occupied for ten years, and until Major A. E. House entered the Union army. He was elected as a Republican to the Iowa Senate in 1863, serving in the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and was a judge of the Ninth Judicial District from January 1, 1871, to July, 1872, when he resigned as judge, resumed the practice of law in his home town, and was engaged in extensive railroad litigation for a number of years, gaining a statewide reputation. The last thirty years of his life were spent largely in farming operations, developing the many hundreds of acres of which he was the owner.

He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and was a man of liberal culture and wide acquaintance with literature and art. On May 4, 1859, at Delhi, he married Miss Helen Martin, who died in April, 1911, and left one daughter, Miss Emma Brayton, who is a graduate of Lenox College, Hopkinton, and of the law school of the state university.

Judge Brayton was a lawyer with an active, keen mind, who readily analyzed the legal cases presented to him for solution and arrived at the fundamental principles involved in the case. He was not a case lawyer, but a lawyer who sought legal principles. In the death of Judge Brayton, Iowa lost one of her best citizens, a man beloved by all who knew him.

JUDGE BRAYTON.

By Senator Eli C. Perkins.

Judge Brayton came in an early day to Iowa, and if you will take the reports of the Supreme Court of the state from 1854 to 1872 you will find in the cases there decided many of the causes for which he worked and labored. Mr. Brayton was a man who from his earliest days was a student. He loved his books. The last days of his life were spent in his office, and from there he was directing his farming interests.

He reasoned from principles. In trying cases he did not rely so much on what other courts had decided as he did from the principles that seemed to him to be just and right, and with the fundamental things that were involved in the cause he had in hand. This, perhaps, came largely from the fact that when he first came to Iowa the laws were then indefinite, vague, and few, compared to what they are now, and then there were only one or two volumes of decisions to which he could turn. So he was one of the first pioneers of Iowa in developing the system of jurisprudence that we have here now as developed by the courts of this state.

As I said, Mr. Brayton lived with his books. With those books he spent all of his life until past his eightieth year, and on his eightieth birthday was able to go to the postoffice, get his mail, and return from there, for the purpose of knowing what was going on. He kept posted on the events of the day.

JOHN HOMRIGHAUS.

From Tribute of House of Representatives.

The Honorable John Homrighaus was born November 16, 1844, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, of German parents. In 1850 he was brought by his parents to Cook county, Illinois, where he received his education in the public schools. In 1863 he moved to Iowa, and settled in Bremer county, where he ever after resided. He was engaged as a contractor and builder, and was also the proprietor of a wagon and blacksmith shop. In 1872 he retired from business on account of health; and made an extensive visit to Germany and other European countries. On his return to Iowa he engaged in farming. He was justice of the peace for six years. In 1880 he read law, and in 1882 was elected county supervisor. In 1888 he was elected representative from his county to the Twenty-second General Assembly, where he introduced and carried through three important bills, the insurance bill, a revenue bill, and a bill to enhance the usefulness of the Iowa agricultural college. During this Assembly he was chairman of the agricultural committee, and a member of the committee on ways and means, of that on elections, of that on compensation of public officers, and of that on representative districts. He received re-election to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and while a member of that House he introduced the oleomargarine bill, which became a law, that is of inestimable value to the farmers of this state. This is one of the most important bills passed by that legislature, and Mr. Homrighaus received much honorable mention at the time, as he had solved in a simple way a problem that had been perplexing the friends of the dairy interests for many years. This Iowa law was immediately copied by other states, and finally adopted as a federal statute, applying to every section of the country.

In 1896 he engaged in the mercantile business in Denver, Bremer county. Here he was instrumental in having an electric railroad built connecting his town with Waverly and Waterloo. He helped to organize the bank of his town and also helped to organize the Janesville Savings Bank and later was instrumental in various other financial and industrial corporations.

For a number of years prior to his death he served his town as mayor, in which position he led and gave inspiration to various movements for the moral and material advancement of his community. During his administration a system of water works was inaugurated and his last effort for the civic advancement was to secure the electric lighting of his town.

During the early part of his manhood Mr. Homrighaus affiliated with the Republican party but in 1888 he joined hands with Horace Boies and other prominent Republicans in repudiating that party on account of its attitude on the liquor question. The passage of the McKinley tariff law still further divorced him from his early political preference, and ever afterwards he devoted himself to the success of the Democratic party, giving its principles and its candidates the same zealous support and championship that marked his energies in whatever direction they were turned.

As a pioneer in the movement that resulted in the establishment of cooperative farmers' mutual fire insurance companies throughout Iowa, the application of his splendid mind to the subjecct of such organization made his opinions of high worth to those similarly interested. In recognition of his equipment in this regard he was chosen to serve the Iowa mutual insurance asociations as its president in 1910-1911, and he also served this organization as a member of its legislative committee for a number of years, during which many of his practical ideas were embraced in our insurance laws.

Mr. Homrighaus was married in 1867 to Miss Sophia Platte, who died in 1871. In 1873 he was again married, Miss Eliza H. Ottman of Palatia being the companion of his choice and his present bereaved widow. Other surviving relatives are his brother, Christine of Galveston, Texas, his sister, Mrs. Marie Boeserm, and his sister-in-law, Miss Laura Dammerman, all of Denver.

Mr. Homrighaus was identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS A. THORNBURG.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Thomas A. Thornburg was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 9, 1847, and died at his home in Linden, Dallas county, Iowa, July 1, 1912, at the age of sixty-five.

In 1856 he came with his parents to the county of Dallas, where he was reared on a farm. He attended the local district school, also afterward entered the State University. While attending that institution he entered the Forty-sixth Iowa volunteers, serving until the close of the regiment's term of service.

At the age of nineteen years, because of his father's impaired health, he took charge of the home farm, and for more than a third of a century he was an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock.

In 1887 and 1889 he was elected to the General Assembly, as a member of the House of Representatives. He was chairman of the committees on

agriculture and the agricultural college, and a member of several other committees including railroads and transportation, and roads and highways.

He was a man of enterprise and public spirit and was exceptionally successful in business, which diffused itself throughout the community of his home. He was also active in church work and fraternal circles.

It was well said of him, while he was yet in life, "He is the same honorable gentleman, whose worth merits the high regard which is uniformly given him."

In 1871 he was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of Simon H. Vestal. Six children survive: Zenas C., Asst. Supt of Schools, Des Moines; Wm. V., physician, Yale, Guthrie county; Mabel V., wife of Lieut. Ernest C. Wright, in the Philippine Islands; Mark G., professor in Iowa State College; and Carroll K., and Thomas H., farmers, Linden, Dallas county. Henry Thornburg, senator 1874-1878 was a kinsman.

Mr. Thornburg was a high-minded statesman. Enduring public good was his aim. Things temporary had little attraction for him.

FRANCIS M. ESTES.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Francis M. Estes was born in Andrew county, Missouri, September 3, 1846, the son of Joel and Patsy (Stolling) Estes. In 1859 he went with his father to Colorado, where they discovered what is now known as Estes Park, and where he remained till the spring of 1866, coming then to Fremont county, in this state. In August of the same year he married Mary C. Hiatt, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Hiatt, with whom he founded a home north of Sidney. They were blessed with six children: Robert L., Lovy Ann, Joel S., Charles F., Reuben N., and Giles R., to whom he was ever a generous and loving father.

During his residence in Iowa he was an extensive farmer, stock-raiser, and horticulturist, being especially proud of a large orchard. The leadership of the Democrats in his vicinity came naturally to Mr. Estes, and he had the honor of representing his district in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. He was intensely interested in and advocated election reform, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Australian ballot law enacted by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. He also served his community as justice of the peace and member of the school board.

Fraternally, he was for many years connected with the Masonic order, and was a consistent and faithful member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Following the death of his wife in 1907, he sold his Fremont county holdings and went to Cement, Caddon county, Oklahoma, where he engaged in banking, being president of three banks at the time of his death. In the spring of 1911 he built a church near Cement, Oklahoma, donating it to the Liberty Primitive Baptist Church.

His death occurred at his home in Cement, Oklahoma, October 7, 1911, of paralysis of the heart. Services were held over his remains at Cement,

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, and at Sidney, Iowa, where he was laid to rest by the side of his faithful companion in the Sidney cemetery.

A great and good man has been taken from us. He was a friend to all. The human elements were so mingled in him that nature could say to the world, "This was a man."

LEONARD FLETCHER PARKER.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives:

Professor Leonard Fletcher Parker, a valued member of the Twelfth General Assembly, died at Grinnell, December 11, 1911, aged eighty-six. He was a native of the state of New York, where he was born August 3, 1825. He was of Puritan and revolutionary stock. Both parents were born at Lowell, Massachusetts, and among his ancestors were early officials of the town of Concord, where the war of the Revolution began.

Left fatherless at the age of only four years, he was reared on the little farm where he was born, getting the ordinary schooling of the locality. When about of age he went to Oberlin, where he was graduated in 1851. During a part of his career at that college, he was tutor as well as student. Leaving there, he contemplated entering the missionary field, but failing health, which it was feared was before long to terminate fatally, caused him to abandon what to him was a cherished ambition. After teaching for three years at Brownsville, Pa., he came to Grinnell in 1856, where he taught a preparatory school, which he was enabled to attach to Iowa College (now Grinnell College) when that institution was removed to that town in 1860. From that time until 1865, Mr. Parker was the virtual principal of the school, he and his wife being spoken of as "the life and light of the college." He continued to teach at the college until he accepted an invitation to take the chair of ancient languages at the State University. Meantime he was for four years the first county superintendent of the county, and also served as an officer in the Forty-sixth Iowa. In 1867 he was elected to the General Assembly where he at once took rank with the ablest of the body. As chairman of the committee on schools, he was especially valuable in guarding the interest of education in the state. He was also helpful in getting into the railroad grant acts of that General Assembly the reservation to the legislature of power to fix rates of fare and freight on the roads of the companies accepting the grants.

In 1869 he was again chosen superintendent of the common schools of the county. Next year he went to the State University, where he occupied latterly the chair os history. In the early years of his residence in Iowa, he had served as "trustee" of that institution. That was before the creation of the board of regents. In 1887 he returned to Grinnell, where he took the chair of history.

As an educator, Professor Parker stood in the highest rank. At a reception tendered him in the state of North Dakota, a judge of the supreme court of that state said this of him, "He had done more to ennoble student-life than any men I ever met." He gave to the world a "History of Poweshiek County," a work of much higher grade than most publications that are spoken of as county histories. His was also a valuable work on "Higher Education in Iowa."

In 1853 he was married to Miss Sarah Candace Pearse, his college classmate. To them were born five children, of whom four preceded their parents in death. The surviving one is Mrs. Harriet Parker Campbell, a graduate of our State University, as is also her husband, long chief justice of Colorado.

Professor Parker's devoted wife was called hence several years before her husband. Three years later he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nellie Greene Clarke, also a graduate of Oberlin, by whom he is survived.

APPRECIATIVE OF PETER ANTHONY DEY.

By a Former President of the State University.

(From the Iowa City Citizen.)

Letters of appreciation of the life of the Honorable Peter A. Dey continue to be sent in, the latest, being the one following written by J. L. Pickard, president of the state university from 1878 until 1887, and during all these nine years a close personal friend of Mr. Dey. The letter follows:

"Cupertine, Cal., July 18, 1911.—To the Citizen: Nothing has given me greater sorrow than the announcement in your columns of the death of Hon. Peter A. Dey. Before coming to Iowa City in 1878, I was advised to have a conference with Mr. Dey before deciding upon the call to the presidency of the university.

"From my first interview I found that I could safely rely upon his counsel. As near neighbor, no one was more highly prized. We were nearly of the same age and were graduated from college the same year. The president of his college was my cousin, and we often spoke of him as a model officer.

"In securing legislative help for the university he was always helpful. We were co-workers in the State Historical Society in its darkest days. His faith was strong, and his attendance upon its meetings was, like his devotion to whatever he undertook, constant and helpful. Of one thing which he found worthy his attention and support little has been said, for little was known. As a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. during the erection of its building, more than once did he come to the relief in a critical time by contributing money which did not appear upon the subscription list, as he preferred it should not be known. His subscription was liberal, but little more than half what he paid, as I was in a position to know. This leads me to speak of Mr. Dey as a sincere Christian. He often spoke freely with me, after a deep affliction which came to us within a few weeks of each other, and of his hope for the future life. That his death was not entirely unexpected by him, he told me more than twelve years ago of troubles for which he could not account. Until very recently we maintained a regular correspondence. His letters were more brotherly than those of an ordinary acquaintance.

"Iowa City has lost its leader in all that pertains to its civic life and its permanent prosperity. J. S. PICKARD."

WILLIAM BREMNER.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

William Bremner was born in Scotland, of sturdy Scotch parentage, March 21, 1831, and when he was an infant his parents, James Bremner and wife, emigrated to this country. While William was young they made their home in New York state and Massachusetts, but in the year 1839 moved to New Hampshire, where William Bremner spent seventeen years of his early manhood.

As a young man Mr. Bremner studied engineering, and later law, and as an engineer was a member of a railroad engineering corps that did much work throughout Connecticut in the early days.

In the year 1856 Mr. Bremner came to Iowa, and after looking about the few towns then settled, selected Marshalltown as the point where he would begin his business career. He formed a copartnership with Hon. W. P. Hepburn, late congressman from the Eighth District, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bremner, and for a few years practiced law.

Preferring out-of-door life to the law-office, he took up his earlier work and did much of the surveying of the county. In 1865 he was elected county surveyor, and continued to be re-elected until he had served forty-five years continuously in the same position. Mr. Bremner retired from office during the year 1910 owing to old age. He was made city engineer of Marshalltown in 1863, and held this position until a short time before his death.

During the years 1860-1862 William Bremner represented Marshall county in the legislature, having been elected by the Republican party, of which he was a lifelong member. He took little interest in politics, however, and aside from his work as surveyor, and in the legislature, the only public office he ever held was that of justice of the peace in an early day.

William Bremner was married at Iowa City, May 24, 1860, to Miss Kate Hampton. He is survived by three of their four children: George H. Bremner, of La Grange, Ill.; Mrs. O. A. Byington, of Iowa City; and William H. Bremner, of Minneapolis, now general solicitor for the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad. One daughter, Annabel, died during the year 1897. Mr. Bremner is also survived by two sisters, Miss Anna Bremner, of Marshalltown, and Mrs. Ellen B. Tilton, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. William Bremner died at Iowa City, August 29, 1911, and his body was taken to Marshalltown for burial.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bremner were prominent members of the Presbyterian church of Marshalltown, and from 1868 until about two years before his death he was an elder in the church. Mr. Bremner was one of the grand old men of Marshalltown, a man blessed with many friends and no enemies. His death marked the close of a good life well spent and the end of the career of one of God's noblemen.

JAMES A. SKILLEN.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

The Honorable James A. Skillen was born at Cherry Valley, New York, February 26, 1832. He passed out of this life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Long, in Waverly, Iowa, November 7, 1912, being in his eighty-first year.

At four years of age Mr. Skillen moved with his parents to Greene, Chenango county, New York, where he continued to reside about twenty years, or until 1856. The next two years were spent in Waverly, Iowa, where he worked with W. P. Harmon, the founder of that town, returning at the end of the two years to his boyhood home. Here he again lived until after his marriage to Miss Lucinda Adams, which occurred October 2, 1862. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Skillen came to Iowa to the then new West, settling on a farm which Mr. Skillen purchased near Tripoli. Here they resided some thirty years, until Mrs. Skillen's death, May 12, 1892. Two years later Mr. Skillen came to Waverly, where he continued to reside till the time of his death. During the last eight years of his life he had made his home with his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Long.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skillen two daughters. The first died in infancy. The younger, Mrs. D. A. Long, of Waverly, with the one grandson, Herbert Long, and two brothers, Robert Skillen, of Waterloo, and Hugh Skillen, of the state of Virginia, constitute the surviving members of his own and his father's family. His nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Fitch, of Tripoli, were also counted as members of his family.

James A. Skillen was of a family of thirteen children, being of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was a man of strict integrity, honored, respected, and trusted, not only by his fellow townsmen, but by the citizens of Bremer county, who sent him to represent them in 1872-3 in the Fourteenth Iowa Assembly. Cyrus C. Carpenter was governor at that time. During his legislative term he served on the commmittee on highways, and was an influential member of that body. He voted for the abolition of capital punishment and was an earnest advocate of progress in educational affairs, advocating, along with other things, an act establishing pub'ic libraries in the townships and independent school districts of the state. He also had a large part in the formulation and success of a measure in making the state historical society the valuable institution that it is today. [As a legislator he was also one of the makers of the Code of 1873.]

For six years prior to his death Mr. Skillen was president of the Waverly Savings Bank. He had the confidence of the people of his county in a remarkable degree, and in both public and private matters was true to every trust that was reposed in his hands. As his record as a legislator was without a blemish so was his private life without stain.

HON CHARLES C. CHUBB.

From the Tribute of the Senate.

Honorable Charles C. Chubb, who was a member of the Senate in the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies, died at Algona, May 21, 1911. He was of New England ancestry and was born October 2, 1840, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. There he was reared and educated and there enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, early in the war. He served with the Army of the Potomac and participated in Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Chancellorville, and other hard battles in which that army was engaged. When his first term of enlistment expired in 1864 he entered the 20th New York Heavy Artillery, remaining in the service nearly another year. After the war he removed to Kossuth county in this state, where he built up a reputation of being an important factor in the promotion and establishment of substantial business and public affairs. He served as county supervisor a year or more, and was elected to this body in 1883, serving one term of four years.

The Senate of Iowa is appreciative of the loss the state and community in which he lived sustained in the death of this enterprising man, one who in his early life gave so much of his years to the cause of the Union and liberty.

WICKLIFFE A. COTTON.

From the Tribute of the Senate.

Wickliffe A. Cotton, who was a member of this body, 1882-1886, died at Dewitt very suddenly on Tuesday, March 19, 1912, aged sixty-nine. He was a native of the state of Ohio, where he was born February 2, 1843. The next year the family removed to Iowa, settling in Clinton county. There he grew to manhood. He was duly admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession there during the remaining years of his life.

In 1881 he was elected a member of the Senate. In the Nineteenth General Assembly he was placed on the committees of judiciary, appropriations, elections, and penitentiary, and was made chairman of the committee that had control of the state library. Two measures he introduced were placed in the statutes, one providing an annual salary for an assistant librarian, and the other authorizing the sale of indemnity swamp-lands, which the counties had come into possession of because of swamp-lands sold by the general land office. In the Twentieth General Assembly Senator Cotton was chairman of the committee on elections, and a member of the committee on appropriations, and several other committees.

Retiring from the senate, he continued to be interested in public affairs, but from that time on held no public office. He was active and prominent in the Masonic order. His church membership was of long standing, and continued till the last. His funeral was attended by great numbers of people, coming from different parts of the county which had been his home for more than sixty years. He is represented as being of the highest type of American citizenship. While firm in his convictions.

he was a broad-minded, liberal man among his fellows. He had a gentleness of manner that made friends of those with whom he came in contact.

Senator Cotton's wife preceded him in death some two years.. One of their two children survives—Mrs. Clelle Culbertson, of Massillon, Ohio. A brother, Aylett Raines Cotton, survived him a few months. The latter was a member of the constitutional convention and became the last survivor, but one, of that body. He was also speaker of the House in 1870. He died October 30, 1912, at San Francisco, California, where his home had been for many years.

PHILIP SCHALLER.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Philip Schaller was born at Worth, Alsace, France (now in Germany), January 6, 1838, and was educated in the common schools of that country. At the age of sixteen be came to America, and after a short tarry in the eastern states he came to Iowa, in 1854, where he made his home in the county of Clayton.

August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and participated in the engagements of his regiment, including Steele's Arkansas expedition, the Meridian campaign, the Red River campaign (where Mr. Schaller won distinction in the capture of Fort De Russy), Smith's expedition to Tupelo, Oxford, and Nashville, and the other engagements of his regiment throughout his service. One of his officers has said, "Phil Schaller was the bravest man I ever knew." He was mustered out with his regiment August 8, 1865, and returned to Clayton county, Iowa, and engaged in business. In the spring of 1872 he settled in Eden township, Sac county, on a fine tract of land.

In October, 1865, Mr. Schaller was married to Miss Emeline L. Knight of Clayton county, who departed this life February 13, 1899, and on July 10, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Catherine Fishman. The faithful widow and congenial companion survives him.

A man of Mr. Schaller's ability and public spirit could not stay long out of politics in this new country, and he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, was county treasurer for eight years, and was elected representative from Sac county to the Twenty-first General Assembly, which convened in 1886. His ability and force of character were soon discovered upon his accession to the House.

In 1896 Mr. Schaller was chosen as an alternate at large to the Republican National Convention. In recent years he served two terms as mayor of Sac City, and was elected the last term without opposition. In all his official duty he manifested his public spirit and uprightness of character.

Mr. Schaller held official positions with several banks. He was a liberal contributor in various public enterprises, and was a trustee of Buena Vista College, Sac City Institute, and the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. He held membership in the various lodges of Free Masonry, from the Blue Lodge to the Consistory and Commandery; was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons. He

was a diligent and faithful worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Department Commander for Iowa.

Mr. Schaller was an efficient and faithful officer, a brave soldier, and a big hearted man, and his death has caused the deepest sorrow in the community where he lived and throughout the state. He lived up to his opportunities and carried forward the torch of human enlightenment. He stood as the poet has said:

"For the truth that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance
And the good that we can do."

GEN. JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE.

From the Leon Journal, March 28, 1912.

General John W. Noble, well known in Leon and southern Iowa, passed away at his home in St. Louis, Mo., Friday afternoon of last week (March 22), at 2 o'clock, following an illness of about four weeks. General Noble attended the reunion of the Third Iowa Cavalry held in Leon in 1908, being one of the principal speakers.

Gen. Noble had been ill for about a month before his death, but his condition did not become critical until a few days ago. He had been semi-conscious for some days.

Those who were at the bedside of Gen. Noble during his last illness state that he spoke constantly of his wife, who had died seventeen years before.

The last Sunday on which Gen. Noble was out of bed, March 3, he told those around him that when he meditated on his life the phrase perpetually recurred to him, "Thy loving kindness, oh, how great!"

Gen. John Willock Noble was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831, and received his early training in the common schools of Cincinnati. He later attended a preparatory school and Miami university, and was graduated from Yale in 1851. He was editor of the Yale Literary Magazine. He studied law at the Cincinnati Law school, from which he was graduated in 1852. He was married February 8, 1864, to Lisbeth Halstead, at Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Noble bore him two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Noble died in 1894.

Gen. Noble was admitted to the bar first in Columbus, Ohio, in 1853, and later at St. Louis in 1855, and at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856. He served as city attorney of Keokuk, and practiced law there until 1861, when the civil war broke out and he enlisted in the Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served successively as lieutenant, adjutant, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. He was brevetted brigadier general for service in the field.

After the close of the war Gen. Noble returned to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law. He was appointed United States district attorney in March, 1867, and served three years. He was offered the post of solicitor-

general of the United States by President Grant, but declined. He served in President Benjamin Harrison's cabinet as secretary of the interior from 1889 to 1893.

Gen. Noble was often referred to as the "Father of Oklahoma," because of the fact that during his administration as secretary of the interior the territory was opened to settlement and formally organized.

Gen. Noble was a lifelong Republican and a member of the Second Presbyterian church; a member of the Beta Theta Pi, the National Geographical society, the society of the Army of the Tennessee, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R., Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Gen. John W. Noble Camp, Sons of Veterans, Society of the Third Iowa Cavalry, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the St. Louis Club, the University Club, and the Noonday Club.

The residence in which Gen. Noble died was built by him forty years ago, while the neighborhood of Cardinal avenue and Pine street was one of the aristocratic sections of St. Louis. He continued to live there although practically all his wealthy neighbors moved to districts farther west.

Gen. John W. Noble Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized by a group of young St. Louisans who solicited Gen. Noble expressly to be allowed to use his name for the organization. The camp was entertained by Gen. Noble in Washington while he was secretary of the interior and while the camp was attending a national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington. The tents of the organization were, at his invitation, pitched on the lawn of his home.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

From a Tribute Written During Mr. Knapp's Lifetime.

Mr. Knapp is Uncle Sam's demonstration farmer. His duty is to show the people in the southern states how to make two pods of cotton or two stalks of rice grow where only one grew before. He is chief of the farmers' crop demonstration work in the South.

The agricultural department at Washington has its sleeves rolled to the elbows trying to doctor up the poor white class farmer in the South. Dr. Knapp is surgeon-in-chief. Besides being victims of pelagra, the poorer classes of the southern states do not know how to go about farming. Every man farms just as his paw and his grandpaw did. Fifty years has marked no progress.

So the idea was hit upon at Washington to establish model or demonstration farms in eleven of the southern states. Men were put on there and hired to farm scientifically, or at least intelligently. Sixty thousand demonstration farms are now in active preparation. It was found that neighbors would flock in and ask how it was done. Then they sought to emulate. So great was the success that at least thirty farmers watch their neighbor on each demonstration farm. This means that Dr. Knapp at Washington influences 1,800,000 farms.

He is spending $225,000 of Uncle Sam's money a year besides $102,000 from the Rockefeller general education board fund. He is certainly some farmer.

And the funny part of it is that Dr. Knapp wasn't always a farmer. By rights he is a college president. He has been the head of half a dozen schools and colleges and can talk about palagra and boll-weevil in Greek. In fact, he taught Greek and mathematics for some time at a college in the East. Then he went westward, ho! and landed in Iowa, where he soon became the head of the agricultural department at the State college and later was promoted to the presidency. Finally he was sent for to run a plantation, in the south, about the size of Rhode Island, and they pretty soon needed him at Washington. Here he is doing such wonderful long distance farming that the whole country is sitting up and trying to get connection.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

FROM CHESTER C. COLE,* PRESIDENT I. P. L. M. A.

East San Diego, Cal., Feb. 3, 1913.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Yours of the 17th ult. was received on the 22d ult., just one day after I had completed my president's address, which I inclose to you herewith. It is perhaps just as well since my address will show the trend of my mind as to matters proper for such address, while the addresses you have sent me show respectively the like trend of former presidents.

You will see from my address that I have confined myself to Iowa and to matters with which the members of our association in their time currently had to do. You will notice doubtless also that I have abstained from mentioning names; for while I saw that by so doing I would have a basis for a most over-prolonged address, and while I could not notice, even briefly, one-twentieth of the names entitled to eulogy and therefore my address on that line would necessarily be invidious, I had described (but not named) several men who will be recognized by the description. I did not name although I described the sainted and most worthy divine, citizen, and patriot, Rev. Wm. Salter. I have taken, too, the privilege of addressing the legislature as to what it should now do in order to maintain the exalted position of the state to which the pioneers had brought it. Write me what you think of my plan. I am in correspondence with Hon. E. H. Stiles at Passadena, and think I will get him to forward to you a paper. Kind regards to all friends.

Very truly yours,

C. C. COLE.

Per G. C. C.

*Senior survivor, former judge of the Supreme Court.

FROM LEWIS MILES, VICE-PRESIDENT EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Corydon, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1913.

William H. Fleming,

Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have delayed answering your favor of the 7th inst., that I might get some information for you that I did not have.

Hartley Bracewell, R. 8th and 9th, died at the home of his son, Broughton Bracewell, April, 1905, in Wayne county.

Ten years or more ago J. R. Bradley, R. 21st, of Seymour, moved to Lincoln, Kansas, and died there several years ago.

David M. Clark, S. 18th and 19th, moved to Fredonia, Kansas, some years ago and died there in August, 1908.

James H. Crawford, R. 14th, died at his home on a farm in this county in June, 1908.

The last I knew of General Samuel L. Glasgow, R. 11th and 18th, he was practicing law in Burlington.

It is my recollection that William Glasgow, R. 12th, moved to Kansas some years ago, and I think that he died there.

Elijah Glendenning, R. 10th and 16th, died at his home in Lineville, this county, about five years ago.

Alva Humeston, R. 15th, died some years ago, but I cannot recollect in what year.

George McCulloch, R. 19th, 30th, 31st, and S. 33d, 34th, is living at Humeston, in the practice of his profession—physician and surgeon.

S. H. Moore, R. 24th and 25th, died at his home in Humeston last September.

Martin Read, S. 14th, moved to Princeton, Missouri, twenty or more years ago, where he now resides.

Abraham C. Reck, R. 18th, is now living in Des Moines.

Lloyd Selby, S. 15th, died at Danville, Illinois, several years ago.

Greenwood Wright, R. 17th, died at his home in the northeast part of this county about ten or more years ago.

Samuel Wright, R. 20, died at his home in Oklahoma several years ago.

W. H. Tedford resides in this place. He has retired from the practice of law.

I do not know anything concerning E. F. Esteb, S. 9th, except as I recollect, he died something over twenty-five years ago, but where I do not know.

Sincerely your friend,

LEWIS MILES.

FROM WILLIAM GRONEWEG, VICE-PRESIDENT NINTH DISTRICT.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I herewith return list of names sent me, revised as best I could. As to Riley W. Briggs of Carson, and Jacob C. Morgan formerly of Council Bluffs, I am in the dark. I have not seen Mr. Briggs for several years. Although I have never noticed any report of his demise, I think he is dead but am not sure. Mr. Morgan does not live here any more and I do not know his present address.

Among those who you think have passed away, Judge George Carson is still among the living and enjoying good health and lives at Council Bluffs.

I hope to be present at the meeting in Des Moines next month if nothing seriously intervenes.

Respectfully yours,

WM. GRONEWEG.

FROM MERRITT W. HARMON, VICE-PRESIDENT THIRD DISTRICT.

Independence, Iowa, January 7, 1913.

Hon. W. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of Dec. 21st should have been answered sooner. I have been trying to learn some facts to write you in relation to the meeting. Do not now remember to have learned that I am V. P. for the Third district until I received your letter. Hon. J. B. Powers died before the last biennial meeting. I have not been able to learn of the death of any member residing in this district since last meeting.

I hope to be able to attend next meeting but cannot make any promise now as our February term of court will be in session, and it may be that I will have to remain in attendance. At any rate I will not know until court is in session, so you will please ask some other person to take the place you have kindly suggested for me.

If I learn any fact which will be of interest I will promptly notify you.

Very truly yours,

M. W. HARMON.

FROM JOHN M. PARKER, VICE PRESIDENT FIFTH DISTRICT.

Marshalltown, Iowa, January 14, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: After an absence of more than a month I returned to find your letter of the 7th inst. in regard to a meeting of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, and other matters connected therewith. I am in full accord with all that you say in relation thereto, but I find myself unable to say that I can attend the meeting alluded to or to prepare any paper on the subject referred to by you. Later on, I may see my way clear to do so and would be very glad indeed to meet the pioneers and to talk over old times and things that engaged the attention of these early lawmakers.

Yours very truly,

J. M. PARKER.

FROM NELS LARSON, VICE-PRESIDENT FOURTH DISTRICT.

Spring Grove, Minn., March 1, 1913.

Mr. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Feb. 15th is at hand stating that the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers will be held on March 11th and 12th, and also the Larrabee Memorial services. I now find from the Register and Leader

that the Senate and House have passed a joint resolution to hold the memorial services on March 20th. I was in hopes that they would be held at the same time. Will you kindly drop me a few words and let me know if the time for our meeting has been changed to the time of the memorial services, namely March 20th. I would like to know some time before next Saturday; also as to what place or building the lawmakers will meet.

I am still a resident of Winneshiek county, Iowa, but my postoffice address is Spring Grove, Minn., on account of a rural mail delivery route.

Respectfully yours,

NELS LARSON,

Member of Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies.

FROM GOV. HORACE BOIES.*

Hermit, Cal., March 15, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your letter forwarded me from Waterloo did not reach me in time for a reply that would reach you before the meeting to which you refer, and my present location, as you will see, prevents my personal attendance at the same. I am sure the occasion would have been a most pleasant one for me had I been in a situation to take it in; and I am glad to know that so many of the old lawmakers of Iowa are still on earth to enjoy these reunions.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind remembrances, I am

Respectfully yours,

HORACE BOIES.

*The senior surviving former governor of Iowa.

FROM SENATOR CUMMINS.

March 21, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Fleming:

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that I was compelled to leave home before the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, a regret that is greatly intensified by the fact that your letter of the 15th instant did not come before me until it was too late to send you a communication that could be presented to the meeting. I sincerely hope that the gathering of the men who have made the history of Iowa memorable was a most pleasant and successful one.

Yours cordially,

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming, Des Moines, Iowa.

FROM EX-SENATOR YOUNG.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 11, 1913.

Major W. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Major: I have your letter of March 6th, inviting me to say a word in regard to Gov. Larrabee or General Weaver at the next meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. This I would do, with the greatest sort of interest, if I were going to be at home. But I will be out of the city. I trust your Association may have a grand and enthusiastic reunion.

Sincerely yours,
LAFAYETTE YOUNG.

Senate, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second General Assemblies.

FROM CHARLES C. NOURSE.*

Sierra Madre, Calif., February 5, 1913.

My Dear Fleming:

Your letter of 27th ult. received. I am sorry that I cannot undertake to comply with your request to write anything for the I. P. L. M. A. I have no stenographer and cannot conveniently find one, and the man that can neither read nor write, and has not access to any data, ought not to undertake such a task. My memory in regard to dates and names of persons is not reliable. The facts in regard to the events to which you refer are matters of public history, and I do not think I could add anything that would prove interesting to the Association. Thanking you for remembering me, you will forgive me, and excuse my not attempting to comply with your request.

Very truly your friend,
C. C. NOURSE.

*The senior surviving former incumbent of the following offices: Clerk of the House of Representatives, secretary of the Senate, and attorney-general of the State.

FROM SECRETARY WILSON.*

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1913.

Mr. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have your note of March 1st, with regard to addressing the I. P. L. M. A. on March 19th and 20th. I have to be at Ames on the 12th of March to meet friends there and on the 14th at Des Moines to say something to the Iowa legislature. This will all take place before I go home. It would keep me waiting nearly a week to meet you good people. I may be able

to come back from Tama county and address you, yet I can not promise now, while I would enjoy being with you very much.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON.

*Mr. Wilson is the senior surviving former speaker of our House of Representatives, as also the senior surviving railroad commissioner.

FROM EDWARD H. STILES.*

South Pasadena, Cal., November 19, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Law Makers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Several days ago I received your package containing Proceedings of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association from the reunion of 1900 to that of 1911 inclusive, and for your kindness in the premises I sincerely thank you. When that of 1913 is published I wish you would send it to me, and I desire to be included in the list of membership, for I was a member of the House in 1864, of the Senate in 1866, for eight years reporter of the Supreme Court, and in 1898 delivered an address, which appears in your proceedings, on the Personnel of the House and Senate for the periods referred to.

I regularly received from the secretary the proceedings for or rather of each reunion prior to 1900, as I was present and participated in the proceedings of the Association at one of its first meetings at the time when Mr. Mitchell dropped dead while he was speaking. I sat immediately and in the next seat behind him.

Your sincere friend,

EDWARD H. STILES.

*Mr. Stiles is the senior surviving former reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

South Pasadena, Cal., March 6, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Law Makers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: Fifteen years ago I prepared for and read before your Association, at its reunion of 1898, a paper entitled, "Glimpses of the Personnel of the House in 1864 and the Senate of 1866," of which I had been a member, and now pursuant to the request of your President, Judge C. C. Cole, as well as of yourself, I inclose you the promised sketches of the Halls. I should be pleased beyond measure if I could be present and read them myself, but as that is impossible I respectfully request you to read them for me.

My absence of some years has not abated my affection for Iowa and her people, where and among whom for thirty years the best period of my life

was spent. Iowa is my home, her people are my people, and there shall be my final resting place.

With warm greetings to the Association I remain

Very respectfully,

EDWARD H. STILES.

FROM COL. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN.*

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1912.

William H. Fleming, Esq.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: On my return to Washington a few weeks ago I found your letter of August 27th. By some mischance it had not been forwarded to Clarinda, I having left Washington the 27th of August. I have no doubt that you have thought me very remiss and discourteous through a failure to reply to your very kind and welcome letter, and I hope that if such is the case the statement I make will relieve me from censure.

I feel very grateful to you for your letter, and will only be too glad to attend the meeting of the ex-legislators of Iowa if it is practical for me to do so, but my engagements at that date make it impossible for me now to say, and it may be that business arrangements at the time may preclude me from attendance.

I have very often regretted my inability to be at one of those meetings, although I suppose there are but very few persons now living who were connected with the last session of the General Assembly held at Iowa City or the first session held at Des Moines, the only two with which I had any official connection. I have never been a member of the legislature of Iowa, but was an assistant clerk at the former one that I mentioned, and chief clerk of the last.

That last session was certainly a most remarkable one. Grimes was the outgoing governor; Ralph P. Lowe the incoming. I have no list of the membership before me, but I remember that Kirkwood, and Loughridge, and Grinnell, were among the senators, and James F. Wilson, and Belknap, and McCrary, and Clark, of Dubuque, and Mahoney, and Carpenter, and Drummond, and Clune, and Curtis, and Van Bennett, and a score of other brilliant men were members of the House.

Those were stirring times, too. The Kansas outrages on the prairies and in Congress were at their height, giving men the themes of liberty, and union, and equality. The rights of personal protection under the constitution and the laws, and many other themes appealing to the emotions of men were the topics discussed, and that legislature had its full quota of patriotism and intelligence ready for the discussion. In the midst of such men and such themes it is not at all a matter of wonderment that your politics and my own should have a bedrock foundation enabling our convictions to endure.

*Col. Hepburn is the senior surviving district attorney.

FROM JOSEPH R. REED.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 3d, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association on February 25th. I very much fear that I will not be able to be present. While my seventy-eight years sit as lightly upon me as I ought to expect them to do, I realize that I ought to conserve my natural resources if I am to continue to enjoy my life. Besides that, I would probably feel very lonely. My service was in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, '66 and '68. I think that not one of my associates in the Eleventh General Assembly is now living, and I do not know of one of the Twelfth who survives, although there were several of whose deaths I have never heard: Richards, of Dubuque; Keller, of Ringgold; More, of Page, and Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo; or some of them may be living, but I don't know.* So that if I were to attend I would probably feel like "the last rose of summer," which would be very sad, to me, at least. Thanking you for the invitation, and expressing the hope that you may have a pleasant meeting, I am,

Very sincerely,
JOSEPH R. REED.

*Judge Reed may find in these pages letters from colleagues in both the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, and a highly interesting contribution from one of them to the state's written history. He may also find an obituary notice of Senator Richards. It is believed Ex-Senator Keller is yet in life.—Sec. I. P. L. M. A.

FROM JOHN F. LACEY.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 23, 1913.

Capt. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Captain: I have your letter of December 26th, inviting be to participate in the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association February 25th.

I am not able to say whether I can be with you or not, as I have a number of professional engagements that may interfere. I shall be glad to do so, if it is practicable for me to do so.

Thanking you for your courteous invitation, I remain,

Yours truly,
JOHN F. LACEY.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 12, 1913.

Capt. W. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Captain: I have your letter of recent date saying that the Pioneer Lawmakers would meet on the 19th and 20th.

I have to go to Charleston, West Virginia, to try a case in the United States court about that time which will make it impossible for me to accept.

Thanking you for your courtesy in issuing the invitation, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN F. LACEY.

FROM JUDGE WALTER I. SMITH.

Council Bluffs, March 17, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I have received from you, under date of February 26th, an invitation to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa on March 19th and 20th.

It would give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation, but I have just returned from St. Louis, and am so overwhelmed with work that I do not believe it will be possible for me to devote the time necessary to attend the meeting, much less to prepare any remarks suitable for the occasion.

I very much appreciate your letter to me upon the subject, and should certainly be with you if it were possible.

I trust I fully appreciate the delights of meeting old acquaintances and shall endeavor to be with you at a subsequent meeting, if possible.

With best wishes for all your members, I am

Cordially yours,

WALTER I. SMITH.

FROM GEORGE D. PERKINS.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 16, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: In response to your favor of the 12th instant, I have caused to be sent to you copies of The Journal containing matter with reference to the late Addison Oliver, E. H. Hubbard, and I. S. Struble.

I should like to attend the meeting of your association, but it is not convenient for me to do so. The habit of staying at home is not new with me, but it grows upon me. Then there are reasons.

I was in the Senate with Larrabee in 1874 and 1876. He was the Republican leader, and it was hard to do anything there without his approval. I had two tussles with him. My especial business in 1874 was to obtain relief for the grasshopper sufferers. I had a district composed of nine counties. An appropriation was finally secured, but rather hard restrictions were placed upon it. In 1876 I sought authority for bonding county warrants and giving these new counties a chance to establish decent credit. Larrabee thought the plan would only improve their opportunity to create indebtedness. He finally yielded to my solicitation.

and was busy over by the stove in the old Senate chamber when my bill went through. Sioux county, for one, took up its warrants and has been on a cash basis ever since.

Yours truly,
GEO. D. PERKINS.

FROM WILLIAM J. MOIR.*

Eldora, Iowa, March 11, 1913.

Hon. W. H. Fleming.

Respected Friend: Your esteemed favor of the 8th inst. came duly to hand. Accept thanks for your kind remembrance. It would be a great gratification to meet with the Pioneer Lawmakers, but I fear that there are not many of my co-laborers of 1861 and 1864 this side of the shore of that sea on which sail no return vessels, and I am getting so close to my eighty-ninth milestone in life's journey that home is the best place for me.

With regard to O. B. Chapin, John Hall, T. B. Knapp, C. M. Nagle, and M. Underwood, I think they all have crossed the Mystic River. Am not sure regarding Nagle. Please shake hands for me with Judge Cole. And hoping that, in the language of Teddy, you may have a "bully time," I remain,

Yours truly,
W. J. MOIR.

*Representative 1862-1866.

FROM W. W. MORROW.

Afton, March 18, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have your kind invitation to attend the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, but on account of other matters it will be impossible for me to accept.

Thanking you for remembering me, I am

Very respectfully yours,
W. W. MORROW.

FROM WESLEY W. MERRITT.

Red Oak, March 7, 1913.

Brother Fleming:

I see by today's Register & Leader that the Pioneer Lawmakers will meet in your city on the 19th and 20th inst. Do you think there will be in attendance several members of the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1870, of which I was a member? I have some intention of attending. Please send me program or information pertaining to the meeting.

Sincerely yours,
W. W. MERRITT.

FROM JUDGE GEORGE CARSON.

Council Bluffs, March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fleming: I first met Governor Larrabee during the session of the 17th General Assembly, and also served in the 18th General Assembly in the House. In the 20th and 21st General Assemblies I served in the Senate and remember his interest in the questions that came up for consideration, and found him to be a practical, ideal statesman. His industry and faithful study impressed me, when he addressed the Senate, as a patriotic lover of his country, and especially the people of Iowa. His sole desire was to promote their happiness and security on all the lines of our advancing civilization.

I always called on him when in the capital city after my senatorial term expired, while he was Governor, and found him the same prudent statesman, giving his best thoughts to the discharge of every duty. I learned to esteem him highly, and cherish his friendship as among the most prized of all those I have met in public life.

To all those present who served with us, I send heartfelt greetings, and feel that all did their duty, and the interests of the people of our great and growing state were guarded with patriotic purpose and intent, and great regret that I cannot attend the meeting of our association. I extend to all the survivors present or absent my most cordial greetings.

GEO. CARSON.

FROM AUGUSTUS H. HAMILTON.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend: Several days ago I received from you an invitation to attend the meeting, to be held at some time in the near future, of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, in Des Moines. I go away from home very little. The fact is, trips from home have very little enjoyment in them for me. The simple round of home-life from day to day has its charm, and supreme quiet satisfying pleasures that I find it irksome for me to break in upon. I go quite often to Ohio to visit a sister, now in her 94th year, and this constitutes about all my journeying outside my own county. My comrade lawmakers are so few now living that it seems like attending a funeral to seek a meeting with them. I cannot promise to be with you.

Kindly yours,
A. H. HAMILTON.

FROM CASSIUS M. BROWN.

Sigourney, Iowa, March 13, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Fleming: I am in receipt of yours, containing invitation to meeting March 19th and 20th, and, if possible, will be in attendance. Both

Havens and Harned are dead. I served with Governor Larrabee and always supported him.

Yours most truly,

C. M. BROWN.

Aurora, Ill., March 18, 1913.

FROM W. I. BABB.

Aurora, Ill., March 18, 1913.

My Dear Sir:

I deeply regret that I cannot be with you on the 19th and 20th. Give my love and greeting to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa. They hold a warm place in my heart.

While I am living here now, yet my love and affection still cling to Iowa and her good people.

Iowa owes much to her pioneer lawmakers, and I feel certain that her children of later day will never fail to do them honor. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

W. I. BABB.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary.

FROM WILLIAM LAKE.

Clinton, Iowa, March 15, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: I received your communication of the 11th inst. in regard to the Pioneer Law Makers of Iowa. I was in hopes to be able to attend the meeting, but I find I am doomed to disappointment; my bronchial troubles are so aggravated by cold weather, and keep my cough so bad that I am unable to leave home at present. I should very much like to see Hon. B. F. Clayton and talk over old times; kindly give him my kind regards. My health has been rather bad for the last two years.

Hon. S. W. Gardner, of Lyons, has been dead about five years.

Unto the Pioneer Law Makers' Association kindly give my warmest greeting. The late Governor William Larrabee was a great friend of mine. I should like to be at his memorial services, but I have to submit, as I cannot control my condition. I am nearly 87 years of age now, and could get around lively only for this bronchial trouble, as I have the use of all my limbs as well as ever. All I am short of is my wind. I trust you may have a pleasant time at your reunion. Hon. John L. Wilson, our Senator, I am well acquainted with, as I meet him at our Consistory, he being a member of the thirty-second degree; he is a good man. Our representatives I am not much acquainted with. The splitting up of the Republican party is an unfortunate affair. I helped organize the Home County, Ill., Republican party in 1854, at Elgin, Ill.

With my kind regards to yourself I remain,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LAKE.

FROM PROF. W. von COELLN.

New London, Iowa, March 14, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Fleming:

I was very glad to receive your kind letter and the inclosure of the announcement of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. To accept the invitation is impossible for I have been sick with asthma and dropsy for about nine months, and have not fully recovered. I should be glad to meet many of the old legislators and ex-state officers, and I hope you will give them my hearty greeting. I have been here now nine years, editing a country newspaper. My daughter Anna is my right hand man, and since she married two years ago a newspaper man those two now run the paper. I write an editorial every week but have had to give up the news. I am nearly 83 years old. We have made a living, but cannot lay up much.

My wife, Anna, and I send hearty greeting. Excuse poor penmanship, and shortness of letter; it is the best I can do under the present circumstances.

Yours sincerely,
C. W. von Coelln.

FROM PROFESSOR JOHN B. KNOEPFLER.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 17, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: I desire to acknowledge receipt of invitation to the session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. It would give me the greatest of pleasure to attend, and possibly I shall. I fear, however, that my duties will detain me. It is the beginning of the spring term when I can not so well leave my work as I could later. I trust my inabality to attend the present meeting will not forfeit my membership. While I was only a state official, and therefore merely indirectly connected with the members of the assembly, I have distinct recollections of many of them, especially Ellickson, Hoover, Robinson, Parsons, Swift, Norris, McCann, Steen, Springer, Spaulding, and Young; Senators Everall, Andrews, and Bishop; Speaker Mitchell, Congressmen Seerley, White, and Butler, and Judges Babb and Van Wagenen. Should I be unable to attend and meet personally such of these as may be present, I hereby extend to them and to the Association my cordial greetings and my wishes for a profitable, pleasurable meeting.

Very sincerely,
John B. Knoepfler,
Supt. Pub. Inst. 1892-93.

FROM JOHN R. SAGE.*

Orlando, Fla., March 12, 1913.

Hon. W. H. Fleming,
Secretary I. P. L. Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Fleming: I thank you heartily for invitation to attend the biennial meeting of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, to be held on the 19th and 20th inst., and regret inability to accept it. I can only send a word of greeting and hearty good wishes to the survivors of that honorable body of men who wrought wisely and well in their day and generation. Their good work is attested in the Iowa Code and statutes, and in the educational and charitable institutions which have been established in that most prosperous commonwealth. During more than half of my fourscore years of life, I have been proud to be classed as one of the common people of Iowa, and thankful for the privilege of contributing a mite to promote the progress and prosperity of the state.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. SAGE.

P. S.—Yes, Florida is much ahead of California in quality of climate, and for health and citrus fruit.

*Mr. Sage was the first director of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service.

FROM JAMES O CROSBY.*

Garnavillo, Iowa, March 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

When I promised you a paper for the Pioneer Law Makers, I thought I would show the influence of heredity and environment in the formation of the character of my friend, Gov. Larrabee, whose acquaintance I enjoyed for more than half a century, and with whom I had traveled more than 40,000 miles; his love for art and history resulting from travel, his habits as a legislator and governor of Iowa, and his home life, as I knew them.

I am at it doing what I can in the little time I have before mailing to you in time the hasty writing inclosed herewith. It is simply to fulfill my promise to send a paper, and it imperfectly goes part way in the direction intended.

Do with it as you please. I don't know if it would go to the pioneers' meeting, but as Mrs. Larrabee wishes only Senator Kenyon's speech it would hardly have place in the memorial service.

As I proceed reminiscing, memory rushes in to broaden and lengthen the undertaking. He was an ideal statesman, friend, and traveling companion.

Very truly yours,

JAMES O. CROSBY.

*Mr. Crosby and Gen. Dodge are the last surviving members of the first capitol construction board. Mr. Dey, who is commemorated in this year's proceedings, was the last to depart of the second board.

FROM FREDERIC W. HOSSFELD.*

Morganton, N. C., March 17, 1913.

Major William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Major: I have just received your kind letter of the 12th inviting me to attend the Fourteenth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, to be held at Des Moines next Wednesday and Thursday.

As I look over the list of the Association's officers, I feel a strong temptation to take the next train, surprise you next Thursday by my "visible presence" in Des Moines, and take a seat with you in the Pioneer Lawmakers' sanhedrim. Unfortunately, however, engagements here compel me to forego that pleasure; but if you will give me ten days' notice of your next meeting, I promise to be with you if I am then still in the flesh and within a thousand miles of Des Moines.

Should any of the meetings of the Association be devoted to a memorial service in honor of my late chief and friend, Governor William Larrabee, and sentiments should be called for, you will kindly offer my sentiment in the words of Iowa's poet laureate: "A hundred years shall pass and not his like shall come."

Wishing the Association a pleasant reunion and the Nestor of private secretaries a green old age and a shadow that will never grow less, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

F. W. Hossfeld.

*Private secretary to Governor Larrabee.

FROM A. S. BAILEY.*

Shenandoah, Iowa, March 10, 1913.

Mr. Fleming:

I would like to meet with the Pioneer Lawmakers March 19th. I was there, a clerk in the senate, when the legislature first met in Des Moines, in 1888. I saw Ralph P. Lowe inaugurated—the first Republican governor of Iowa. I saw Jas. W. Grimes elected U. S. Senator. Sam Kirkwood was Senator from Johnson, J. B. Grinnell, from Poweshiek. Judge Cole, C. C. Nourse, and W. P. Hepburn were then young men just starting on their careers. Not many remain of that session. As far as I know I stand alone.

Yours,

A. S. Bailey.

*Assistant clerk H. R. Seventh General Assembly.

Name.	Residence.	Years in Iowa	Where Born.	Date of Birth.	Service Rendered.
John M. Davis	Des Moines	59	Ohio	June 25, 1831	Deputy secretary of state 1855-1863; and deputy register state land office 1868-1882.
Theodore B. Perry	Albia	63	Cincinnati, O.	April 1, 1832	Member board of education 1858-1860; senator 1892-1896.
John H. Henderson	Indianola	64	Warren county	Sept. 16, 1848	Circuit judge 1885-1886; district judge 1887-1894.
Francis M. Epperson	Eddyville	52	Pulaski county, Ky.	Nov. 14, 1841	Representative Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-first general assemblies.
V. P. Twombly	Des Moines	71	Van Buren county	Feb. 21, 1841	Treasurer of state 1885-1891.
Joshua Jester	Des Moines	43	Milford, Del.	Aug. 10, 1841	Representative Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth general assemblies.
Lot Abraham	Mount Pleasant	72	Butler county, O.	April 18, 1838	Senator Nineteenth and Twentieth general assemblies.
Gilman L. Johnson	Maquoketa	------	------	------	Representative Nineteenth; Senator Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies.
David J. Palmer	Washington	57	Washington county, Pa.	Nov. 15, 1837	Senator 1892-1898; railroad commissioner 1898-
Charles C. Horton	Marshalltown	65	New York	1839	Representative 1874-1878.
Thomas Weidman	Red Oak	55	New Jersey	1838	Senator 1888-1892.
E. C. Roach	Rock Rapids	56	Abingdon, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1850	Representative 1892-1896.
Anson D. Bicknell	Humboldt	50	New York	Dec. 30, 1838	Representative 1886-1890.
Perry Engle	Newton	43	Ohio	July 16, 1841	Representative Eighteenth general assembly.
Benjamin F. Clayton	Indianola	40	Kentucky	Jan. 10, 1839	Senator 1890-1894.
Henry Young	Manson	40	Illinois	June 16, 1846	Representative from Pottawattamie county, 1878-1882 and 1884-1886.
Henry T. Saberson	Des Moines	38	Wisconsin	1857	Representative 1892-1896; and senator 1904-1910.
Edward H. Gillette	Valley Junction	50	Bloomfield, O.	Oct. 1, 1840	Representative in congress 1879-1881.
F. D. Steen	West Liberty	40	Germany	1856	Representative from Guthrie county 1892-1896.
John E. Craig	Keokuk	38	Pennsylvania	1853	Representative 1886-1890.
George McCulloch	Hunteston	41	Holmes county, O.	1846	Representative 1882-1884 and 1904-1909; senator 1909-1914.
William H. Fleming	Des Moines	58	New York, N. Y.	April 14, 1873	Deputy secretary of state 1867-1869; private secretary to the governor 1869-1882 and 1896-1902; acting deputy auditor of state 1885.

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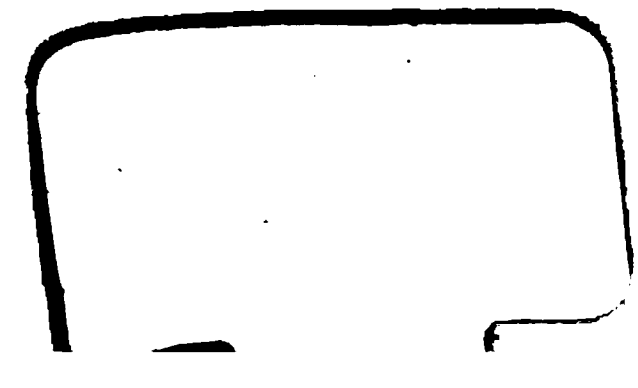
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